

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) history of nursing, 4) supporting patients with progressive motor dysfunction, and 5) nursing diagnosis.

Research Activities

Sachiko Tanaka: Tanaka studied Healthy Work Environment of Nurses who Working in Hospitals.

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 studies it under the theme of “a reply of an emotion change and the autonomic nerve activity to hearing stimulation in the long-term lying in bed patient.” In addition, she has worked as a research member of the “Literature Review Complex Feelings of Patients with Acute Aphasia”.

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

Nursing Administration

Midori Nagano, *Professor*

General Summary

Two studies have been performed “Relating factors of assistant-dependent replacement of stoma appliances and peristomal skin irritations associated with ostomy from rectal cancer” and “Health Work Environment in Nursing practice.”

Research Activities

Relating factors of assistant-dependent replacement of stoma appliances and peristomal skin irritations associated with ostomy from rectal cancer

Nagano examined the appropriate support from findings to an ostomate corresponding to the Aging in patients and the improved Chemotherapy using documents. And Nagano submitted it to the St. Luke's international university as a doctoral dissertation, and Nagano became recognized as an article doctor in September. Nagano announced the complications with ostomy surgery and peristomal skin irritation at academic meetings.

Health Work Environment in Nursing practice

Nagano supported other researchers announced it in societies.

Adult Nursing

Masami Sato, *Professor*
Miwako Fukuda, *Associate Professor*
Yoko Murooka, *Assistant Professor*

Ruka Seyama, *Associate Professor*
Mai Hosokawa, *Assistant Professor*
Wakako Osaka, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

Undergraduate students were offered classroom coursework including an introduction to clinical nursing and four areas of clinical nursing based on health level (chronic phase, perioperative period, cancer and acute phase). An educational evaluation was conducted with emphasis on the process of learning practical nursing skills through chronic phase and perioperative nursing practicum. As part of their research activities, each of the faculty members explored cancer nursing topics as well as nursing care for acute and critically ill patients.

We developed teaching "adult nursing practice theory" that the purpose of critical thinking competency building. We do not have enough teacher member this year, then we change class schedules and teaching methods, through cooperation and partnership. More advanced to work using the video material and roll playing designed thinking in realistic situations, made its own case information in the paper is not to collect information, develop a nursing plan. Teaching methods include group learning based on PBL of inter-related ways. We impose assignment to individual for effective learning on PBL. We took peer evaluation by group members. Teaching evaluation by students was generally positive in the class schedule change, long empty between classes that was challenges from the viewpoint of learning continuity.

While student evaluations of 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. In the practicum environment and organizational arrangements, cooperation with clinical practicum

instructors was strengthened by setting up opportunities for students to review the 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 critique in a timely manner, providing clues on nursing process development based on records, conducting nursing practice together with the 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. Research of nursing care for rectal cancer undergoing anterior resection

We have been developing nursing how to reduce bowel disorders characteristic of anterior resection.

This year the embarked on a study to investigate validity and discriminative validity was developed to evaluate the effect of nursing intervention on “Defecation Disorder Assessment Scale; DDAS ver.2” validity.

2. Research on the chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy

As joint research with other facilities, we have been developing the patient educational applications of the chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. This year, we have created website so that many people can use the developed application. In addition, we made public relations activities to inform the website.

3. Research on the support for cancer patients during child rearing

The purpose of this research is to develop assessment tools and applications for the concerns of cancer patients undergoing child reading, and develop comprehensive care models based on evaluation indicators. This year, we reviewed the literature to clarify current problems.

4. Research on support for leukemia patients entering aseptic room

As a collaborative research with clinical nurses, we conducted a survey on the feelings of leukemia patients entering aseptic rooms. As a result, patient’s thoughts on medical staff, patient’s feelings of pain they felt, and the needs they have are revealed. This study was presented at The Japanese Society for Hematopoietic Cell Transplant Society.

Research on a critical care

1. Development of a support program utilizing reflection to foster nursing practice capabilities in critical care

The purpose of this study was to develop a program to support the practical capability-building of nurses who work in critical care. Our support program to foster nursing practice capability comprised three monthly sessions consisting of a combination of group reflection and simulation, each lasting for a day. We noted that reflection in a group of nurses working in different environments probably encouraged the rearrangement and rebuilding of pattern recognition, resulting in improved metacognition.

2. Development of the Japanese version of the International Patient Decision Aids Stan-

dards Collaboration Checklist and Instrument.

The International Patient Decision Aids (IPDAS) Collaboration has developed a checklist and an instrument (IPDASi v4.0) to assess the quality of patient decision aids in terms of their development process and shared decision-making design components (Joseph et al., 2014). Osaka and research members who belongs other university have developed of the Japanese version of IPDASi v4.0 based on the five steps described by Beaton. Forward and back translations of the original tool were carried out. The final version was released on the Internet after applying to IPDAS Collaboration.

3. Research and development of general-purpose blood flow improving mini sheet for prevention of pressure ulcers at home patients

The subject is a patient who is hospitalized in a recovery ward and uses a wheelchair. Currently we collect data on contact body pressure and changes in blood flow when using mini sheet to patients. In the future we will analyze the data and verify the prevention effect of pressure ulcer.

Gerontological Nursing

Fumiko Kajii, *Professor*

Junko Kusachi, *Associate Professor*

General Summary

The following five studies were conducted in 2017: 1) The development and evaluation of a fall-detection application to detect falls and a support program for elderly persons to monitor fall-prevention methods. This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B). 2) The development of an educational program to train unemployed and retired nurses to support community-dwelling persons with dementia and their family caregivers. This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Challenging Exploratory Research. 3) A study investigating the needs of the regional cooperation type dementia disease medical center, among participants of Open lecture for citizens, hosted by this center. This work was supported by the Nursing school Research Expenses (NRE). 4) A study of a home care model for elderly people with Lewy body dementia along with dietary behavior-related handicaps. This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C).

Research Activities

Study 1: The development and evaluation of a fall-detection application to detect falls and a support program for elderly persons to monitor fall-prevention methods.

We delivered the fall-prevention lecture to 16 elderly people in the intervention group, aged above 65 years, three times every alternate week. We collected data on participants' mental and physical health conditions (i.e., BMI, bone density, grip power, eye-opening single-foothold duration, 10 m walk duration, MMSE, and GDS) and lifestyle (i.e., exer-

cise frequency and social activities), at the first lecture, three months thereafter, and six months thereafter. We are currently analyzing the data.

Study 2: The development of an educational program to train unemployed and retired nurses to support community-dwelling persons with dementia and their family caregivers. The content of the educational program was to train potential nurses to support persons with dementia and their family, based on the data of 2016.

Study 3: To investigate the needs for the regional cooperation type dementia disease medical center, among participants of the Open lecture for citizens, hosted by this center.

The results showed that the need for information about “care for dementia” among participants was 76.5%, “how to cope with BPSD” was 70.6%, “diagnosis and medication for dementia” was 63.2%, and “regional hospitals and clinics which can be treated” was 63.2%, as gathered from the data of 134 respondents.

The need expressed for individual consultations with a doctor about a diagnosis or the treatment of dementia ($p=.029$) and with a nurse about care for diagnosis of dementia ($p=0.020$), were significantly higher among people with increased anxiety of dementia and the forgetfulness.

There were suggestions for information disclosure on homepages at the center and services such as individual consultations with doctor and nurse.

Study 4: The study of a home care model for elderly persons with Lewy body dementia along with dietary behavior-related handicaps.

We revised the study methods with advice from co-researchers and through literature reviews. We look forward to cooperation from home-visit nursing stations, in order to collect data through participant observation.

Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing

Yasuko Koyano, *Professor*

Junko Ishikawa, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

Firstly, we perform lectures to teach students medical systems and social resources based on the mental health and welfare acts. Secondly, we perform lectures to teach them the methods to assess the patients with mental problems on the treatment process.

Research Activities

MIYATSU Tamiko, KOYANO Yasuko, ISHIBASHI Kazuyo: *Resilience of Girls Who Survived Kidnapping, Long-term Captivity, and Sexual Abuse in America and Europe- A Qualitative Descriptive Study of the Narratives of Three Sex Crime Survivors*

Sexual violence against minors, especially young children is an abominable crime. Although most sexual abuse survivors tend to remain silent to protect their privacy, at the turn of the twenty-first century, some sex crime survivors in America and Europe who

were kidnapped, confined for a long period of time (more than six months), and sexually abused have published narratives under their real names. In their self-written narratives, Elizabeth Smart and Jaycee Lee Dugard in the United States and Natascha Kampusch in Austria clearly described the process of trauma and recovery from physical, mental, and sexual abuse. Focusing on resilience, which is defined in psychology as “the ability to respond to adversity and adapt to difficulty and unexpected changes,” we utilized qualitative descriptive methods to analyze survivors’ written testimonies of trauma and recovery from their experiences. We found three important factors in the development of resilience: autonomous resistance to “pseudo-family,” biological family ties, and redefinition through writing. Appreciation of sex crime survivors’ narratives will strengthen prevention and social sanctions against sex crimes.

KOYANO Yasuko, MORI Makiko: *Effectiveness of Non-Comprehensive Interventions using a Dialectical Behavior Therapy Skills Training - Analysis of A Case of Psychological Trauma Caused by Abuse -*

The objectives of this study are to grasp the efficacy of intervention with DBT skills training under a psychiatric outpatient program as a process for emotional transformation, and also to qualitatively and inductively identify the sequence, steps and themes of the transformation.

In regard to the effects of the skill training program, the following one category and eleven categories were extracted from 43 labels.; the category was [self-awareness of intense emotions and therapeutic use of skills].

The self-awareness of intense emotions and therapeutic use of skills improved her interpersonal relations through incorporation of useful tips for the achievement of her goals from the skills training, leading her to recovery. These experiences made her “feel as if a lace curtain had been removed from in front of her eyes”, and also changed her view of the world, leading to relief from the difficulties that she had experienced in her life.

Child Nursing

Kinu Takahashi, *Professor*

Michie Nagayoshi, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

The lectures given to undergraduates included an introduction, methodology and practice, and educational evaluation. These lectures promoted the learning of practical abilities in pediatrics, through training in the inpatient ward, outpatient ward, and the neonatal intensive care unit of The Jikei University and Women’s and Children’s Medical Center Center. These educational methods were used to enhance the advocacy of children’s rights to promote mother-child relationship and family-centered care in clinical situations and to deal with, practice, and learn nursing skills. The students experienced the nursing of children with disease at an acute stage and learned family centered care, around-the-clock

care in a multidisciplinary team on the practical training for pediatric nursing.

Research Activities

Development of a Scale (to) in order to improve pediatric nurse's ability to achieve practice that advocates for children's rights

The ability scale was established in order to improve pediatric nurse's ability to achieve practice that advocates for children's rights, and its reliability and validity were verified. In the 1 stage, this scale was prepared. In the 2 stage, the validity of this scale was examined. In the 3 stage, a pilot test was conducted. As a result of exploratory factor analysis finally, 19 items were classified into three factors. The 1 factor was named "the relation which they try to understand between children and their family", the 2 factor was named "the adjustment of the medical staff who didn't advocate for children's rights, and the 3 factor was named "an explanation to a child, and the confirmation of his or her will". Cronbach's α coefficient for the overall reliability was 0.86, and the correlation with the existing scale was confirmed. It was realized that this ability scale had a certain level of reliability and validity from a viewpoint of criterion related validity and known-groups validity. Cumulative contribution rate by factor analysis, however, was 43.25%, and further investigation will be required.

This study will be presented in the 28th Conference of Japanese Society of Child Health Nursing in July, 2018 Nagoya.

Parenting Related Visual Impairment to Mother-Infant Interaction and Development in Infants with Bilateral Retinoblastoma

This study was conducted with infants diagnosed with bilateral retinoblastoma (RB) and their mothers. It explored characteristics of the mother-infant interaction, the infants' developmental characteristics and related risk factors. Cross-sectional statistical analysis was performed with 18 dyads of one-year-old infants with bilateral RB and their mothers. Using the Japanese Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale (JNCATS) results showed that infants with RB had significantly lower scores compared to normative Japanese scores on all of the infants' subscales and "Child's contingency" ($p < 0.01$). Five infants with visual impairment at high risk of developmental problems had a pass rate of 0% on six JNCATS items. Infants with visual impairment were characterized by high likelihood of developmental delays and problematic behaviors. These findings indicated a need to provide support promoting mother-infant interactions.

Reviews and Books

Nagayoshi M, Hirose T, Toju K, Suzuki S, Okamitsu M, Teramoto T, Omori T, Kawamura A, Takeo N. Parenting Related Visual Impairment to

Mother-Infant Interaction and Development in Infants with Bilateral Retinoblastoma. *Eur J Oncol Nurs.* 2017; **28**: 28-34.

Maternity Nursing

Yasuko Hososaka, *Professor*

Mayumi Hamada, *Lecturer*

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

Utilizing the 4-frame comic in child-rearing support ~Focusing on the boundary between discipline and abuse

In our previous study, we created a 4-frame comic pamphlet to disseminate information related to discipline and abuse as well as promote appropriate attitude and behavior toward childrearing (Hososaka Y, Kayashima K. Aspects of the Boundary between Discipline and Abuse by Mothers Raising Preschool Age Children (in Japanese). *Nihon Kango Kagakkaishi (J Jpn Acad Nurs Sci)*. 2017; 37: 1-9). The aim of this study was to ascertain how the information contained in the pamphlet reflects the perception held by mothers and those who support them as well as to investigate how this perception ties in with childrearing support. The pamphlet was sent to 16 mothers and 10 people who supported mothers, together with a self-administered questionnaire. The following four categories were extracted from the mothers as childrearing support perceived from the 4-frame comic pamphlet: [understanding the boundary between discipline and abuse], [empathy for the childrearing experience], [importance of the environment and support surrounding the mother], and [childrearing support desired for the future]. In addition, the following three categories were extracted from supporters: [the perception of understanding and consideration for one's wife], [fathers who passively observe childrearing, while being aware of the responsibility of childrearing], and [childrearing support desired for the future].

Mothers' Experiences of Feeding their Babies: a Meta-summary of Qualitative Research

In this paper, we integrated the results of qualitative research on the experiences of how mothers feed their babies. The information in forty qualitative research papers published in Japan from 2000-2015 was extracted to create a meta-summary. The findings were summarized as thirty statements, with the following nine topics of experience identified: demonstrating the autonomy needed to make the choice as to method of feeding their infant; independently choosing the method of feeding; making efforts to breastfeed; projecting the mother-child relationship onto the act of breastfeeding; projecting oneself as a mother onto giving breast milk; coping with weaning at different rates; being negative about feeding; feeling happy with the support provided; and feeling disappointed with the support provided. The highest-frequency effects (effect sizes 20-38%) included experi-

ence of physical and mental pain associated with breastfeeding and pumping; questioning of one's self-worth as a mother; and demonstrating maternal autonomy and determination. Further studies need to be conducted on addressing problem situations surrounding breastfeeding mothers, such as physical and mental suffering caused by breastfeeding and their self-worth being shaken, and on creating appropriate support that respects mothers' autonomy and wishes.

A Literature Review of Factors Related to Breastfeeding in Japan

The objective of this study was to elucidate nursing practice and its future challenges pertaining to factors related to breastfeeding up to 1 month after birth in Japan through a literature review. For both term infants and NICU infants, three factors—maternal factors, neonatal factors, and breastfeeding care—were related to breastfeeding. Childcare support for term infants, as well as NICU care and milk expression for NICU infants, were additional related factors.

Community Health Nursing

Junko Shimasawa, *Professor*
Yumiko Shimizu, *Assistant Professor*

Yoshiko Kubo, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

The faculty's research has been focused: 1) Visiting nursing care to promote continued community life by mentally ill patients living at home, 2) Exploring competencies regarding stress check system among occupational health nurses, 3) Relationship between career anchors and job and home life satisfaction among occupational health nurses in Japan, 4) Health and welfare in hemodialysis patients who live in community, 5) Nursing care for directly observed treatment short course, and 6) Nursing intervention for self-care on hemodialysis patients.

Research Activities

Visiting nursing care for mentally ill patients living at home

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

Exploring competencies regarding stress check system among occupational health nurses

This study examined competencies regarding stress check system by occupational health nurses. Ten occupational health nurses participated in the semi-structured interview. Data

analyses were conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. The data showed the following eight categories.

Relationship between career anchors and job and home life satisfaction among occupational health nurses in Japan

This study examined the relationship between career anchors and job and home life satisfaction among Occupational Health Nurses (OHNs) in Japan. The characteristics of career anchors among OHNs resemble previous studies. OHNs with more experience in their career have higher job satisfaction and we suggest that it is important for many OHNs to be appointed in managerial positions for career development.

Health and welfare in hemodialysis patients who live in community

This study is intended to clarify problems of health and welfare in hemodialysis patients who live in community. We investigated pairs consisting of outpatients and their dialysis physicians in 118 dialysis facilities. We obtained 7,191 valid responses for analysis.

Nursing care for directly observed treatment short course

The purpose of this study was to elucidate the features of assistance provided nursing care to tuberculosis patient who received Directly Observed Treatment Short course in a hospital.

Nursing intervention for self-care on hemodialysis patients

This study is intended to clarify the nursing intervention for self-care on hemodialysis patients.

Publications

Kubo Y, Hatono Y¹, Kubo T², Shimamoto S³, Nakatani J⁴, (¹*Kyushu Univ*, ²*National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health*, ³*Tokai Univ*, ⁴*Univ Occupational and Environmental Health*). Relationship between Career Anchors and Demographic Characteristics among Occupational Health Nurses in Japan. *Int J Occupational Health and Public Health Nursing*. 2017; **4**: 27-43.
Sugisawa H¹, Shimizu Y, Kumagai T², Sugisaki

H³, Ohira S⁴, Shinoda T⁵ (¹*J.F. Oberlin University*, ²*Osaka City University*, ³*Hachioji Azuma-cho Clinic*, ⁴*Sapporo Kita Clinic*, ⁵*Kawakita General Hospital*). Earthquake preparedness among Japanese hemodialysis patients in prefectures heavily damaged by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. *Ther Apher Dial*. 2017; **21**: 334-44.

Home Care Nursing

Motoko Kita, *Professor*
Yuri Sugiyama, *Assistant Professor*

Hiroko Toyama, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

Since 2011, our undergraduate course, Home Care Nursing, has focused on the acquisi-

tion of the ability to develop the nursing process based on the characteristics of home care nursing, in the process of studying home care nursing skills and home care nursing practice, which cover the theory to practical training. In fiscal 2018, we are planning to launch this educational assessment study. Also, in fiscal 2017 we carried out research aligned with each teaching staff's theme of interest.

Research Activities

A study of discharge support program construction for a case of older adult with dementia at an acute care hospital

In late years, increasing number of older adults with dementia are admitted to acute care hospitals to have other diseases treated, and discharge support for them are listed as difficult cases. A study using multiple case studies method is undertaken for the purpose of clarifying the discharge support process for older adults with dementia involving nurses of acute hospital's discharge support division, in order to develop a discharge support model corresponding to the difficulties characteristic of dementia. In fiscal 2017, we analyzed eight cases of patients scheduled to be hospitalized for over 10 days in order to undergo surgery. The patients had mild-to-moderate cognitive impairment, and they completed treatment within the scheduled admission period. Following discharge, we expanded the patients' at-home ADL along with treating their symptoms of physical illness. In these ways, we were able to confirm the validity of intervention by a team of dementia specialists.

A development of application for home visiting nurses, family caregivers and home visiting doctors to share information

At the scene of home treatment, it is extremely informant not only for the home visiting nurses and the doctors but also for the family members to share information to offer appropriate care at visits in order to assess them. Therefore, online application that can be used together by the 3 parties is being developed. In future, the application will actually be used and its usefulness will be tested.

Development of a Liaison Model for Pediatric Patients Using Multiple Home-visit Nursing Service Facilities

With an increase in the number of children with medical complexity living at home, the demand for home-visit nursing services is rising. However, at present, only limited numbers of facilities and nurses are capable of providing such services. As home-visit nursing service facilities tend to be small-scale, liaison among them may facilitate the strengthening of systems to support pediatric patients receiving home care and their families. Based on this, we are currently conducting a study to develop a liaison model for pediatric patients using multiple home-visit nursing service facilities.

Inspection/evaluation

Home Care Nursing has proactively introduced active learning into the class-further class improvements must be made. We will continue our educational assessment in order to

offer more effective education.

Since all research conducted by our instructors involves very important subjects in the field of home care nursing, we must support each other, as well as write up our research findings in papers and widely publicize them.

Publications

Kita M, Yoshida R. Research Trends into Support for Families Coping with Dementia in Japan. *Inter-*

national Journal of Studies in Nursing. 2017; **2**: 15-22.