

The 1st International Nursing Research Conference of World Academy of Nursing Science

Towards creating a new domain of
nursing knowledge

Program & Abstracts

September 19-20, 2009
Kobe International Exhibition Hall
Kobe, Japan

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Welcome Message



Welcome to the 1st International Research Conference of WANS

Hiroko Minami, MPH, DNSc
President
Japan Academy of Nursing Science
(Host Organization of the Conference)

Dear Colleagues and Friends;

On behalf of Board Members and all the members of Japan Academy of Nursing Science (JANS), the host organization of the 1st International Research Conference of World Academy of Nursing Science (WANS), I would like to welcome you all to the historically significant international conference on nursing science.

The WANS was originally proposed to be established by the JANS to promote the study of nursing sciences, to initiate, facilitate and coordinate research and other scientific activities necessitating international cooperation and to hold the research conference as a non-governmental, non-profit international organization for nursing scholars and practitioners in the world. The proposition of the WANS has been examined and supported by 16 Founding Organizations spread over the 9 countries, including Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, which are national or regional academic, educational or professional leading organizations. The WANS aims to contribute to the health and welfare of people worldwide through the promotion of international academic exchanges and collaborative research in the fields of nursing. Membership of the World Academy of Nursing Science is open to nursing-related academic institutions or organizations from any country. Each member institution or organization shall appoint a representative to act as a member of the Board of Directors to determine the direction of WANS.

The Founding Organizations have agreed that the first conference will be hosted by the JANS and the joint efforts with other six academic nursing organizations in Japan. Dr. Aiko Yamamoto, Professor and Executive Director of Research Institute of Nursing Care for People & Community, The University of Hyogo has been appointed as the Chairperson of the 1st International Research Conference of WANS, which is held on September 19-20, 2009 in Kobe International Exhibition Hall, Kobe, Japan.

The main theme of the conference is "Toward Creating A New Domain of Nursing knowledge", under which participants will stimulate each other to create and promote the body of nursing knowledge for meeting current and future needs of people who are facing difficult and complicated health problems and care service systems.

Kobe is a beautiful city with the mountains, inland sea, exotic townscapes and hot springs. I am certain that you will enjoy not only the history-making conference but also friendly human interactions in Kobe.

Welcome Message from the Chairperson



Aiko Yamamoto, RN, PhD

Chairperson of the First International Nursing Research Conference of the World Academy of Nursing Science

Executive Director of Research Institute of Nursing Care for People and Community, University of Hyogo

It is my great pleasure and honor that, by recommendation of the Japan Academy of Nursing Science, I have been appointed to chair the first International Nursing Research Conference of the World Academy of Nursing Science, an organization established with the aim of promoting the wellness and welfare of people worldwide, through international academic exchange and collaboration programs relating to nursing art and science.

Nowadays, nursing professionals are expected to provide diverse services in response to social changes and varying social demands. At the same time, various new sub-fields of nursing science, together with new nursing knowledge, are being developed through efforts to respond to changing social needs. To illustrate this, I would like to refer to disaster nursing. Recently, we have witnessed disasters occurring frequently in various parts of the world. Even though nursing professionals have long been engaged in practical activities at disaster sites and providing care for disaster survivors, until recently the experiences of such nursing professionals had not been accumulated or systematized in the form of scientific knowledge that could be shared with other nursing professionals. Accordingly, each time a disaster occurred, the nursing professionals involved in that disaster provided care without systematic knowledge to rely upon. With the advent of the 21st century, we are seeing serious disasters occur even more frequently than before. As well, we are seeing that disaster nursing knowledge is being systematized so as to enable the sharing and application of such knowledge.

Meanwhile, in response to emerging social needs we have seen the development of diverse nursing areas, including home nursing, elderly nursing and psychiatric nursing. In this regard, it is my sincere hope that participants in the first International Nursing Research Conference will pursue new knowledge and pioneer new frontiers of nursing science, thereby contributing to the further development of nursing science. I also hope that the Research Conference will provide participants with an ideal opportunity to promote international academic exchange, inspiring participants to initiate collaboration and other programs for adding new knowledge to nursing science.

The time has come to discuss our common interest and create new nursing knowledge. It is my sincere hope that many nursing professionals, gathering from around the world, would enjoy this discussion and also attractions of Hyogo Prefecture. September is the best season to enjoy Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, when the season changes from hot summer to cool autumn. It features the exceptional scenic beauty of the mountains and the sea. In addition, it is home to many hot spring resorts, and is a habitat of Oriental white storks. I would like to conclude by expressing my great acknowledgement to all the participants for joining the historical moment of our new academy to be founded, and celebrating with us.

Schedule at a Glance

Friday, September 18, 2009

- 15:30~19:00 Registration Desk Open
17:00~19:00 Welcome Drink

Saturday, September 19, 2009

- 8:00~ Registration Desk Open
9:00~ 9:40 WANS Foundation Commemorative Ceremony
9:45~10:45 Chairperson's Lecture
10:45~11:45 Keynote Lecture 1
14:40~17:10 Symposium 1
"New Nursing Knowledge obtaining through Research"
12:00~17:30 Oral Presentation
13:00~17:00 Poster Session
18:00~ Reception at "Owada", Kobe Portopia Hotel

Sunday, September 20, 2009

- 8:00~ Registration Desk Open
9:00~10:00 Keynote Lecture 2
13:30~16:00 Symposium 2
"Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice"
10:20~11:50 Information Exchange
10:20~15:30 Oral Presentation
11:00~15:00 Poster Session
16:00~16:30 Closing

General Information

Camera Shooting:	Please refrain from camera shooting during the session. There is a news cameraman with the name tag at the venue.
Child Day Care Center:	We apologize for your inconvenience, but there is no child day care center in the venue. You can use the day nursery in the Kobe Portopia Hotel. Please ask directly for more details to the following. Please note that you need to make a reservation one day in advance. Inquiries: Child care room "Fantastic Alice"(Kobe Portopia Hotel) TEL: 078-303-5247
Cloak:	There will be facilities available at the 1st floor during the registration opening hours.
Disaster:	In case of alarming sounds during the Conference, please follow the staff's instruction.
Eating and Drinking:	It is available to eat and drink in the resting place of the 1st floor in the venue.
Emergency:	In case of emergencies during the Conference, please contact the staff at the Information desk. A first aid room is located in the 2nd floor. There is the AED in the secretariat room
Exhibition:	There will be 2 types of exhibition, namely Founding Members Exhibition and Commercial Exhibition. Please visit there. Founding Members Exhibition will take place in the 1st floor to the 3rd floor. The exhibition will be opened as follows: ▶ Saturday, 19 September 09:00-17:00 ▶ Sunday, 20 September 09:00-17:00 Commercial Exhibition will take place in the exhibition corner. The exhibition will be opened as follows: ▶ Saturday, 19 September 09:00-17:00 ▶ Sunday, 20 September 09:00-17:00
Information desk:	The Information desk is located in the 1st floor. Staff at the Information desk will be pleased to assist you with all your inquiries.
Influenza measures:	The Hand Sanitizer is prepared in the venue. Please prepare for the mask due to prevention of transmission.
Lost and Found:	For lost and found items, please stop by Information desk.
Messages:	A message board is placed in the Information desk.
Mobile phones:	As a courtesy to speakers and other delegates, we request that all mobile phones and pagers are turned off before entering the Conference sessions.

General Information

Name Tags:	All participants, official guests and accompanying persons are required to wear their name tags during all events. Admission to the sessions is restricted to registered participants wearing their name tags.
Official language:	The official language is English. Japanese translation will be provided at the main hall. Note: The translation receiver is available to rent in front of the main hall.
Posters:	Poster sessions will take place in the 1st floor. The posters can be viewed on: ► Saturday, 19 September 12:00-17:00 ► Sunday, 20 September 10:20-15:00 Participants will have the opportunity to speak with presenters.
Public phones:	There are several public phones in the 1st floor.
Registration:	The registration desks will be opened at the following schedule: ► Friday, 18 September 15:30-19:00 at "Topaz" Kobe Portopia Hotel ► Saturday, 19 September 08:00-17:30 at Kobe International Exhibition Hall No.2 ► Sunday, 20 September 08:00-17:00 at Kobe International Exhibition Hall No.2
Security:	Any security problems or concerns should be reported to staff members.
Smoking:	Smoking is prohibited in any Conference areas.
Staffs:	During the Conference, staffs will be more than happy to assist you at any time. The staffs are easily identified by their ribbons around their shoulders.

Guideline for Presenters and Moderators

I . Guideline for Presenters

1.Presentation

1) Presentation time

Allocated time for your presentation is in total 20minutes (15minutes for presentation and 5 minutes for discussion)

2) Registration for presentation

Please come to oral presentation desk to register for your presentation on the 1st floor up to 60 minutes before your session. Please be seated at the "next speakers' seat" in the conference room at least 5 minutes before your session. We will have 5 minutes break between sessions. Please be punctual.

3) Please handle the PC on your own during your presentation.

4) We won't distribute any handouts at the venue.

5) If there is any cancellation or absence of presenter, we will move forward to the next presenter.

2. Copy of your data

1) Acceptable media

We only accept USB flash drive. Please save your data for back up just in case.

2) Please come to oral presentation desk to register for your presentation on the 1st floor up to 60 minutes before your session. Registration is acceptable during the following period.

- Sep. 19th (Sat.) 8:00-16:00
- Sep. 20th (Sun.) 8:00-14:20

3) Copy of your data

We prepare PC at oral presentation desk. Please follow our operator's instruction for copy of your data.

3. Preparing your presentation data

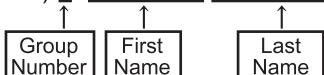
1) PC environment for presentation

- We will prepare OS: Windows XP for presentation.
- Please avoid using Vista special font. We won't prepare Windows Vista.
- We will prepare PowerPoint 2000, 2003, and 2007.
- Other versions of power point may cause trouble with layouts and make characters unreadable. Please avoid using special characters for the same reason.
- Please use USB flash drive to save your data. (Other media such as MO, ZIP and floppy are not acceptable.)
- You cannot use your own PC for your presentation. Besides, Macintosh is not acceptable.

2) Name of your data

In the file name, please include the group number and presenter's name. Last name should be typed in capital letters. Please type them in English one byte characters.

Ex) 1: Hermione GRANGER



3) Language: English

Typeface: Century, Century Gothic, Arial, Times New Roman

4) Other

Please avoid special data such as moving images.

Please make your data work by itself and remove any links from the external file.

The copied registration data at oral presentation desk will be deleted after your presentation on responsibility of the secretariat.

II. Guideline for Moderators

1. Moderator Registration

Please finish your registration at the moderator registration desk, on the 1st floor, in Kobe International Exhibition Hall at least 60 minutes before your session.

Please be seated at the next moderator's seat 5 minutes before your session.

2. Time schedule

Each presentation has 20 minutes (15minutes for presentation, 5minutes for discussion).

Please be punctual and make an arrangement that the presentation runs on time as program.

3. Procedure

If there is any cancellation or absence of presenter, please move forward to the next presentation.

Please introduce name of the presenter and the title of her/his presentation before each presentation starts.

III. Guideline for Poster Session Presenters

1. Venue

Posting venue: Poster Session Area
(Kobe International Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

2. Poster display and removal time

【Display Time】

- Sep. 19th (Sat.) 8:00-12:00
- Sep. 20th (Sun.) 8:00-10:20

【Removal Time】

- Sep. 19th (Sat.) 17:00-17:40
- Sep. 20th (Sun.) 15:00-15:40

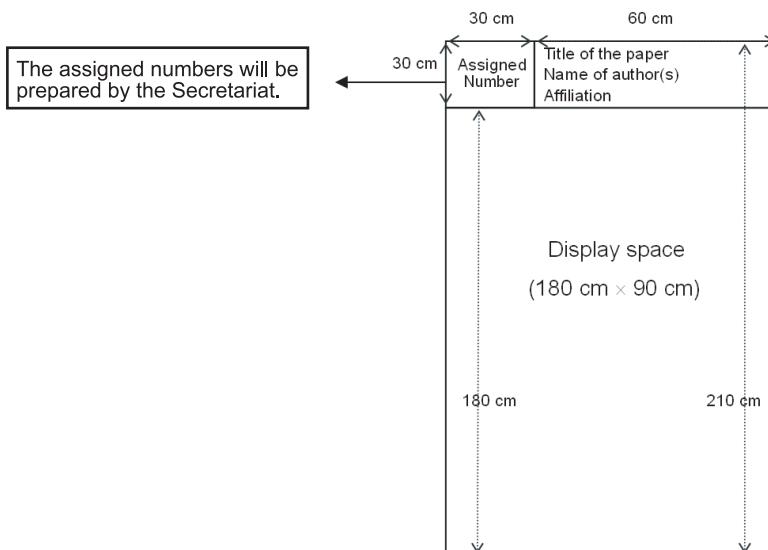
※Please note that if the poster to be removal is still not removed beyond the scheduled closing time, we will clean it up.

3. Display Space and Procedure

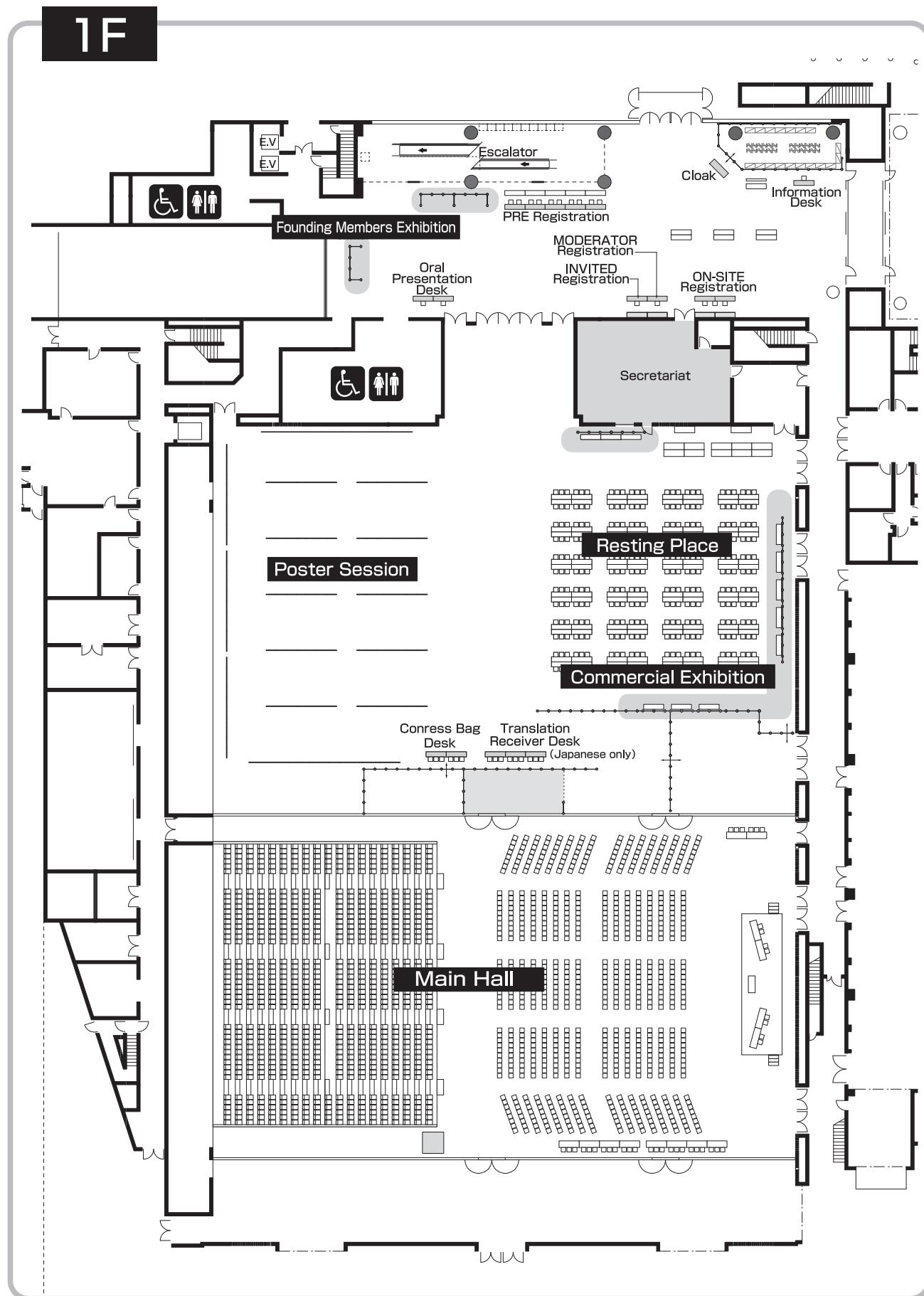
- Display space: H180 cm × W90 cm (See the figure.)
- Please display the title of the paper, the name of author(s), and the affiliation on the right side of your assigned number. The space is H30cm × W60cm. Your assigned number is described in the program. The display space for your poster is shown in this "Program&Abstracts" from page 10 to 11.
- We will prepare for the assigned numbers.
- Please thumbtack for posting. We will provide some pushpins at the display space.

4. Discussion

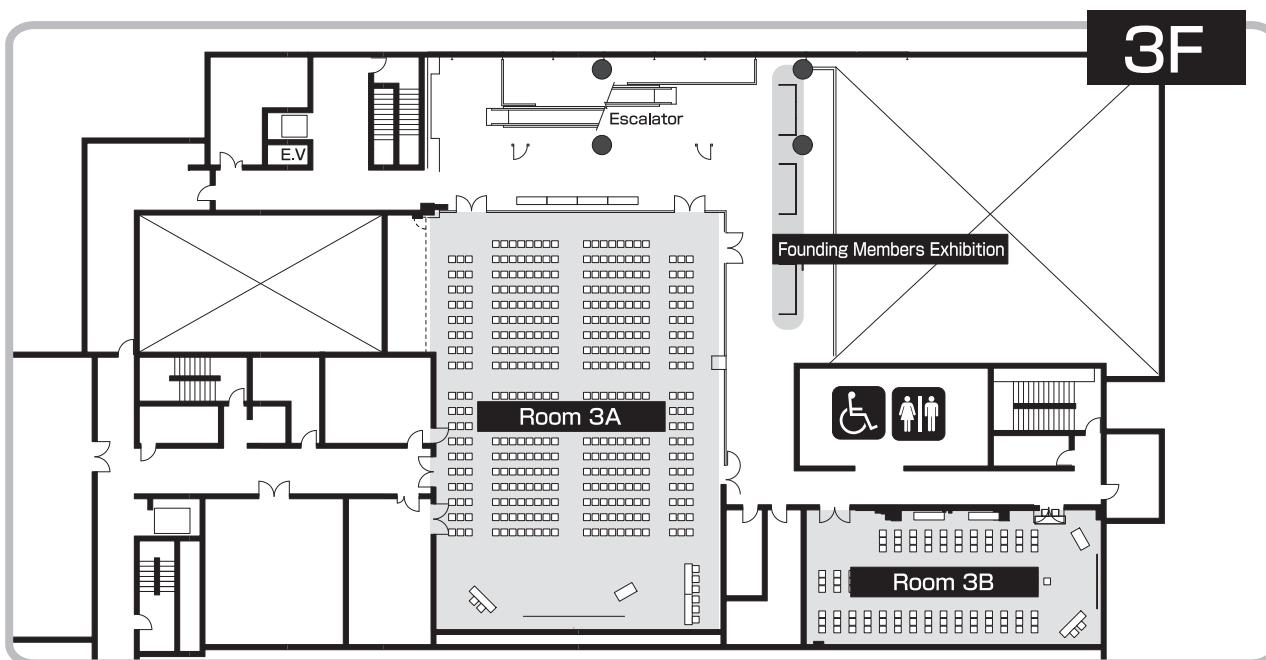
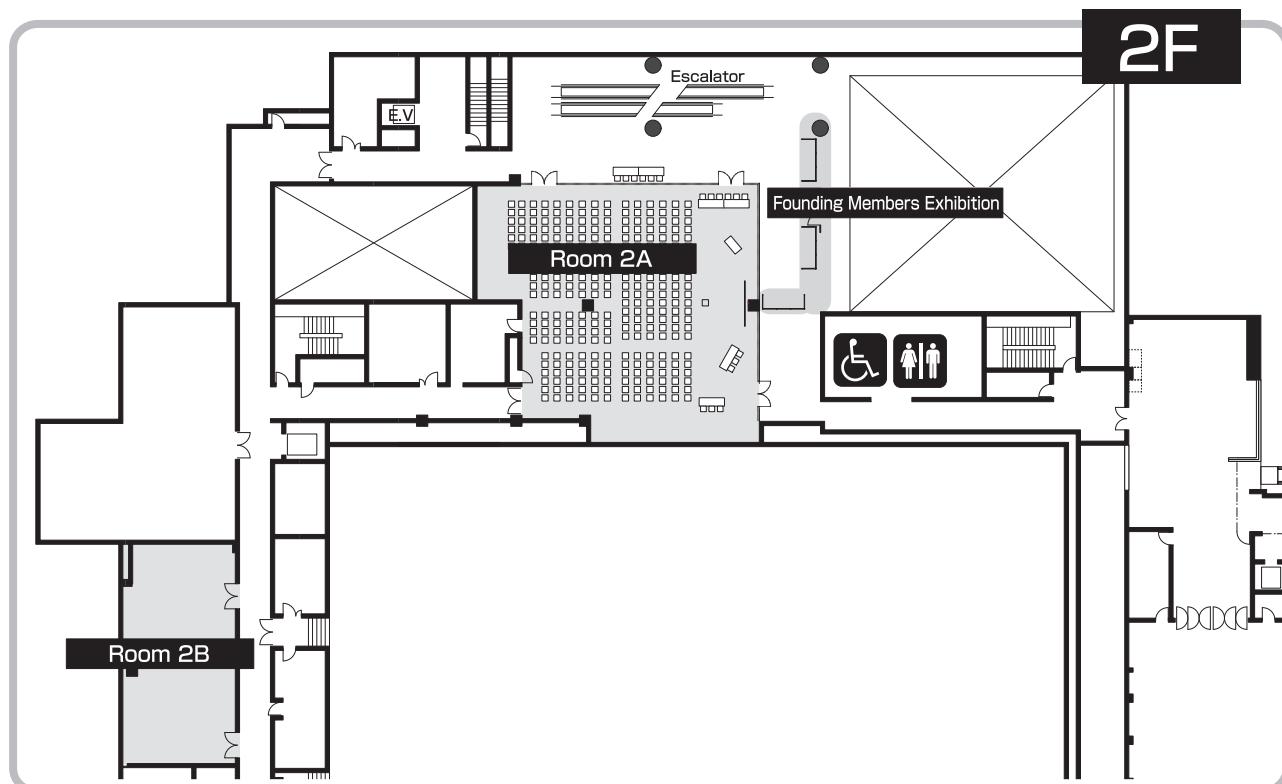
- Please stay at your poster during the session due to free discussion with other participants about your poster.



Venue at Kobe International Exhibition Hall No.2 1F



Venue at Kobe International Exhibition Hall No.2 2F & 3F



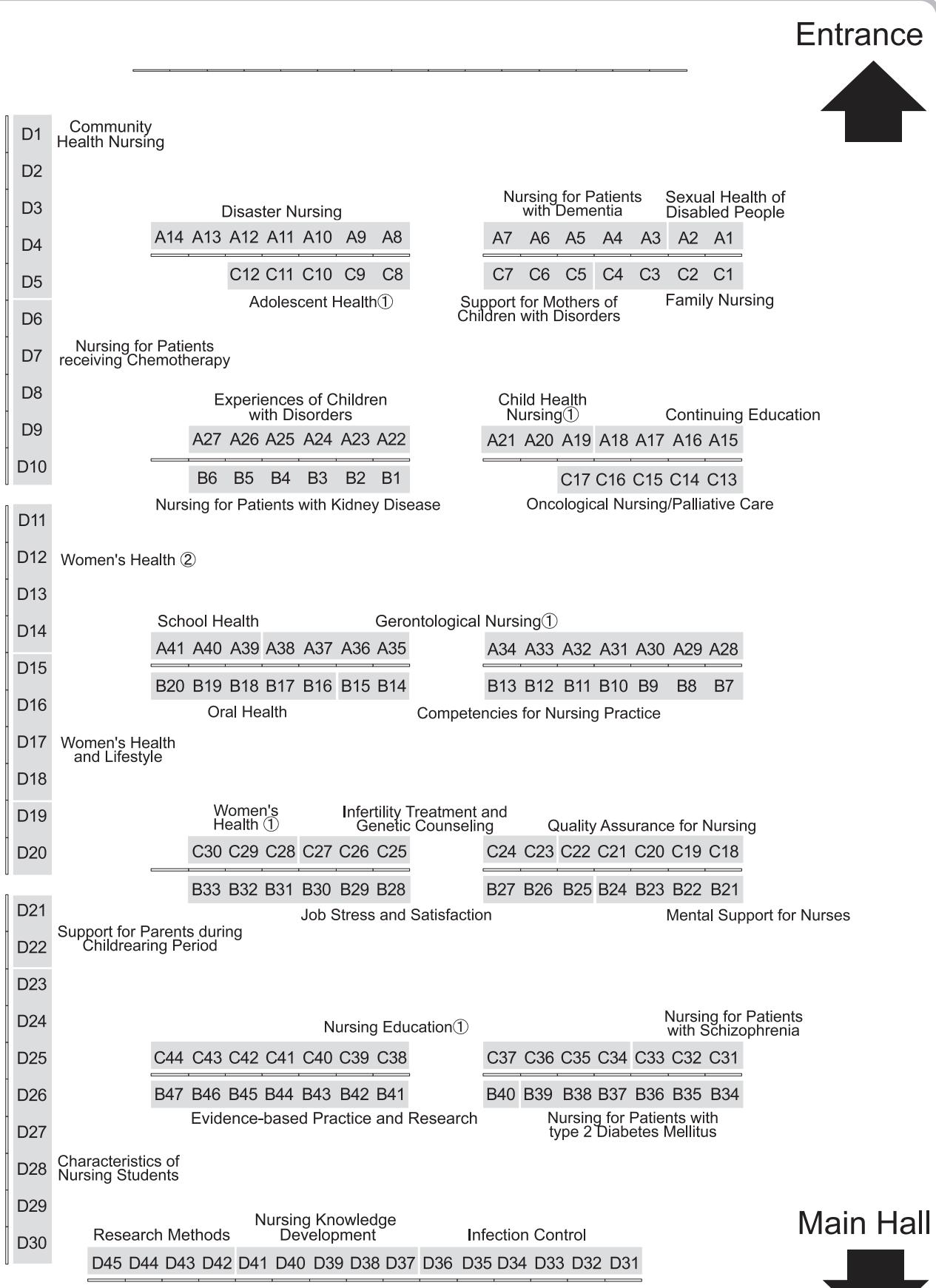
● Founding Members Exhibiton

1st Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Japan Academy of Nursing Science ▪ Japanese Society of Child Health Nursing ▪ Japan Society of Disaster Nursing
2nd Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Japanese Red Cross Society of Nursing Science ▪ Verband der PflegedirektorInnen der Unikliniken ▪ Korean Society of Nursing Science
3rd Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Japan Association of Cardiovascular Nursing ▪ Japan Academy of Community Health Nursing ▪ Japan Society of Maternity Nursing

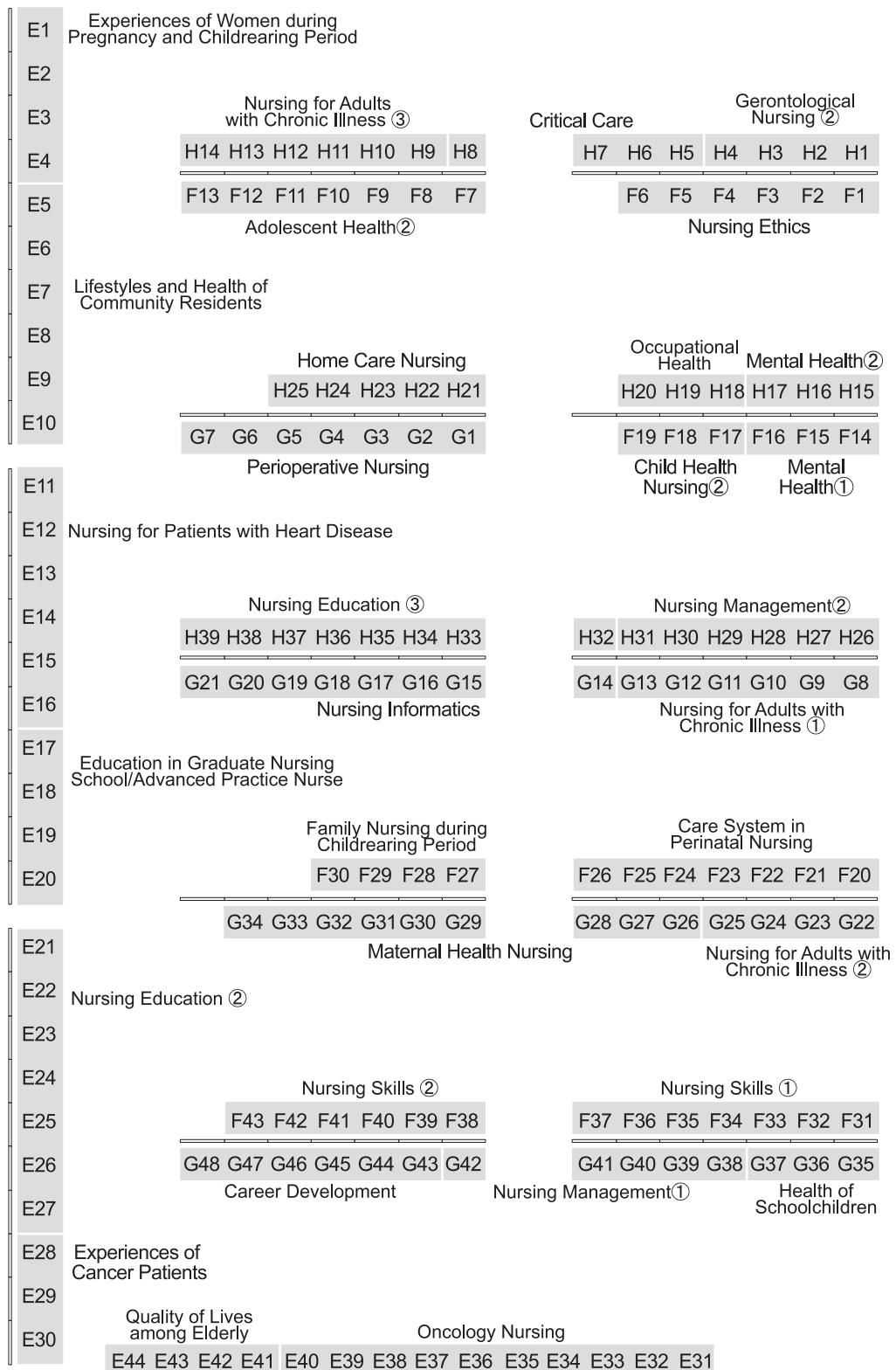
● Commercial Exhibiton

- Banseisuzuki
- BANSHUORI TEXTILE INDUSTRY CO-OPERATION
- CHIP Inc.
- KOKEN CO.,LTD
- Merci Co.,Ltd
- Nihon Mic
- Rubellus Ueno
- Shinryobunko Co., Ltd.
- TOYO FEATHER KANSAI SALES CO., LTD
- VIP GLOBAL CO.,LTD
- Wiley-Blackwell
- Yamato Co. LTd.

Layout of Poster Session on Sep. 19



Layout of Poster Session on Sep. 20



Entrance



Main Hall



Program Schedule on Sep. 19

	Kobe International Exhibition Hall							Portopia Hotel
	1F Foyer	1F Main Hall	1F Poster	1F Exhibition	2F Room2A	3F Room3A	3F Room3B	Owada
8:00	Registration 8:00-17:30							
8:30	Orientation 8:50-9:00							
9:00	WANS Foundation Commemorative Ceremony 9:00-9:40			Exhibition 9:00-17:00				
9:30								
10:00	Chairperson's Lecture 9:45-10:45							
10:30								
11:00	Keynote Lecture 1 10:45-11:45							
11:30								
12:00	Oral 1 12:00-12:40 Community Practice				Oral 3 12:00-13:40 Disaster Nursing	Oral 6 12:00-13:00 Infection Control	Oral 10 12:00-13:40 Nursing Effectiveness	
12:30								
13:00	Oral 2 12:45-14:05 Occupational health and Nursing 1		Poster A 13:00-14:00					
13:30								
14:00			Poster B 14:00-15:00			Oral 7 13:50-14:50 Gerontological Nursing		
14:30						Oral 8 14:55-16:15 Nursing Ethics		
15:00	Symposium 1 14:40-17:10		Poster C 15:00-16:00		Oral 5 15:55-17:15 Eldery Health and Quality of Life	Oral 9 16:40-17:20 Intervention Research	Oral 12 15:05-16:05 Wound Care	
15:30								
16:00			Poster D 16:00-17:00					
16:30								
17:00								
17:30								
18:00								
18:30								
19:00								
19:30								
20:00								
20:30								
							Reception 18:00-20:00	

Program Schedule on Sep. 20

	Kobe International Exhibition Hall							Portopia Hotel
	1F Foyer	1F Main Hall	1F Poster	1F Exhibition	2F Room2A	3F Room3A	3F Room3B	Owada
8:00	Registration 8:00-16:30							
8:30		Orientation 8:50-9:00						
9:00		Keynote Lecture 2 9:00-10:00		Exhibition 9:00-17:00				
9:30								
10:00								
10:30		Oral 14 10:20-11:40 Women's Health			Information Exchange 10:20-11:50	Oral 18 10:20-12:00 Research and Instrument Development	Oral 21 10:20-11:40 Transcultural Nursing 1	
11:00			Poster E 11:00-12:00					
11:30		Oral 15 11:45-12:25 Educational Methods	Poster F 12:00-13:00					
12:00								
12:30								
13:00					Oral 16 12:40-14:20 Nurses Role and Issues	Oral 19 13:00-14:20 Perinatal Care 1	Oral 22 12:25-13:45 Transcultural Nursing 2	
13:30		Symposium 2 13:30-16:00	Poster G 13:00-14:00					
14:00			Poster H 14:00-15:00					
14:30					Oral 17 14:25-15:05 Nursing Education and Student	Oral 20 14:25-15:05 Perinatal Care 2	Oral 23 13:50-15:30 Curriculum	
15:00								
15:30								
16:00								
16:30		Closing 16:00-16:30						
17:00								

Profile of Speaker for Chairperson's Lecture



Speaker Aiko Yamamoto (RN, PhD)

Affiliation University of Hyogo, Japan

Dr. Yamamoto is an Executive Director of WHO Collaborating Center for Nursing in Disasters and Health Emergency Management, and Professor at the University of Hyogo College of Nursing Art & Science, Japan. She had earned her PhD from University of Texas at Austin. Her research area focuses on maternal health nursing and women's health nursing, which leads to develop nursing care to relief discomfort among women and their families.

Recently, her researches and activities focus on disaster nursing, education of undergraduate and graduate program, construction of the international network, and development of nursing care strategies for people experiencing disaster. She was the principal investigator of the 21st Century Center of Excellence Program 'Development of a Center of Excellence for Disaster Nursing in a Ubiquitous Society' from 2003 to 2007. She was recognized her various activities for development of disaster nursing knowledge and received the Performance Award from Japan Society of Disaster Nursing in 2008. Presently, she assumed the first chairperson of the World Society of Disaster Nursing, which was established in 2008.

Profile of Speakers for Keynote Lectures



Speaker Afaf Meleis (RN, PhD)

Affiliation University of Pennsylvania, USA

Dr. Meleis graduated Magna Cum Laude from the University of Alexandria, Egypt, earned an MS in nursing, an MA in sociology, and a PhD in medical and social psychology from the University of California, Los Angeles, USA. She is the Margaret Bond Simon Dean of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, Professor of Nursing and Sociology, and Director of the School's WHO Collaborating Center for Nursing and Midwifery Leadership.

Her scholarship is focused on global health, immigrant and women's health, and on the theoretical development of the nursing discipline.



Speaker Rutja Phuphaibul (RN, DNSc)

Affiliation Mahidol University, Thailand

Dr. Phuphaibul graduated Mahidol University, Thailand, earned an MS in nursing, an MA in Parent and Child Nursing in University of Michigan, USA, and a DNSc in Family Health Nursing from the University of California, San Francisco, USA. She is Professor of Department and School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, and she was a former Director of WHO Collaborating Center for Nursing and Midwifery Development.

She is now the chairperson of the PhD (Nursing) International program, Mahidol University and she involved with establishment of the first master's family nursing program in Thailand.

Her research is focused on family nursing and adolescent health promotion. She received outstanding nursing awards from The Okura Foundation under The Thai Nurses Association, and from the Nursing Council of Thailand.

Profile of Speaker for Symposium 1



Joachim Voss (RN, PhD)

Affiliation University of Washington, USA

Dr. Voss is an Assistant Professor in Nursing at the University of Washington. He got his PhD at UCSF and was a postdoctoral fellow at the NIH. His research focuses on improving HIV and cancer-related fatigue.

His work aims at enabling researchers and clinicians to improve the diagnosis and prognosis of fatigue and to enhancing the effectiveness of symptom management interventions for people living with HIV/AIDS.



Petra Brysiewicz (RN, PhD)

Affiliation University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Senior lecturer in the School of Nursing, University of KwaZulu-Natal , South Africa
B SOC SC (Nursing); B ARTS (Nursing Administration & Nursing Education);
MCUR (Critical Care & Trauma) & PHD (Health Sciences)

Involved in teaching:

- General Nursing - Bachelor of Nursing
- Trauma Nursing - Bachelor of Nursing (Advanced Practice)
- Trauma Nursing & Life Support - Masters Programme

Director of the South African Centre for Evidence Based Nursing and Midwifery, Joanna Briggs Institute, Adelaide, Australia.

Research areas: Psycho-social consequences/implications of trauma/emergencies, evidence based practice and innovative teaching strategies.

Numerous peer reviewed articles published and presented at various national and international conferences.



Susie Kim (RN, DNSc)

Affiliation Seoul Cyber University, Korea

BS (1963) & MS (1969) Ewha Womans University,
DNSc (1978), Boston University.,
Honorary EdD degree, Penza National University (1997) in Russia.

Professor & Dean of College of Nursing Science, EWU.
Lucile P. Leone Distinguished Professor at School of Nursing, UCSF (1990).
Adjunct Professor at Columbia University (1993),
Interim Director of the Office of International Program, SON, UPenn (2006)

Published over 130 articles and 22 books.

While serving as President of the Korean Academy of Nursing, published a 2,400-page nursing encyclopedia for the first time in Korea.

Established first Community-Based Mental Health Nursing Centre in Korea.

Developed 10 caring techniques based on a series of evidence-based research projects. UNDP supported her pilot project during 1996-1998.

Recipient, International Achievement Award 2001, ICN-FNIF.

Recipient, Nightingale Medal (2007), International Red Cross

Profile of Speakers for Symposium 2



Noriko Katada (RN, DNSc)

Affiliation University of Hyogo, Japan

Professor Noriko Katada graduated from Texas Women's University and worked in various hospitals in US, including Texas Children's Hospital. She had earned her MSN degree from Texas women's University in 1977 and DNSc from University of California San Francisco in 1990. Presently, she is a professor at University of Hyogo, College of Nursing Art and Science. Her area of expertise is mainly in Child Health Nursing. Recent research in the area is on collaborative research on nursing care for alleviating children's pain and inducing nurse driven child clinics by Clinical Nurse Specialist with three Universities and several university affiliated hospitals and Children's Hospitals under the grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. She is a president of Japanese Society of Child Health Nursing and a board member of Japan Academy of Nursing Science. She also is a member of SCIENCE COUNCIL OF JAPAN. She also had facilitated the development of Child Emergency Certified Nurse Expert system in Japanese Nursing Association. She was a Dean at the College of Nursing Art & Science, University of Hyogo from 2004 to 2007. She had been a Vice president of International Council of Nurses from 1997 to 2000.



Monika Habermann (RN, PhD)

Affiliation Hochschule Bremen, Germany

Prof. Dr. Monika Habermann is head of the Centre of Nursing Research and Counselling, Hochschule Bremen since 2002. Several research and evaluation projects, with international and national partners and funded by the FRG and regional state authorities have been accomplished and published. She lectures primarily in study courses focusing on Nursing and Health Care as well as Social Management. She is Registered Nurse (School of Nursing of the Karl-Rupprecht University Heidelberg) and carries a PhD in Social Anthropology. Publication list and CV in detail can be seen on the website of the centre: www.zepb.de



Christen Erlingsson (RN, PhD)

Affiliation Kalmar University, Sweden

Christen Erlingsson, District Nurse Specialist, PhD, is an Assistant Professor of Nursing at the University of Kalmar, Sweden. Her primary research area focuses on elder abuse in the family. Dr. Erlingsson's other fields of interest include qualitative research methodology, family nursing, gerontology, forensic nursing, and the philosophy of health. International collaborations include a cross-national study among public health nurses in Japan and district nurses in Sweden (Tokyo Medical and Dental University and University of Kalmar) and the international projects "Missing Voices" and "Global Response to Elder Abuse" (World Health Organization and International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse).

Detail of Program

● WANS Foundation Commemorative Ceremony

September 19

09:00～09:40 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

● Chairperson's Lecture

September 19

09:45～10:45 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

"*Nursing Knowledge obtained through the process of developing disaster nursing*"

Moderator: Kikuko Ota, RN, PhD
(Chairperson of Japan Association of Nursing Academies, Keio University, Japan)

Speaker: Aiko Yamamoto, RN, PhD
(University of Hyogo, Japan)

● Keynote Lecture 1

September 19

10:45～11:45 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

"*A Culture for Scholarship: Substance and Structure*"

Moderator: Michiko Machiura, RN, PhD
(Osaka Prefecture University, Japan)

Speaker: Afaf Meleis, RN, PhD
(University of Pennsylvania, USA)

● Keynote Lecture 2

September 20

09:00～10:00 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

"*Scholarship and academic advancement*"

Moderator: Junko Tashiro, RN, PhD
(St. Luke's College of Nursing, Japan)

Speaker: Rutja Phuphaibul, RN, DNSc
(Mahidol University, Thailand)

Detail of Program

● Symposium 1

September 20

14:40～17:10 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

"New Nursing Knowledge obtaining through Research"

Moderator: Hiroko Minami, RN, DNSc
(Chairperson of Japan Academy of Nursing Science, University of KinDAI Himeji, Japan)

Symposists: Joachim Voss, RN, PhD
(University of Washington, USA)
"New Frontiers in Nursing Research"

Petra Brysiewicz, RN, PhD
(University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
"New knowledge in General Nursing practice in Africa"

Susie Kim, RN, DNSc
(Seoul Cyber University, Korea)
"Development of Interpersonal Caring Theory through Research"

● Symposium 2

September 20

13:30～16:00 Main Hall(Exhibition Hall No.2 1F)

"Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice"

Moderator: Carol Huston, RN, DPA
(California State University-Chico, USA)

Symposists: Noriko Katada, RN, DNSc
(Chairperson of Japanese Society of Child Health Nursing, University of Hyogo, Japan)
"The Challenge of Translational Research in Japan -Pain in Children-"

Monika Habermann, RN, PhD
(Hochschule Bremen, Germany)
"Nursing errors: research and transfer of research results
into the practice field in an area of many taboos"

Christen Erlingsson, RN, PhD
(Kalmar University, Sweden)
"Protecting the patient, protecting oneself: Connections between nurses'
dual gate-keeping and research in sensitive and taboo subjects"

● Information Exchange

September 20

10:20～11:50 Room2A(Exhibition Hall No.2 2F)

"Issues in Institutional Review System in Nursing:

Creating Nursing Research Review Committee for JANS Members"

Detail of Program

● Oral Presentations

Saturday, September 19

1 Community Practice	12:00-12:40	MainHall
Moderator: Kazuo Hayakawa (Japan)		
1. Development and application of case management program of community prostate cancer cases Pay-Fan Lin (Taiwan)		
2. An assessment of community readiness, knowledge, and beliefs for a voluntary local smoke-free policy development. Hyera Yoo (Korea)		
2 Occupational health and Nursing 1	12:45-14:05	MainHall
Moderator: June,Kyung Ja (Korea)		
1. Reliability and validity of stamps' work satisfaction scale in Japan Mineko Yamashita (Japan)		
2. Roles and functions of an occupational health nurse following a standard of professional practices in Thailand Pimpan Silpasuwan (Thailand)		
3. 35 as a critical age in public health nurses' job satisfaction in Japan Mineko Yamashita (Japan)		
4. Workplace violence committed by citizens against professional health workers who worked at public health centers of Saitama prefecture in Japan in 2007 Ako Yoshinaga (Japan)		
3 Disaster Nursing	12:00-13:40	Room2A
Moderator: Nanthaphan-Chinlumprasert (Thailand)		
1. Preparing future nurses for a life of civic engagement: the disaster preparedness for vulnerable populations project Lynette G. Landry (USA)		
2. Four-year survey on the physical and mental conditions of the 2004 Niigata chu-etu earthquake victims Kimie Saito (Japan)		
3. Behavior change communication for positive parenting and child-care strategic intervention in six provinces affected by tsunami, southern Thailand Wantanee Wiroonpanich (Thailand)		
4. A study of terms in earthquake disaster nursing Yuli Zang (China)		
5. Discussion on the practicalities of japanese disaster nursing education tools in China Katada Noriko (Japan)		

4 Adult Nursing

14:30-15:50

Room2A

Moderator: Jillian Inouye (USA)

1. Perception of severity of the illness, Information need, and anxiety among preoperative ENT patients in songklanagarind hospital Thailand
Porntiwa Mesuwun (Thailand)
2. The effects of music intervention on anxiety and heart rate variability in the patients waiting for cardiac catheterization
Hui-Kuan Chang (Taiwan)
3. Factors influenced re-admission of people with post-coronary heart disease in Thailand
Aporn Deenan (Thailand)
4. Cross-validating a causal model of factors influencing diabetes self-management in chinese americans with type 2 diabetes
Yin Xu (USA)

5 Eldery Health and Quality of Life

15:55-17:15

Room2A

Moderator: Nami Kobayashi (Japan)

1. A hermeneutic study of lived hope among older adults using photography as interview prompt
Sharon L. Moore (Canada)
2. What the elderly in assisted living expect from social support system
Hiromi Arakawa (Japan)
3. Social activity and quality of life in community-dwelling elders: gender difference
Yueh-Ping Li (Taiwan)
4. Social support exchanges and psychological well-being among thai older people: does gender make a difference?
Kattika Thanakwang (Taiwan)

6 Infection Control

12:00-13:00

Room3A

Moderator: Yin Xu (USA)

1. Community capacity domains of sustainable dengue problem solutionin southern Thailand: results from qualitative research
Charuai Suwanbamrung1 (Thailand)
2. Efficacy of different cleaning methods on small volume nebulizers
Chia H. Tai (Taiwan)
3. Effects of 70% isopropyl alcohol, plain normal saline solution and sterile water on umbilical cord separation
Monina H. Gesmundo (Philippines)

7 Gerontological Nursing	13:50-14:50	Room3A
Moderator: Sharon L.Moore (Canada)		
1. Predictors of functional decline in hospitalized elderly patients Hui-Tzu Huang (Taiwan)		
2. The effects of cultural program "tai chi" on mental health status in older Japanese returnees from China: a randomized controlled and 6-month follow-up trial Xiuying Hu (China)		
3. Evaluation of a new activity tool, memory magic, by the staff -focusing on the elderly with dementia in Japan- Kazuyo K. Sooudi (Japan)		
8 Nursing Ethics	14:55-16:15	Room3A
Moderator: Akiko Kondo(Japan)		
1. The good-nurse-work of novice nurses: voices from Japanese cancer survivors Michiko Yahiro (Hong Kong)		
2. Japanese nurse's perceptions of the "good nurse work" Emiko Konishi (Japan)		
3. Ethics and spirituality of bushido and its implications for nursing Kay K Hisama (Japan)		
4. Perceptions of Japanese patients and their families about medical treatment decisions Misae Ito(Japan)		
9 Intervention Research	16:40-17:20	Room3A
Moderator: Rina Emoto (Japan)		
1. Effects of eye care program to eye care ability of primary school teachers and students in songkhla province Thailand Phechnoy Singchungchai (Thailand)		
2. The effectiveness of the twelve- weeks walking on improving body composition and psychiatric symptom among overweight inpatient with schizophrenia Shiou- Fang Lu (Taiwan)		
10 Nursing Effectiveness	12:00-13:40	Room3B
Moderator: Reiko Sakashita (Japan)		
1. Comparison of ambulatory ability, mortality and costs after hip fracture surgery in three hospitals that have different care systems in Japan Akiko Kondo (Japan)		
2. Analysis of the costs of surgery for hirschsprungs disease: one-stage laparoscopic pull-through versus two-stage laperotomy. Jacob Panikkamannil (New Zealand)		
3. Management practices and development of help relational skills: an empirical study Rosa C. Melo (Portuguese)		
4. Reducing the rate of patients in physical restraints over 24hours Shiau-Ru Shiu (Taiwan)		
5. The social process explaining nursing effectiveness in the Italian context: findings from a grounded theory approach. Alvisa Palese (Italy)		

11 Support for disabled people 14:20-15:00 Room3B

Moderator: Ching-Huey Chen (Taiwan)

1. Social support networks and health-related behaviors among skid row residents with disabilities utilizing social rehabilitation services in Kotobuki, Yokohama, Japan
Ayako Ide (Japan)
2. Factors that affect the sexual awareness and behaviour of the physically disabled in Japan
Mitsuko Tanaka (Japan)

12 Wound Care 15:05-16:05 Room3B

Moderator: Hiromi Sanada(Japan)

1. A novel animal model of critical colonization in the skin wounds
Tomoko Akase (Japan)
2. Protein loss from pressure ulcer and its associations with wound-related factors and nutritional status
Shinji Iizaka (Japan)
3. The prevalence of Fungating wound and comparison of different location of wound in characteristic and symptom
Mei Y. Hsu (Taiwan)

13 Occupational health and Nursing 2 16:10-17:30 Room3B

Moderator: Barbara J.Burgel (USA)

1. Factors influencing Korean soldiers' mental health
Myung S. Hyun (Korea)
2. Experiences of aged widows after the bereavement in a depopulated area
Ayumi Shirakawa (Japan)
3. More physical exertion is needed: consideration on health checkup of new recruits.
Yuka Kobayashi (Japan)
4. Characterization of occupational musculoskeletal exposures of women
Lynette G. Landry (USA)

Sunday, September 20

14 Women's Health	10:20-11:40	MainHall
Moderator: Toyoko Yoshizawa (Japan)		
1. Health status, menopausal symptoms, and health promotion behaviors among professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause at songklanagarind hospital Manthana Khongwijit (Thailand)		
2. Study of the health concepts, perceived health status and health promoting life style of the southeast asian women in Taiwan Fu-Ming Chiang (Taiwan)		
3. Background and experience of infertile patients who underwent social support provided by the Infertility counseling center of "Shiga municipal government" Tomiko Hashimura (Japan)		
4. Intention to receive human papillomavirus vaccine among taiwanese college women Yu-Yun Hsu (Taiwan)		
15 Educational Methods	11:45-12:25	MainHall
Moderator: Gregg, F. Misuzu (Japan)		
1. Student's mastery of concepts related to nursing in nursing program of university Shino Ikezoe (Japan)		
2. Nurturing critical thinking with cinema in nursing education Pay-Fan Lin (Taiwan)		
16 Nurses Role and Issues	12:40-14:20	Room2A
Moderator: Megumi Teshima (Japan)		
1. Gender role attitudes of home visit nurses and the their affecting factors Kaori Hatanaka (Japan)		
2. Determine the level and the type of the conflicts felt by the nursus working within the hospitals' internal-surgical wards. Fariba Falsafi (Iran)		
3. Feelings of meaninglessness in terminally ill cancer pateints: effects of workshops on nurses using the short term life review Michiyo Ando (Japan)		
4. Job stress in caring terminally ill patients among registered nurses in songklanagarind hospital Uiaporn Pattrapakdikul (Thailand)		
5. Actual condition and focus of concerns of Indonesian nurses and care givers to work in Japan Elsi D Hapsari (Japan)		

17 Nursing Education and Student 14:25-15:05 Room2A

Moderator: Mariko Koyama (Japan)

1. The characteristics of generation-y nursing students and their preferences for teaching methods: literature review
Katsura Goto (Japan)
2. Predictors of the development of relational skills: study with students of nursing
Rosa C. Melo (Portuguese)

18 Research and Instrument Development 10:20-12:00 Room3A

Moderator: Susan J. Henly (USA)

1. Statistical review of manuscripts in nursing research
Susan J. Henly (USA)
2. Development of a scale of difficulties for parents of children with hikikomori
Akiko Funakoshi (Japan)
3. Development of the research awareness scale for nurses (RASN)
Yoshino Watanabe (Japan)
4. Development of clinical nursing competence self-assessment scale: content validity and construct validity
Mayumi Kudo (Japan)
5. Development of screening tool for food insecurity
Noppawan Piaseu (Thailand)

19 Perinatal Care 1 13:00-14:20 Room3A

Moderator: Arika Noji (Japan)

1. The factors concerning continuance of nursing care for relieving the labor pain in Morocco
Yasuko Tamura (Japan)
2. State of anxiety concerning child-rearing of mothers with infants of pre-term and birthweight under 2500g were hospital in and discharge
Akiko Kitamura (Japan)
3. The relationship between personal factor, gestational weight gain, perceived of over-weight, stress level, spouse support in maternity and postpartum health behaviors
Suparp Thaithae (Thailand)
4. Women's Needs of delivery care in rural Bangladesh
Mami Gomi (Japan)

20 Perinatal Care 2 14:25-15:05 Room3A

Moderator: Yu-Yun Hsu (Taiwan)

1. Factors associated with anxiety in maternal role of teenage pregnancy
Supawadee Kruachottikul (Thailand)
2. The realtionship between selected factors, Social support, anxiety in maternal role and need of nursing support of teenage pregnancy
Supawadee Krua-chottikul (Thailand)

21 Transcultural Nursing 1 10:20-11:40 Room3B

Moderator: Kiyoko Makimoto (Japan)

1. Culture and somatic idioms of distress: depressed Japanese, Korean and American students
Denise Saint-Arnault (USA)
2. The perception of nursing students in Indonesia about a chance to work in Japan
Elsi D. Hapsari (Japan)
3. Ethnographic study of newari women and health in a rural village of Katmandu, Nepal
Mire Sugino (Japan)
4. Comparison of Japanese and Thai mothers' perception of the health status of their young children with asthma symptoms.
Kyoko Sudo (Japan)

22 Transcultural Nursing 2 12:25-13:45 Room3B

Moderator: Junko Takano (Japan)

1. Competent health care for culturally diverse communities in Japan -From the experience of hispanic residents -
Lourdes R. Herrera Cadillo (Peru)
2. Cultural determinants of help seeking: a model for research and practice
Denise Saint-Arnault (USA)
3. Creation of transcultural nursing database in Japan
Kiyoko Makimoto (Japan)
4. Perfecting "basic principles of nursing care" in a global society
Kay K Hisama (Japan)

23 Curriculum 13:50-15:30 Room3B

Moderator: Yoko Nakayama (Japan)

1. Effects of university education on nursing personnel and competency comparison between Japan and Europe
Kazuko Tateishi (Japan)
2. Development needs of master programs in global nursing and midwifery in Japan
Junko Tashiro (Japan)
3. Chronological change in the number of BSN faculties and teachers in Japan
Harumi Sohde (Japan)
4. The development of training model for nurses of community through the community participation approach
Nanthaphan Chinlumprasert (Thailand)
5. The San Francisco collaborative : an evaluation of a partnership between three schools of nursing and a public health department
Lynette G. Landry (USA)

Detail of Program

● Poster Session

Saturday, September 19

Poster A 13:00~14:00

Sexual Health of Disabled People

- A1 Reality of the sexuality of the physically disabled in Japan---Is it unusual for the physically disabled to think about their sexuality---
Mitsuko Tanaka (Japan)
- A2 Comparisons of sexual awareness and behavior by disability type
Mitsuko Tanaka (Japan)

Nursing for Patients with Dementia

- A3 The consciousness of the male family caregiver for demented elderly at home
Keiko Matsumoto (Japan)
- A4 Trial study on person-centred care using dementia care mapping for elderly individuals with dementia
Mizue Suzuki (Japan)
- A5 Family caregivers' perceptions regarding caring for residents with dementia in long-term care facilities in Japan
Misa Miyamoto (Japan)
- A6 Correlation between stress coping behaviors and feelings when subjected to violence committed by demented elderly
Keiko Kawamura (Japan)
- A7 Within- and between-observer reproducibility of the sugai-kobayashi fall risk assessment tool for the elderly with dementia
Nami Kobayashi (Japan)
- A8 The pattern of spatial movements in dementia patients identified by the IC tag monitoring system
Akiko Nakaoka (Japan)

Disaster Nursing

- A9 The factors affecting the continuation of disaster preparation training for people in the nursing profession
Etsuko Shiono (Japan)
- A10 Predictive factors of psychological disorder development during recovery following SARS outbreak
Mutsuko Mihashi (Japan)
- A11 Actual condition survey on disaster measures at key disaster hospitals in the kansai region -Difference in problem awareness between disaster nursing administrators with and without disaster nursing experience -
Hiroko Tanaka (Japan)
- A12 Actual condition survey on disaster measures at key disaster hospitals in the kansai region: the current state and problems recognized by ward nurses
Masako Yoneyama (Japan)

- A13 Sources of support for disaster relief nurses
Rieko Nakanobu (Japan)
- A14 Health conditions among pregnant and child rearing women and infants after three years of the chuuetu earthquake in Japan.
Satoko Watanabe (Japan)

Continuing Education

- A15 Research into teaching qualitative research methodology to postgraduate psychiatric nursing students
Makiko Mori (Japan)
- A16 An educational system for new public health nurses - An effect of short course -
Taeko Masumoto (Japan)
- A17 A study of training project for community health nursing coordinators in Indonesia - Monitoring and evaluating system of community health nursing in south sulawesi -
Werna Nontoji (Indonesia)
- A18 The development of a genetic nursing education program for nurses: genetic nursing for familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy patients and their families
Chieko Kukinaka (Japan)

Child Health Nursing ①

- A19 Effect of burn wound care by hydrotherapy on relieving pain in pediatric ward 2 songkhla hospital Thailand
Somjit Pupnoka (Thailand)
- A20 Child health nursing issues regarding psychological preparation practices for children undergoing medical procedures in Japan
Naomi Matsumori (Japan)
- A21 Sleep disturbance in infants following surgery for cleft palate
Rie N. Ikeda (Japan)

Experiences of Children with Disorders

- A22 Relationship between risk factors of atherosclerosis and life-style in high school students
Hiroko Tamura (Japan)
- A23 Images of diseases possessed by high-grade schoolchildren
Kayo Ogawa (Japan)
- A24 To understand and support of children with cancer -effectiveness of seminars targeting the management of elementary and junior high schools-
Sakie Omi (Japan)
- A25 Study on the process of the experience of the children to live with life-threatening conditions through the bereavement of the friends
Yasuko Suzuki (Japan)
- A26 Family involvement in fostering the health and self-care behavior of children with chronic diseases: a focus on the family approach
Kazuki Masumori (Japan)
- A27 Readiness to exercise the adjustability embodied in children with congenital heart disease
Masako Aoki (Japan)

Gerontological Nursing ①

- A28 Effect of wai tan kung training on older adult health
Yauwanee Charoonsak (Japan)
- A29 The utilization of community assessment for the Investigation on risk factors of falls among residents aged 50 and above in a selected district in Taipei
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)
- A30 The effects of the falls prevention intervention program among community residents aged 55 years and above
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)
- A31 Use of network mapping for visualizing interactions between patients and staffs
Miyae Yamakawa (Japan)
- A32 Prevention of falls in community dwelling elderly: the raleation among contact surface of the foot and falls
Tomoko Hiramatsu (Japan)
- A33 The characteristic of on "person-centred care" used morphological analysis
Etsuko Uehira (Japan)
- A34 Profession collaboration: enhancing appropriate enteral tube use in long term care
Lily Yeh (Taiwan)
- A35 A study on effective care for eldery patients' attacks on nurses
Keiko Suzuki (Japan)
- A36 Intergenerational interactions among elderly, children and community volunteers in Japanese urban community on an innovative intergenerational day program for health promotions
Tomoko Kamei (Japan)
- A37 Productive activities, meaning of life and quality of life among community-dwelling elderly in Taiwan
Chao-Huai Huang (Taiwan)
- A38 Productive activities in community-dwelling elderly
Yueh-Ping Li (Taiwan)

School Health

- A39 Pupil nurse club: the impact of elementary students "involvement on the contravention of school nurses" stereotypes
Cara Jaye Francesca G. Garcia (Philippines)
- A40 Effects of a condom use education program for Japanese young people
Yoshiko Kudo (Japan)
- A41 Effects of using a sex education programme for parents on their communication with their teenage children about sex in Thailand
Phechnoy Singchungchai (Thailand)

Poster B 14:00~15:00

Nursing for Patients with Kidney Disease

- B1 A qualitative exploration of concerns and cognitive experiences of patients in early stages of diabetic nephropathy and their family members.
Tomoko Nishida (Japan)
- B2 Psychological and educational intervention program for patients in early stages diabetic neuropathy and their family members
Tomoko Nishida (Japan)
- B3 The influence factors on dietary behaviors in patients with diabetic nephropathy
Kazuko Sumiyoshi (Japan)
- B4 The role of psychosocial resources on depression of hemodialysis patients and their spouses
Tamaki Kumagai (Japan)
- B5 The physical and psychosocial effects of intra-dialytic exercise training in hemodialysis patients
Itoko Tobita (Japan)
- B6 Physical activity, renal function and quality of life among patients with chronic kidney disease: a longitudinal study
Chen-Hui Huang (Taiwan)

Competencies for Nursing Practice

- B7 Historical changes in patient education in Japan
Kiyoka Akutagawa (Japan)
- B8 Bridging the gap between nursing service and education with learning experience on cultural care
Siriporn Poonruksa (Thailand)
- B9 The investigation of time-process on the relationship between the patient and nurse
Ryuji Ichinoyama (Japan)
- B10 Study on the physical activity of trainees of assisted-living facilities: amount of exercise and manner of practice of daily living assistance
Nanae Imai (Japan)
- B11 Examination of discussion work to develop emotional literacy of mid-level experienced nurse
Noriko Okamura (Japan)
- B12 Nurses knowledge and management behavior and related factors toward skin tears
Mei Y. Hsu (Taiwan)
- B13 Discourse analysis of encouragement using Japanese healthcare related comic books
Rieko Matsuoka (Japan)
- B14 Development the evaluation tool for fundamental assessment ability in breastfeeding scene
Kayono Mashima (Japan)
- B15 Characteristic differences in nursing practice between Japan and Korea:from interviews with Japanese and Korean nurses who have worked and lived in both countries
Mayuko Tsujimura (Japan)

Oral Health

- B16 Caries risk and retention of sealant among sealed teeth in mobile dental clinic, songkhla Thailand
Banyen Sirisakulveroj (Thailand)
- B17 Knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the caregiver in oral health care for children aged 0-5 years by the primary health service unit, ranot hospital, songkhla province,Thailand
Suphap Sikkaphan (Thailand)
- B18 Oral health promotion in children aged 0-5 years with family and community participation Thailand: action research
Suwanna Nilrat (Thailand)
- B19 The promotion of effective oral health behaviors among the elderly
Reiko Sakashita (Japan)
- B20 The effectiveness of dental health education at school in Kinniya in Trincomalee district, SriLanka
Mio Takeda (Japan)

Mental Support for Nurses

- B21 The mental health support of the nurse new face by the collaboration of a clinical /educational institution / clinical psychologist
Hiromi Matsui (Japan)
- B22 Psychological conflict and professional competency of nurses at psychiatric ward
Yukiko Maeda (Japan)
- B23 Examination of a cognitive model of stress, burnout and intention to resign in nurses
Takashi Ohue (Japan)
- B24 What is necessary for nurses to prevent patient violence in psychiatric wards?
Yuriko Tanabe (Japan)

Job Stress and Satisfaction

- B25 A study of factors associated with intentions to leave among newly graduated nurses in Japan
Maki Tominaga (Japan)
- B26 The relationship between job environment and intention to quit among nurses
Hatsuko Furuya (Japan)
- B27 Comparison of the minimum cost, satisfaction and nursing production between new and traditional shift management eye, ear, and nose ward of songkhla hospital, Thailand
Sumalee Horsiritham (Thailand)
- B28 Nurses' perception of "management by objectives"
Misuzu F. Gregg (Japan)
- B29 Recognition of off-the-job-training and its evaluation of clinical nurses.
Chie Harada (Japan)
- B30 Relationship between ethical problems and job satisfaction of nurses
Hisae Mizusawa (Japan)

- B31 Identifying job stressor among Japanese midwives working in hospitals: predictors of burnout
Kazumi Fujimura (Japan)
- B32 Nurse burnout research throughout the last 10 years in Korea
Kyung Ja June (Korea)
- B33 Factors affecting job satisfaction and attitudes toward management:comparison among occupations in a hospitals
Etsuko Nakamura (Japan)

Nursing for Patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

- B34 Study on physical activity in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) evaluated by daily number of steps.
Chieko Itaki (Japan)
- B35 Oral health behaviors, oral health conditions, and subjective masticatory function in patients with type 2 diabetes in Japan
Yumi Kuwamura (Japan)
- B36 Discontinued consulting behavior of patients with type-2 diabetes mellitus in an area having less-number of health service facilities
Nariko Chuman (Japan)
- B37 Group effects of health education program with group dynamics approach in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM)
Toshiko Tomisawa (Japan)
- B38 Effects of health education program for emotional state in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM)
Toshiko Tomisawa (Japan)
- B39 Factors and process is of bringing motivation and maintaining changed behavior of people with type 2 diabetes.
Kazuko Inoue (Japan)

Evidence-based Practice and Research

- B40 Japanese nurse administrators perceptions of barriers to research utilization in nursing practices
Yoshihito Endo (Japan)
- B41 What are delegatable tasks? a result from motion analysis of tracheal suctioning
Noriyo Colley (Japan)
- B42 Evaluation of appropriate sites for intramuscular injection in the deltoid muscle
Noriko Kiyomura (Japan)
- B43 Fundamental research for estimating sleep depth using heart rate variability data.
Keiko Tanida (Japan)
- B44 Validity test of the bedridden elderly buttocks model
Junko Matsuo (Japan)
- B45 The influence of heel microcirculation condition on heel blood flow during off-loading assessed by transcutaneous oximetry in ridden older adults
Nami Masaki (Japan)

- B46 Survey of the reinsertion of a needle into a catheter in the event of the peripheral short catheter placement by nurses
Shotaro Sumitani (Japan)
- B47 The role of outpatient rehabilitation for stroke patients in chronic phase
Takeshi Hyakuta (Japan)

Poster C 15:00~16:00

Family Nursing

- C1 The process by which the family of a patient with glioblastoma overcomes emotional pain and prepares for hospice care of the patient
Ruka Seyama (Japan)
- C2 Research into the psychological state and behavior of the partners of breast cancer patients and nursing support
Natsumi Miyazono (Japan)
- C3 Related factors affecting end-of-life nursing care for patients with end-stage cancer and their families
Saori Yoshioka (Japan)
- C4 Bereavement and adaptation -adaptation among 4 groups of the bereaved by illness-
Sachie Miyabayashi (Japan)

Support for Mothers of Children with Disorders

- C5 Concerns of mothers with autistic children who undergo a medical examination for general disease
Tamaki Miyauchi (Japan)
- C6 Health problem of mothers having children with mucopolysaccharidoses- based on questionnaire survey -
Chieko Tazaki (Japan)
- C7 Empowerment program for mothers of children with defecation disabilities
Miyuki Nishida (Japan)

Adolescent Health ①

- C8 Impact of perfectionism and testing anxiety on changes of the menstrual conditions during test evaluations among high school girls
Hae-Kyung Lee (Korea)
- C9 Menstrual and sexual health of female patient with the spinal bifida between adolescence and period of sexual maturity.
Yoko Noda (Japan)
- C10 Relationships between the intention of sexual behavior and sensation seeking and junior high school student knowledge
Mikako Arakida (Japan)
- C11 Japanese high school students' knowledge of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and their image on the medical institutions
Keiko Takada (Japan)
- C12 Development of parenthood for adolescent males and females:psychological, physiological, and brain science evaluation of first-hand learning about infants
Ayako Sasaki (Japan)

Oncological Nursing/Palliative Care

- C13 An Investigation on the applicability of the game theory to analyze the decision making process between patients and nurses
Miyuki Matsubara (Japan)
- C14 Guideline of decision-making process in terminal care and nursing practice regarding hospice and palliative care
Miho Matsui (Japan)
- C15 Awareness of terminal care by nurses working in general wards: comparison between general wards and palliative care wards
Nahoko Saita (Japan)
- C16 Nurses' perceptions regarding the transition from inpatient care to home care for terminally ill cancer patients -Analysis of the description contents-
Sawa Fujita (Japan)
- C17 Roles of nurses in the genetic counseling system -comparative study between Japan and the United States-
Yuko Kawasaki (Japan)

Quality Assurance for Nursing

- C18 Developing quality of nursing care by application of case management program in songkhla hospital Thailand
Duanjai Niyom (Thailand)
- C19 A study on the magnet-recognized facility in Australia in order to develop a system for promoting nursing service improvement in Japan
Reiko Sakashita (Japan)
- C20 A comparison of nursing care quality as a differential of experience in clinical practice using the evaluation tool NURSING QI
Atsuko Uchinuno (Japan)
- C21 Relation of ward scale and staffing to the quality of nursing care - with the web-based nursing care quality improvement (nursing-QI) system -
Keiko Tei (Japan)
- C22 Nursing at geriatric health services facilities providing high quality health care
Mieko Sakai (Japan)

Infertility Treatment and Genetic Counseling

- C23 Analysis of decision making by couples after genetic counseling, pursuant to the diagnosis of fetal cystic hygroma
Satoko Nakagomi (Japan)
- C24 Analysis of decision-making process after genetic counseling of pregnant women of advanced maternal age
Satoko Nakagomi (Japan)
- C25 Intimacy and Its related factors of couples undergoing infertility treatment in Japan
Mieko Nozawa (Japan)
- C26 Nursing practices on infertility counseling in the community
Shizuko Takahashi (Japan)

- C27 Issues for medical personnel involved in infertility treatment
Sachi Kishida (Japan)

Women's Health ①

- C28 Social significance and stress: Japanese women's causal models of stress
Hitomi Suzuki (Japan)
- C29 Culture and help seeking for the stress experienced by Japanese women
Hiroyo Hatashita (Japan)
- C30 The thought of a Japanese midwife's "HIE"
Akemi Take (Japan)

Nursing for Patients with Schizophrenia

- C31 Effects of individual psychoeducation on insight of disease for schizophrenic patients
Kenya Matsumoto (Japan)
- C32 Reasons why schizophrenics before the onset of the disease in Japan aren't willing to talk with someone about their problems: considered from their life episodes
Naoko Miyajima (Japan)
- C33 Video-based preventive education for reduction of the prejudice towards schizophrenia
Tomoe Kodaira (Japan)

Nursing Education ①

- C34 Enhancing learning effectively: a project-based learning undergraduate education on critical thinking and group collaboration
Yu-Chuan Lin (Taiwan)
- C35 Satisfaction of undergraduate nursing students towards case-based simulation training: a pilot study
Alan Y.K. Tsang (Hong Kong)
- C36 The development of nursing education for joint outcome objectives inherited from florence nightingale in Japan
Shu Chun Chien (Japan)
- C37 Impact of image training on emotional response and self-efficacy for nursing interns
Hitomi Eguchi (Japan)
- C38 Effects of a new nursing administration practicum in which students manage care of two patients
Sadako Yoshimura (Japan)
- C39 Learning methods of student a nurses in clinical practice:situational analysis of conflict recognition linked to patient awareness
Mako Shirozu (Japan)
- C40 A study on the formation of effective group for active learning: two universities compared
Teiko Nishizono (Japan)
- C41 Using focus group to explore community service experience the of nursing students
Shiou-Fang Lu (Taiwan)

- C42 A literature study of social service-based practical training programs (based on interprofessional education) conducted in Latin America, concerning their effects on nursing students and communities
Sachiyo Miyakoshi (Japan)
- C43 First report of the gendai GP program: "establish of an educational system for the development of skilled professionals"-understanding levels of developmental disorders
Kazuteru Niinomi (Japan)
- C44 The usefulness of lecture including parent training skills for students of clinical and public health nurses
Hiroko Okuno (Japan)

Poster D 16:00~17:00

Community Health Nursing

- D1 Researchers' supervision of health care support provided by public health nurses to patients with spinocerebellar degeneration in a municipal city in Japan
Kimiko Nakayama (Japan)
- D2 Perception and participation towards waste management for health : a case study of community of korpong, phechboon Thailand
Pitukthep Pujoy (Thailand)
- D3 Specific community attitudes to the health education programs by a nursing university
Yae Kawai (Japan)
- D4 Relationship between achievement and activity purpose established by public health nurses for activity purpose in spreading community activities
Shinobu Yamaguchi (Japan)
- D5 First report on creation of population-wide healthcare activities for mothers and their children based on universal home visit for infants project - development of empowerment visits
Miki Tokinaga (Japan)

Nursing for Patients receiving Chemotherapy

- D6 Nurse's criteria for evaluating self-care agency of patients receiving outpatient chemotherapy
Yuko Kawasaki (Japan)
- D7 Emotional reactions of adult male cancer patients to the loss of body hair by chemotherapy
Takako Ohji (Japan)
- D8 The trend of nursing research on outpatient chemotherapy in Japan
Yuka Hayama (Japan)
- D9 A study on skin damage by chemotherapy in gynecologic cancer
Setsuko Murata (Japan)
- D10 Stress assessment in patients with lung cancer undergoing chemotherapy
Maiko Kitajima (Japan)

Women's Health ②

- D11 Effects of acupressure massages on alleviation of menopausal symptoms
Takako Yasuda (Japan)

- D12 The relationship of slimming orientation,menopausal symptom and sf36 in Japanese mid-life women(hanako generation)
Toyoko Yoshizawa (Japan)
- D13 Physical complaints after surgical operation of restoration of genital prolapse
Mitra Goudarzi (Iran)
- D14 A study of breast/cervical cancer screening behavior and health promotion behavior, and effect of a health educational program on middle-aged women
Yumiko Namizaki (Japan)

Women's Health and Lifestyle

- D15 Coping in daily life of women in rural China
Conghong Li (China)
- D16 Eating habits associated with obesity in Japanese female
Sakiko Kanbara (Japan)
- D17 Incidence and characteristics of urinary incontinence and its impact on quality of life among community-dwelling middle-aged and older women in Japan
Yumiko Ichihara (Japan)
- D18 Influence of urination disorders on sleep/wake patterns in women among geriatric long-term care hospital residents
Hiroko Kukihara (Japan)

Support for Parents during Childrearing Period

- D19 Effect of parenting support program 123 magic applied to Japanese families
Kazuyo Kitaoka (Japan)
- D20 Moving toward safer communities: a comparative study of parent education in the use of child restraint systems in vehicles
Roxie A. Thompson Isherwood (Canada)
- D21 Effect of fathers' participation in child-rearing classes on their self-efficacy and child -rearing behavior
Shigeka Higai (Japan)
- D22 Evaluation of the perinatal family care education program
Kyoko Yokoo (Japan)

Characteristics of Nursing Students

- D23 The effect of self-accepting ability of the nursing school students on the school life
Akiko Kitamura (Japan)
- D24 A longitudinal study on the development of empathic behavior in nursing of student nurses
Kiyomi Hata (Japan)
- D25 Efforts to promote foot care ability of nursing students ~a survey of foot trouble and shoe selection~
Sugako Ikeda (Japan)
- D26 Change of fecal conditions by oligosaccharide intake and the impact of observation of defecation on health-consciousness
Naoko Fujiwara (Japan)

- D27 The characteristic of the gradual scale for the skill of nursing student's communication
Eiichi Ueno (Japan)
- D28 The images of the nursing students towards functional foods
Keiko Sekido (Japan)
- D29 Characteristics of generation y nursing students in Japan
Michiko Hishinuma (Japan)
- D30 Reflections by students who lowered self-evaluation during psychiatric nursing practicum: an analysis of self-evaluation sheets as formative tools
Setsuko Shimmitsu (Japan)

Infection Control

- D31 Factors predicting quality of life of HIV /AIDS patients receiving anti-virus medicine at songkhla hospital Thailand
Kulya Saesid (Thailand)
- D32 Influence of alcohol-based hand rub on skin irritation and hand hygiene compliance
Yukiko Yamamoto (Japan)
- D33 Identifying bacteria in human normal hand skin for evaluation of hand hygiene
Mitsue Arakawa (Japan)
- D34 Factors associated with active hospital infection surveillance program
Mayuko Nishida (Japan)
- D35 A survey of contamination of small volume nebulizer after usage
Chia H. Tai (Taiwan)
- D36 Effectiveness of an educational program on TB knowledge and health beliefs among hotel staff
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)

Nursing Knowledge Development

- D37 Caring behaviors perceived by registered nurses and patients in Intensive care unit songkhla hospital Thailand
Arunee Srinaul (Thailand)
- D38 Holistic caring: experiences and perceptions of nurses and patients with postoperative lumbar spine surgery at regional hospital, Thailand
Mathuros Natharomn (Thailand)
- D39 Experimental study of recalling emotions on somatic sensation
Hiroe Kinoshita (Japan)
- D40 The research in the effect of the healing due to the nurses' caring
Kazuhiro Myoujin (Japan)
- D41 Nurses' caring behaviors in Japan
Yoshiko Tamura (Japan)

Research Methods

- D42 Inequality distribution of nurses and other health workers in the world: using mapping (GIS) analysis
Mariko Nishikawa (Japan)

- D43 Using a data mining method to explore the risk factors of parenting stress
Hsiang-Yang Chen (Taiwan)
- D44 Response bias of the nation-wide mail survey by hospital characteristics
Momoe Utsumi (Japan)
- D45 An action research approach in genetic nursing practice during the perinatal period
Hiroko Ando (Japan)

Sunday, September 20

Poster E 11:00~12:00

Experiences of Women during Pregnancy and Childrearing Period

- E1 Japanese mothers living abroad: mental health and husband's nationality
Nobuko Ozeki (Norway)
- E2 Researching lived experience of women with gestational diabetes mellitus
Shu-Hui Liu (Taiwan)
- E3 Effectiveness of mastication for women at five or six months after childbirth
Sadayo Ishida (Japan)
- E4 The characteristics of the process whereby mothers of twins gained maternal confidence to individualize each twin
Harumi Ozawa (Japan)

Lifestyles and Health of Community Residents

- E5 The association among dietary habits and bone mineral density, visceral fat area and arterial stiffness
Masayo Tanaka (Japan)
- E6 The association among health awareness, bone mineral density, sex and age on the participants of sonoda campus [community healthcare room]
Xiaoyu Wu (Japan)
- E7 Analysis on daily activity of life to keep walking
Yuko Sato (Japan)
- E8 Drinking/smoking habits and knowledge regarding heavy drinking/smoking as a risk factor of stroke among Japanese general population
Akiko Morimoto (Japan)
- E9 Development of nutrition labelling manual on snack and beverage selection for guardians of pre-school children
Bussarat Lekchaorat (Thailand)
- E10 Lifestyle factors affecting life satisfaction in middle-aged and older adults; differences by age and sex
Kaoru Ishigami (Japan)

Nursing for Patients with Heart Disease

- E11 Self-monitoring process for patients with chronic heart failure
Yoko Hattori (Japan)

- E12 Relationship complicating diagnoses of outpatients with cardiometabolic disease and risk factors for coronary artery disease (CAD)
Minako Seki (Japan)
- E13 Development of a Japanese version of the mac new heart disease health-related quality of life questionnaire
Haruka Otsu (Japan)
- E14 Adjustment to therapeutics-related quality of life by patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators
Nao Saitoh (Japan)
- E15 The effect of portfolio for patients with ischemic heart disease
Rika Yuasa (Japan)
- E16 Health promotion behaviors of rural residents with hypertension in Iwate Japan and north carolina USA
Kazuko Kikuchi (Japan)

Education in Graduate Nursing School/Advanced Practice Nurse

- E17 The development of the scholastic program for the graduate students of nurses in the area of translational research
Kazufumi Matsumoto (Japan)
- E18 Action report in preparation for a certification in genetic nursing for nurse specialists
Satoko Nakagomi (Japan)
- E19 Development and expansion of the specialized nursing outpatient department (SNOPD) program
Kikuko Iwanaga (Japan)
- E20 Evaluation of nurse practitioner education program on master course in Japan
Masako Takano (Japan)

Nursing Education ②

- E21 Curricula of forensic nursing in Japan: a review and recommendation
Noriko Yamada (Japan)
- E22 Application of "the illness trajectory framework" to chronic nursing in a baccalaureate nursing program
Mariko Shiramizu (Japan)
- E23 Educational evaluation of a cancer nursing education
Keiko Iino (Japan)
- E24 The status of disaster nursing education in nursing colleges
Rie Nagasawa (Japan)
- E25 Discussion on the attempt to incorporate the lecture of intellectual property into nursing education
Mari Kondo (Japan)
- E26 The present status of nursing ethics education in Japanese nursing colleges and schools:recognition by educators that nursing ethics is a necessary course in a Japanese nursing program
Mayumi Yamamoto (Japan)

- E27 A study of structure in the contents of medical safety education
Tomoko Matsunaga (Japan)

Experiences of Cancer Patients

- E28 The process in which breast cancer survivors in the extended stage adapt to a life with cancer
Michiko Sunaga (Japan)
- E29 Relationship between cancer patients-family communication and the psychological adjustment
Mayumi Niitani (Japan)
- E30 Caring experience and influence factors of cancer patients
Yu-Chen Lo (Taiwan)

Quality of Lives among Elderly

- E31 Age-related differences in the quality of life of total hip arthroplasty patients.
Yuko Uesugi (Japan)
- E32 Analysis of daily lives of total hip replacement patients
Asako Miyajima (Japan)
- E33 Activity of total hip arthroplasty patients following discharge from hospital
Kaori Sano (Japan)
- E34 Healthy lifestyle in elders after discharge
Chi W. Chiou (Taiwan)
- E35 Effect of geriatric syndrome on functional decline in support-requiring elderly in Japan-one-year longitudinal study
Masahiro Kawagoe (Japan)
- E36 Determinates of quality of life in elderly with knee osteoarthritis residing in metropolitan taipei area
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)
- E37 Factors influencing sleep quality among elderly veterans and their spouse in a residential military community
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)
- E38 A consideration of the factors associated with participation and leadership in community activities for the elderly
Kurumi Tsuruta (Japan)
- E39 Relationship between the step count per day and the center of pressure motion in the randomly selected elderly men
Mihoko Ogita (Japan)
- E40 An analysis of long-term care for elderly Korean immigrants in Japan : a case study at a long-term care insurance facility
Kumsun Lee (Japan)

Oncology Nursing

- E41 Effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation intervention in cancer patients
Yuka Kondo (Japan)

- E42 Effects of massage on psychological status and salivary biomarkers
Yuka Noto (Japan)
- E43 People-centered cancer care in Japan
Hiroko Komatsu (Japan)
- E44 Changes in patient mood through contact with animals in a palliative care unit (part2)
Takayuki Kumasaka (Japan)

Poster F 12:00~13:00

Nursing Ethics

- F1 Dilemmas faced by nurses regarding physical restraint of elderly with dementia in Japan
Miwa Yamamoto (Japan)
- F2 The ethical judgment on the restraints among nurse-characteristics of the nurse taking account of patient's "self-decision" at the time of judgment of restraints-
Shino Ikezoe (Japan)
- F3 Nursing practice and ethics in clinical researches with molecular imaging
Yoshiko Fukushima (Japan)
- F4 The emotional experience of midwives who provide both induced abortion care and birth care.
Maki Mizuno (Japan)
- F5 The issues and roles of Japanese nurses in informed consent perceived by nursing students
Kazuko Matsugi (Japan)
- F6 Decision situations encountered by patients with cerebrovascular disorder
Hisae Mizusawa (Japan)

Adolescent Health ②

- F7 Factors affecting the health practices of Asian American adolescents
Cynthia Ayres (USA)
- F8 A survey on the current status of high-school students' sense of self-esteem
Michiyo Okada (Japan)
- F9 Predicting factors of percent body fat of Thai adolescents
Kamonpun Homnan (Thailand)
- F10 Gender differences in the relationship among eating behaviors, cardiovascular risk factors, anger expression, depression and anxiety in healthy young men and women
Masami Horiguchi (Japan)
- F11 Relationship between mothers smoking and their junior high school students recognition of health
Yoshiko Mochizuki (Japan)
- F12 Health promoting experiences via yoga of female teenagers
Yaowares Somsap (Taiwan)
- F13 Gender differences of relationships between stress in university student and diet-related stress coping behavior
Etsuko Nishiyama (Japan)

Mental Health ①

- F14 Physiological and psychological responses induced by expressing empathy to others
Makiko Ono (Japan)
- F15 Home visit nursing services for psychiatric patients in Kyushu, Japan
Yasuko Toyoshima (Japan)
- F16 The validity of modified community based care management (M-CBCM) for psychiatric patients with repeat admissions - focus on development of Intervention protocols -
Shiori Usami (Japan)

Child Health Nursing ②

- F17 Mentoring program benefits for adolescents with type 1 diabetes
Yuko Yakushijin (Japan)
- F18 A school-based education and case management program for children with asthma aged 7-12 years: a pilot study
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)
- F19 Intervention study on health promotion among elementary school children
Keiko Ninomiya (Japan)

Care System in Perinatal Nursing

- F20 Developing model of health promotion for prevention of mother to child transmission HIV in obstetric nursing unit, songkha hospital Thailand
Sumonta Kabinlapat (Thailand)
- F21 The role and need for self-development of nurse-midwives at the antenatal care clinics and labor rooms in the southern Thailand unrest situation
Thitiporn Ingkathawornwong (Japan)
- F22 The actual situation and issues of community midwives activities in west kalimantan state, Indonesia
Natsumi Miyazono (Japan)
- F23 Maternity health care system and maternity care models in French and Japan
Izumi Saito (Japan)
- F24 Development of a new community based care system to provide post-miscarriage care to Japanese couples
Keiko Takenoue (Japan)
- F25 Research on the development of emergency perinatal transportation for high-risk women
Hibiki Tanaka (Japan)
- F26 Verification of in-hospital midwifery clinic criteria
Keiko Nagasaka (Japan)

Family Nursing during Childrearing Period

- F27 Family function and parenting stress on mothers with a child less than 3 years of age; comparison between Koreans and Japanese
Mitsuko Kanzaki (Japan)
- F28 Caring environment to enhance child and family nursing
Rina Emoto (Japan)

- F29 Factor structure of aspects of position as grandmother in Japan
Kyoko Kubo (Japan)
- F30 Changes in marital satisfaction in first-time parents throughout pregnancy and early parenting
Yasuko Kishida (Japan)

Nursing Skills ①

- F31 Level of care for older adults with dementia that students learn in gerontological nursing practicum
Reiko Nozaki (Japan)
- F32 Minimum essentials competencies in Japanese basic nursing education for physical assessment with particular emphasis on the respiratory system.
Emiko Shinozaki (Japan)
- F33 A report on information and communication education system: a before and after comparison of ICT education system for teaching nursing skills
Miyuki Matsubara (Japan)
- F34 Experiences of nursing students facing unexpected situations during nursing skills training using simulated patients
Yuko Mito (Japan)
- F35 Evaluation of an integrated teaching-learning program for teaching nursing skills in a clinical laboratory
Mariko Koyama (Japan)
- F36 A study of students' confidence regarding their knowledge and psychomotor skills on fundamental nursing skills using Confidence-Weighted Testing (CWT)
Michiyo Aoyama (Japan)
- F37 The student's acquisition of basic nursing skills in nursing program of Kochi women's University
Hiroko Uryu (Japan)

Nursing Skills ②

- F38 Effect of using a training model to master the squeezing technique
Chiharu Akazawa (Japan)
- F39 A survey for standardization of squeezing technique
Takako Egawa (Japan)
- F40 Experimental study on the effects of applying compress to skin lesions produced by extravasation of drug.
Natsuko Oyama (Japan)
- F41 An investigation of the preparatory information for clients before a thorough health examination for the first time
Naoko Miyajima (Japan)
- F42 The effects of hot compresses applied to the lumbar region to relieve constipation
Michiko Hishinuma (Japan)
- F43 Development of indicator for assessing nursing care for patients with eating difficulty
Yasuko Numata (Japan)

Poster G 13:00~14:00

Perioperative Nursing

- G1 Patients coping strategies before and after abdominal surgery: a questionnaire survey
Takehiko Ito (Japan)
- G2 Anxiety and specific structure of worries of patients who undergo abdominal surgery
Mizue Shiromaru (Japan)
- G3 Caring experiences of registered nurses and elderly surgical patients in multicultural aspects, surgical department, songkhla hospital, Thailand
Tassanee Suwanathape (Thailand)
- G4 The analysis of pain experienced by preoperative patients with osteoarthritis of the hip
Maki Tachikawa (Japan)
- G5 The actual status of sleep for patients who undergo surgery of the digestive system under general anesthesia
Toye Taguchi (Japan)
- G6 Patterns and risk factors of acute confusion among adult and elderly patients undergoing general surgeries at a university hospital
Shigeaki Watanuki (Japan)
- G7 Nurses' assessment and interventions for adult and elderly postoperative patients who are at high-risk for developing or presently experiencing acute confusion
Ikuko Sakai (Japan)

Nursing for Adults with Chronic Illness ①

- G8 Caring experiences in chronic patients as perceived by registered nurses in the medical ward, songkhla hospital
Phattaporn Vongkrapun (Thailand)
- G9 Uncertainty and its related factors in patients with chronic hepatitis c.
Satoko Hasegawa (Japan)
- G10 Coping with uncertainty in the persons with borderline risk factors related to diabetes mellitus
Miki Saito (Japan)
- G11 Perceived difficulty in conducting health behaviors of renal transplant recipients
Su-Yueh Lin (Taiwan)
- G12 Discussion on hypogesia and its awareness
Kaori Tsutsumi (Japan)
- G13 The experiences of living with rheumatoid arthritis and surgeries: a descriptive qualitative study
Yurie Koyama (Japan)

Nursing Informatics

- G14 Exploring the nursing attitudes toward informatics in Hong Kong baccalaureate programme
Simon C. Lam (Hong Kong)
- G15 Comparison of support between online communities and face-to-face support groups for breast cancer patients in Japan
Yoko Setoyama (Japan)

- G16 Evaluation of the computer assisted system for nursing process learning "CASYSNUPL"
Misako Sugiura (Japan)
- G17 The process of development of a web system for evaluating elderly persons with dementia living at home by interdisciplinary team members in 2005-2008
Fumiko Kajii (Japan)
- G18 Use of computerized datasets and data mining methods to predict public health nurse home visiting client outcomes
Karen A Monsen (USA)
- G19 Analyzing patient safety in medication process using coloured petri net
Yukyung Ko (Korea)
- G20 Consideration of the content of a web-based self-care education program for improving the mental health of occupational health nurses
Seiko Masuda (Japan)
- G21 Self-help devices which rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients desire to use in their daily life : responses on the web-forum
Hatsumi Kanzaki (Japan)

Nursing for Adults with Chronic Illness ②

- G22 Examination of reliability and validity of a self-rating scale for participatory aspects of daily living function in individuals with mental disorders
Miyuki Saito (Japan)
- G23 Memory-knowledge for "patient euthymia go far beyond nurses words"-learning from case study-
Kiyoko Funasaki (Japan)
- G24 Skin tear prevalence and related factors among inpatients
Mei Y. Hsu (Taiwan)
- G25 The influences of vitamin d and calcium on antiepileptic drugs induced bone disease in people with epilepsy-a literature review
Lee-Chun Tang (Taiwan)

Maternal Health Nursing

- G26 Chinese herbal medicine use during pregnancy and postpartum in Taiwan
Chao-Hua Chuang (Taiwan)
- G27 The stimulus effect: breastfeeding mothers with poor lactation (milk flow) in postpartum nakhon si thammarat , Thailand
Piyarat Chinapandhu (Thailand)
- G28 A qualitative analysis of the behavioral changes occurring during exclusive breast-feeding.
Toshiko Igarashi (Japan)
- G29 The Evaluation of nursing practices for preventing newborn from abandonment in hat yai hospital
Suthisa Jaroensin (Japan)
- G30 Social network of Japanese-Brazilian women during pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing -from a perspective of supporting child-rearing in health and welfare administration
Makiko Martinez (Japan)

- G31 A fundamental study on vulva cleaning during labor for the improvement in maternal quality of Life -circumstances and related factors of vulva cleaning in Japan-
Chie Seto (Japan)
- G32 Effects of relaxing back massages on healthy postpartum mothers: autonomic nervous system activity and subjective analysis
Michiko Nakakita (Japan)
- G33 Care provision by midwives in Japan for bereaved mothers and families of stillborn or neonatal death cases
Mayumi Okanaga (Japan)
- G34 The study of living experience and self-adjust procedure of new immigrant women who nurture premature infant
Liu Wen-Chi (Taiwan)

Health of Schoolchildren

- G35 Relationship between the risk of child abuse by a mother and the rapprochement crisis with her child
Yukiko Sato (Japan)
- G36 A comparison of elementary student's health condition and health behaviors by obesity result
GyuYoung Lee (Korea)
- G37 Comparison between body size and movement-test of children and young people in Japan and South Korea
Yoshiko Mochizuki (Japan)

Nursing Management ①

- G38 Survey development by the international collaboration to study the occupational health of nurses (ICOHN)
Itsuko Ishihara (Japan)
- G39 What is a real medical team? : the process of developing guideline for role devision between nurses and physicians
Yumiko Katsuhara (Japan)
- G40 Relationship between leadership of chief teachers and morale of general teachers in nursing schools
Ryuko Sekine (Japan)
- G41 Relationship of leadership styles and effectiveness for nursing managers
Shu-Ching Chi (Taiwan)
- G42 Development of the effective prediction method of the nursing improvement program using simulation.
Masataka Inoue (Japan)

Career Development

- G43 Experiences of advanced beginner in a public hospital in Japan
Junko Inagaki (Japan)
- G44 Important factors at the early stage in career development for university-educated nurses.
Yuko Ota (Japan)
- G45 Factors contributing to self-growth of preceptors through preceptorship in Japan
Manami Hiraka (Japan)

- G46 Preceptor's experiences guiding preceptees
Kikuko Taketomi (Japan)
- G47 The identity shock of the graduate nurses in their early stages
Mihoko Miyawaki (Japan)
- G48 Qualitative analysis of adaptation of novice nurses to clinical practice in general hospitals
Yoshie Takatani (Japan)

Poster H 14:00~15:00

Gerontological Nursing ②

- H1 The development of an effective nursing care prevention program;a study on the relationship between sleep and health
Mika Tahara (Japan)
- H2 Statistical study of pressure ulcers on cadavers
Yoko Ishida (Japan)
- H3 Recognition in care for the elderly among nurses and care workers -content analysis based on international classification of functioning, disability and health-
Kanako Ogiso (Japan)
- H4 Developing an assessment tool of health care professionals' recognition of a successful interdisciplinary team approach in health care facilities for the elderly
Tomoko Sugimoto (Japan)

Critical Care

- H5 To reduce the ICU central venous catheter blood stream infection rate
Shu-chen Lin (Taiwan)
- H6 Evaluation of the comfort associated with the use of dual-fit-air-cell mattresses for postoperative patients with cardiovascular diseases: a randomized controlled trial
Akiko Marutani (Japan)
- H7 A proposal for improving the degree of satisfaction from newly-hospitalized intensive-care patients' family members toward environment orientation
Kaiwen Hung (Taiwan)
- H8 Effectiveness of systematic information preparation on anxiety among relatives of critically ill patient intensive care unit at kamphaengphet hospital Thailand
Kangsadan Sutthaviresan (Thailand)

Nursing for Adults with Chronic Illness ③

- H9 Effects of using a burn care program on pain reduction and satisfaction of patients in the male surgery ward 1, songkhla hospital Thailand
Parichat Tantilanon (Thailand)
- H10 Effects of discharge planning on the length of stay, readmission, and ability in weaning from artificial respiratory equipment of patients in the male surgical ward 1 Thailand
Kanchuri Sutthiphan (Thailand)
- H11 Effects of dietary and exercise control program on weight reduction for obese personals in faculties of medicine, Southern Thailand
Pakjira Benya Panya (Thailand)

- H12 Effectiveness of the use of the hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) system in food safety control for the external tube feeding in songklanagarind hospital.
Ponpis Raungkhajon (Thailand)
- H13 A pilot study of the effect of pelvic exercise in anal sphincter-saving operation patients
Ching-Shiang Liou (Taiwan)
- H14 Evaluation of the effectiveness of an intradialytic exercise training program in healthy adults
Junko Matsumoto (Japan)

Mental Health ②

- H15 Psychological profile of Korean soldiers
Myung S. Hyun (Korea)
- H16 Factors related to falls among the psychiatric inpatients
Pin-Pei Chan (Taiwan)
- H17 Stress factor of volunteers who provide learning assistance for students with foreign citizenship
Sumiko Kobayashi (Japan)

Occupational Health

- H18 Psychosocial work factors and shoulder pain in hotel room cleaners
Barbara J. Burgel (USA)
- H19 Latino construction worker response to computer-based hearing loss prevention
Madeleine Kerr (USA)
- H20 Effects of a group exercise program on the health-related physical fitness in hospital workers
Chi-Ho Hsu (Taiwan)

Home Care Nursing

- H21 Survey on the training needs of visiting nurses for supporting patients receiving home mechanical ventilation
Midori Furuse (Japan)
- H22 Burden and anxiety of male caregivers in continuing home care
Kumiko Nagasawa (Japan)
- H23 Relationship between the feelings of family caregivers at the start of home care and their current attitudes toward care
Niikura Mariko (Japan)
- H24 Important factors in the early stage of home care period concerning terminal cancer patients
Mika Nomura (Japan)
- H25 Effects of day nursing services at visiting nursing station
Kanako Arai (Japan)

Nursing Management ②

- H26 Characteristics of nursing workflow after the Introduction of electronic medical records
Chihiro Takezawa (Japan)
- H27 Experiences of female nurses after parental leave in a public hospital in Japan
Junko Inagaki (Japan)

- H28 Practical skills employed in using information technology at medical organizations- influence on the effect and organizational commitment of the practical use of ict-
Masatoshi Furuta (Japan)
- H29 Analysis of the operability of acute care nursing teams based on the length of contact time among the staff
Reina Watanabe (Japan)
- H30 The impact of the nurse staffing in acute care settings: patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1 on the working conditions of nurses, the quality of medical care, and patient safety.
Sayuri Kaneko (Japan)
- H31 The effects of the implementation of electronic medical records on nursing work flow
Etsuko Takahashi (Japan)

Nursing Education ③

- H32 Changes in nursing students' "outlook on life and death" before and after a "palliative care" course in Japan
Harumi Katayama (Japan)
- H33 Changes in social distance of nursing students towards the mentally disabled as a result of listening to narrative story of persons with schizophrenia
Makie Nagai (Japan)
- H34 Effect of on-site training in pediatric nursing practice- for enhanced understanding of children-
Sachiko Fujinuma (Japan)
- H35 Japanese nursing students' level of interest in and perceptions of end-of-life care before studying the subject
Michiko Aoyanagi (Japan)
- H36 A study of what students learned from four types of key person in maternal training
Mutsuko Sasaki (Japan)
- H37 One consideration of the factors that affect nursing students' outlook on life and death
Taeko Tanin (Japan)
- H38 Effects of simulation learning in nursing education in a palliative care setting
Satoko Souno (Japan)
- H39 Analysis of learning and experiences of nursing students from their reports on practice in nursing adults with chronic illness
Mariko Ooura (Japan)

***The 1st International
Nursing Research Conference of
World Academy of Nursing Science***

Abstracts

Chairperson's Lecture

Nursing Knowledge obtained through the process of developing disaster nursing

Aiko Yamamoto, RN, PhD

Professor, Research Institute of Nursing Care for People & Community
(WHO Collaborating Center for Nursing in Disasters & Health Emergency Management),
University of Hyogo, Japan

1. Introduction

Disasters are extraordinary events that threaten people's daily livelihoods, health and even lives. Since disasters are frequently occurrence at all over the place, the nursing community as professional and discipline in the world is expected to develop educational program, nursing care strategies, and to conduct research for preparedness and risk reduction of disaster.

2. Achievement for decade

The following items were developed by nursing society: 1) Development of disaster nursing support network which is used for various activities including requests for volunteer nurses, the dispatch of Volunteers, and surveys of support needs in disaster areas. 2) Development of academic society: Japan Society of Disaster Nursing and World Society of Disaster Nursing. The founding of the society has created a place to exchange research and practical activities related to disaster nursing. 3) Development of Town Health Room providing nursing care in community. 4) Development of Care Guideline for clients and nurses. 5) Conduct intervention research for facilitating preparedness behaviors. 6) Start disaster nursing education in undergraduate and graduate program.

3. Future tasks

1) To facilitate activities of networks. 2) To refine disaster nursing education and teaching methods. 3) To educate researcher. 4) To explore relief among people. 5) To identify method for facilitating preparedness behaviors among people. 6) To develop data base about health conditions at mid- & long-term after disaster and others. 7) To develop nursing care strategies for create relief or disaster resilience. 8) To explore disaster ethics. 9) To establish disaster nursing research methodology.

Keynote Lecture 1

A Culture for Scholarship: Substance and Structure

Afaf I. Meleis, PhD, DrPS (hon), FAAN
University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing

Productive research careers require careful planning and attention to creating and fostering a learning environment that instills a passion for discovery. Equally as important is having an administrative structure that supports initiating and enhancing a productive program of research. Research productivity is threatened by several challenges. Among them is the proliferation of educational programs, limited economic opportunities, and limited preparation in new advanced neuroscience and genetic biomarkers methodology.

However, there are several new opportunities that could enhance nursing science. Among them are opportunities for global partnerships, advances in informatics and more sophisticated communication technology, and many post doctoral educational options. With these challenges and opportunities, academic and healthcare system administrators must create a culture of scholarship to nurture and enhance productive programs of research. Among the strategies to support the development of programs of research are innovative doctoral and post doctoral programs, investment in cutting edge resources to support the scientists' research enterprises, the development of community of scholars in the form of research centers, managing of workloads, ensuring scholarly mentorship, providing incentives and rewarding scholarly productivity. Both academic institutions and healthcare systems are vital in supporting research programs that could advance nursing science and its translation into quality healthcare intervention. The ultimate goal for nursing science is better quality of care for patients, families and communities.

Keynote Lecture 2

Scholarship and academic advancement

Rutja Phuphaibul, R.N., DNS.

Professor, Chair of Ph.D. (International Program)

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital
Mahidol University, Thailand

The evaluation for advance academic ranking is an important process for appointing and promoting teaching personnel in higher education nursing institutes. In Thailand, there are less than 10 nursing professors, whom passed the evaluation criteria. The appointment are generally made on the basis of individual merit and in the interest of furthering excellence in teaching, research, and service of the institutes.

The Commission of Higher Education of Thailand appoints reviewing committee for professor appointment to examine all applicants for professorship appointment. The reviewing committee will examine the records and the teaching experience of the applicants. The experience in advance level teaching is preferable. Growing records of scholarly eminence at the advance frontier of knowledge are expected. The committee also looks for good research reputation, supported by documented peer reviewed international research publication. The applicants are expected to be active and being continuing achieved in the field of expertise. Lastly, the applicants overall accomplishment in academic, professional, and/or community service are evaluated.

According to the University and the Commission of Higher Education regulation, there are standard procedure for the initial process and specific documents are required for the applicant to demonstrate the evidence of their teaching, research, and academic or community service. Copies of the applicants' recent publication to be submitted other than research includes books, chapters, articles, monographs, and instructional materials. No external letter of recommendation is also required. The approval of Dean or Department Head will be obtained prior to the approval of the appointed review committee.

At present, the Governmental Supported University in Thailand are diversified into two systems. The first is the traditional government system, those who are in this old government system will not be reevaluate for reassignment. The second is a new system will allow the teaching staffs to be the university employees in an autonomous university system , which means their employee will be periodically evaluated every 3-5 years. Thus, the new system of reappointed the University Employee for the Professor, Associate Professor, and Assistant Professor position are being developed in the University system in Thailand.

Symposium 1 New Nursing Knowledge obtaining through Research

New Frontiers in Nursing Research

Joachim G. Voss, PhD, RN

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Over the last 50 years nursing as a field of science has developed a sound theory and methods base. Better understanding of nursing actions has led to the establishment of evidence-based practice. Efforts in the area of death and dying, symptom discovery and management, impact of environmental conditions of preterm infants, or other parts of nursing practice have changed how we assess, treat and prevent certain conditions. We are part of an ever increasing race of discovery and need to challenge ourselves to new ways of thinking, conceptualizing, and connecting with other disciplines. Nursing has always been the discipline in which all information about the care of a patient culminates. We need to utilize the same approaches for the kind of science that is expected of us currently and in the future.

One challenge that nurse researchers face is integrating the “omics” sciences into many of their fundamental research questions. Genomics, proteomics, metabolomics are areas of discovery that provide scientific opportunities to understand some of the fundamental research questions at the microlevel. We have good quantitative and qualitative self-reports of many phenomena that are of great concern to us. Yet we still have a very poor basic understanding of how this knowledge is connected for example, to causes, methods of prevention or treatment of pain, fatigue, or nausea. We need to utilize the tools of the 21st century to understand how the body is sending messages signaling discomfort, dysfunction, or presence of a pathogen. This means we need to integrate training and understanding of these tools into our nursing education programs. Furthermore, we need to develop research questions that will attract not only nursing researchers but also be meaningful to our technology, statistical, medical and basic science colleagues.

This brings me to the next challenge, which focuses on the development of large-scale science. Generating large networks of researchers that answer major research questions is the present, and the future of science. Science is too complex and too expensive to stay within the current small project by project mode of knowledge generation. If we want to address the major health challenges such as how to fight infectious diseases, what to do with an increasing aging population, or how to deal with millions of people who have heart disease or cancer, research networks are the only answer. However, the opportunities of such research networks come with major challenges on how to manage data, how to decide on data ownership, how to agree on the order of authors on publications, and many others that need to be discussed and answered during this process.

Working locally but thinking and acting globally are the final challenge and the future of nursing research. This also means building centers of nursing excellence in certain areas of expertise that will attract scientists with similar research interests. Focused approaches will lead the way in the future to pursue nursing science on a new scale. This could mean sharing knowledge and working tools over time and space. Long distance communication is already a mode that is possible for many people around the world. Language barriers will have to be worked out. As most scientific communication is in English it will be vital to teach students and faculty the language of science. Universities will have to find secure ways to establish networks across time and space boundaries.

In conclusion, some of the new frontiers of nursing science are the utilization of molecular level tools of the 21st century to understand how the body is sending messages to signal discomfort, dysfunction, or the presence of a pathogen. In order to achieve such research, the solution lies in the development of large-scale scientific collaboration and the development of globally active research networks.

Symposium 1 New Nursing Knowledge obtaining through Research

NEW KNOWLEDGE IN GENERAL NURSING PRACTICE IN AFRICA

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The nursing profession in Africa is faced with a unique set of challenges. Africa has 24% of the health burden in the world but only 3% of the health workers (WHO report 2006). The exodus of skilled professionals in the midst of so much unmet health needs places Africa at the epicentre of the global health workforce crisis (WHO report 2006). The migration of nurses, either permanent or temporary, is occurring in a number of countries in Africa as they seek better living and working conditions. This then places additional burden on those nurses who are left behind who have increasingly demanding workloads due to HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB). In addition, health professionals face specific challenges in the recruitment of new staff due to the perceived high risk working conditions, with fears of being infected due to exposure to HIV/AIDS and TB. Violence and injuries are also an area of great concern for Africa and the rates of violent death in 2000 in low- to middle-income countries was 32.1 per 100 000 population, more than twice the rate in high-income countries (WHO report 2002). The image and status of nurses in some of the countries, for example South Africa, is low and people are being drawn to more attractive and lucrative careers. Once recruited, attrition of nurses is also high and two thirds of the practicing nurses in South Africa are over 40 years of age.

In attempting to address these challenges, new knowledge has developed in general nursing practice in Africa. The impact of HIV/AIDS and TB in Africa is enormous and this has shaped nursing practice, research and education in a variety of ways. Violence and injuries are receiving increasing prominence and this has lead to the development of emergency nursing as a speciality area of general nursing. Innovative teaching methodologies (for example problem-based learning) have been used to develop new knowledge in the education of nurses with a focus on promoting problem solving, critical thinking and lifelong learning, within a framework of evidence based practice. Advances in information technology and tele-education have been identified as important to integrate into nurse education in order to provide educational and clinical support for nurses working in rural outlying areas.

In describing this knowledge development the presenter will make reference to specific research projects undertaken to address these challenges.

Symposium 1 New Nursing Knowledge obtaining through Research

Development of Interpersonal Caring Theory through Research

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Caring is an essential part of human growth, development and survival. It is a process with each person growing in caring throughout life (Boykin & Schoenhofer, 2001; Gaylin, 1976). The presence of caring between people facilitates particular behaviors and actions, which is especially true in acute hospital settings where patients' illnesses are superimposed with loss of function, bodily disintegration, and separation from everything familiar, leading to loss of control and inability to change the situation.

Caring is the core and essence of nursing science. There is no other discipline that is so directly and intimately involved with caring needs and behaviors as the discipline of nursing (Gaylin, 1976; Leininger, 1978). Nursing as a caring science is viewed as the primary caring profession (Briggs, 1972; Watson, 1985), and has always held a human-care and caring stance. Caring is also a basic philosophical concern of nursing practice. Humanitarian science through theory development in nursing is a major element in producing effective caring (Knowlden, 1998).

This presentation describes the phases of theory development through research with patients' feedback that illustrate how to conceptualize the phenomenon, and present theoretical and statistical analyses that validate the 10 domains of interpersonal caring: noticing, participating, sharing, active listening, companioning, complimenting, comforting, hoping, forgiving, and accepting.

Symposium 2 Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice

The Challenge of Translational Research in Japan –Pain in Children

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The evidence based practice is a mandate of the nursing. Even though there may be accumulation of knowledge, clinical practice had been carried out in traditional manner with its own reasoning overridden by their clinical situation at hand. Discrepancy among nurses' knowledge, real understanding, and actual decision to practice was observed in clinical practices. In order for the nurses to utilize the research findings for improving the care, they had to overcome of many barriers. One of barriers is interpretational steps of research findings to clinical situation.

In Japan, the pain alleviation for the children had been an issue of child health nursing for long time. International Association for the Study of Pain had defined pain as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage". It is also known as a subjective experience of the person who perceive to have a pain. Nurses anticipate for the child may develop pain due to pathology of the disease, but taking action for pain relief would take much longer time than necessary for the child. What was the discrepancy between text and real world? How can we to make a good of research findings in the real clinical area? Those are some of our study questions of early phase of the research process. In this symposium, I will try to depict Japanese situation of "Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice" with example of my research with clinical partner.

Symposium 2 Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice

Nursing errors: research and transfer of research results into the practice field in an area of many taboos

Monika Habermann, RN, PhD
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Introduction

Minimizing the theory-practice gap and strengthening quality in nursing care by exploring problems of the practice field is of high importance to legitimate nursing science. This paper will take research outcomes in the fields of nursing homes and hospitals as a baseline. The subjects of the research presentation are categories of nursing errors as developed by nurses in the mentioned settings and the dealing with errors by nurses. Errors are an area of many taboos, especially in health care settings, but their identification and the response to errors by nurses highlight professional knowledge and attitudes as well as organisational settings. After outlining the research design and some results, organisational and political frameworks for this nursing research as well as future research designs are discussed to explore potential pathways to transferring research results into the practice field.

Research design and some results

The cross-sectional study presented here focused specifically on nursing errors (no matter if causing/having caused an adverse event or not). It was conducted in terms of a written survey of 3.900 nurses working at hospitals and nursing homes in North-West Germany. A total of 46 nursing homes and 30 hospitals were included. The questionnaire was based on a preparatory qualitative study and extensive literature work.

- Response rates were 38% for hospitals and 21% for nursing homes.
- When asked to describe one nursing error they remember to have happened in their practice field, nurses working in both settings most often mentioned errors happening while performing medical tasks (mostly medication errors) rather than tasks focusing on care actions.
- Nurses from the two settings did not differ much in their answers to how they react when observing a fellow nurse committing an error: In both fields, more than 3/4 stated to talk directly to the erring colleague and more than 50% mentioned to discuss the error in the team, but less than every third nurse stated to talk about it with superiors.
- Error culture, which was measured by a 15-item-instrument developed by the research team, was positive in tendency for most items.

Transfer of nursing research in the practice field: closing – which gap?

Nursing research is meant to be practice research. It is supposed to be based on practice problems and should eventually support practice development. However, in the light of the presented findings, this declaration needs reconsideration of (1) nursing work in the investigated health care settings, and (2) the total framework for nursing research.

(1) Research on errors in health care delivery was initiated in the USA following reports of cost-effective adverse outcomes in hospitals in the USA (Kohn et al. 2000). Nurses work at the sharp end and are many in numbers. Therefore, they are the first in line to observe errors and/or negative outcomes and are often held responsible for them alike (Cook et al. 2004). However, nurses are not often willing to discuss these issues openly. Especially after scandalizing reports on the nursing home sector in Germany, such quality issues seem not to be on the “top list” of research questions of the professionals rendering direct care. Instead, they form a growing concern of managers and health care planners, since errors are costly for organisations, health insurances and national health systems. Nurses are more concerned about the worsening working conditions. Their “gap” is determined by professional approaches and frameworks of high-quality work battered by, for instance, lack of time.

(2) Nursing science has been established late in Germany. Only since the 90s of the last century, academic courses and, later still, research institutes have been established. While nursing research

activities gained ground in the scientific health discourse in Germany, high-quality work in all nursing fields is compromised by dynamics of cost constraints and a severe shortage of the number of health professionals. Still there is no basic academic nursing education on a regular basis in Germany available. The funding of nursing research is increasingly geared to the high evidence levels of medical research.

The practice transfer must take these frameworks into special consideration.

Closing the gap

Barriers to the transfer of the outlined research results will be analysed in two approaches:

(1) Within the different phases of the research process, the context of the problem definition is of high importance for the acceptance of research findings in the practice field. Relevant questions are: Who is defining problems?, and: Which are the decisive actors and positions in the discourse? Research methodologies based on Critical Rationalism (Karl Popper) do not necessarily include these questions. Doing research in an area of many taboos means also to give special attention to the recruitment process and the enhancement of responder rates during the implementation phase of the research. Barriers which can be observed in this phase have an influence also on transfer processes.

(2) In a second approach, barriers and possibilities to work on them are analysed in five levels:

The individual level: Presenting results to involved nurses in workshops and easy-to-read articles.

Nursing education: Preparing materials for basic and continuing education in nursing and management courses.

Organisations: The results of the research strongly suggest organisational development. In order to let nurses and leaders in organisations work on the results, benchmarking processes of organisational traits should be started, letting team members and leaders work together on assessments of safety culture, setting priorities for development, and implementing and monitoring these developments. This means action research, accompanying benchmarking processes.

Political field: Contributing to change in work settings. In Germany, this means not to focus primarily on quality control but on quality development.

Research donators: Feasibility studies and long term oriented study programmes are needed. Nursing research needs a national and European forum to define problems and research programmes.

Case studies are important to produce knowledge relevant to nurses. The current emphasis of research donators on representative study designs is not supportive for meeting nurses' expectations on practice development.

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Symposium 2 Circulation between Research and Nursing Practice

Protecting the patient, protecting oneself: Connections between nurses' dual gate-keeping and research in sensitive and taboo subjects.

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No matter what the position, as administrator or floor nurse, all nurses are involved in research. We are involved as researchers, participants, research consumers, or in facilitating research studies and implementing interventions derived from evidence-based science. This paper will be concerned with aspects of the last two nursing functions; facilitating research studies and implementing research results. A nurse's responsibility is also to follow professional codes and be pro-active in improving nursing practice. However there are instances where nursing functions and professional codes seem to be set aside by practicing nurses. Perhaps this most often happens in the case of investigations concerning sensitive and taboo subjects. Elder abuse is one of these subjects and will be referred to in this paper as an illustrative case in point. Although questions about prevalence, assessment and best practice have begun to be answered, elder abuse is still essentially understudied. Many different aspects contribute to this complicated problem. But it is perhaps an unnecessary complication when it is nurses thwarting the recruitment of research participants or not screening patients for possible victims. Nurses' gate-keeping efforts at protecting patients from involvement in what the nurse considers taxing research studies is well documented. This paper discusses nurses as gatekeepers for vulnerable patients, as well as the reverse situation of nurses keeping the gate shut on potentially having to deal with elder abuse situations themselves.

Gate-keeping has two main consequences: restriction of patient autonomy and decreased research quality. Gate-keeping is linked in particular to paternalistic protection of patients. Anxiety about potentially exacerbating problems through the process of recruitment or data collection incites nurses to act to protect patients. Patient protection is often an expression of nurses' experienced responsibility for both the physical and emotional well being of their patients. Exposing vulnerable patients to something the nurse considers burdensome or disturbing is something most nurses strive to shelter their patients and patients' families from. Nurses often fear that patients and their families are too stressed to be involved in research or in research-based interventions. The desire to gate-keep can lead to paradoxical situations for nurses in an area like elder abuse. For example, professional ethics demand that the nurse protect her patient from harm yet nurses often have heavy workloads and abuse cases are frequently time-consuming and even heartbreakingly difficult for nurses. This situation must also be viewed in light of nurses' attitudes and perceptions that very possibly include age discrimination and blaming the abused elder. Dilemmas such as this one are often played out in the absence of support, guidelines or policy. In such situations there is an increased risk of the nurse taking a dual role of gate-keeper; both protecting a vulnerable patient as well as keeping the gate shut in order to protect herself. What this can lead to is not asking patients about abuse, not facilitating research, and simply not wanting to get involved.

This paper concludes by putting forth several suggestions that might help preclude situations where nurses feel forced to dual gate-keep. For example, increasing nurses' knowledge through the inclusion of curriculum in basic nursing education on sensitive subjects like elder abuse, education on the project topic for nurses facilitating a research project, and by organizing opportunities for nurses to reflect and discuss together. Despite the sensitive and taboo nature of many subjects, it is possible to boost research and enhance probabilities of successful evidence-based interventions by disarming emotionally charged topics and increasing competence of facilitating personnel. By including nurses in a participatory manner, providing support and back-up, building feelings of collegial trust, we can deactivate nurses' tendencies towards dual gate-keeping and create opportunities for nurses to act as open channels and not closed gates.

Information Exchange

Issues in Institutional Review System in Nursing : Creating Nursing Research Review Committee for JANS Members

Background and Purpose: Japanese government has been encouraging to establish Institutional Review Board in each institution which hold members who participate in research in their capacity. There are quite number of nursing researches/studies had been carried out in various intuitions in Japan, such as Hospital, Diploma school, Junior College, and of course in the college and universities. Many journals now require the publishing paper to be peer reviewed for their ethical consideration. However, some institution does not have IRB and/or nursing research is not included in review process. In considering these situations, Japan Academy of Nursing Science had developed a research review committee for its members who do not have IRB in their institutions.

Above situation may not be a problems of your country, but it may be. The purpose of this session is to create a discussion opportunity for people who may share the same concerns. We would like to invite many people to talk about issues nursing research face in your each country.

Structure: JANS committee will introduce the issues and problems of Japanese situation from their mini-study. We are planning to invite participants who have experience with IRB in their countries. Floor will be open to discussion.

1 Community Practice

1-1 Development and Application of Case Management Program of Community Prostate Cancer Cases

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In 2006, prostate cancer was the top 7 of total cancer death rate in Taiwanese male population. Most patients experienced intensive treatment protocol, but little of them received information about the daily care when they returned community. The purpose of the program was to develop and apply a case management model for community prostate cancer cases continuous care in Taiwan. The program consisted of four parts, namely: 1.standard procedure of pre and post operation care, 2. post operation consulting and education, 3. discharge planning, and 4.community case follow up. It provided a continuity care from patient admission to return to the community. The case manager performed a need assessment at patient admission, then provided group and individual health education prior the operation and before the discharge. After the case returned to the community, the telephone following were performed at the first week and one month after discharge, the resource referral will initiate if necessary. For ethical consideration, all the patients were asked for permission to admitted the program while their discharge from hospital. Total 11 cases were admitted the program, 94% cases reported the health education improved their skills of self care at home, 100% cases performed their wound care and pelvic muscle exercise precisely, 99.8% cases reported high satisfaction with the nursing service . For three month period, there was no case readmitted for disease complication. The program results supported that a case management program might provide a continuity nursing care model, reduce the hospital readmission rate, and improved the quality of life of community post operation prostate cancer cases.

1-2 An Assessment of Community Readiness, Knowledge, and Beliefs for a Voluntary Local Smoke-Free Policy Development.

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Purpose : This study examined community readiness, knowledge and beliefs for developing a voluntary local smoke free policy. Design : A descriptive, cross-sectional design was used to survey 412 residents of the JEBU Island, South Korea. Variables : Readiness to initiate the policy; Knowledge regarding physical and environmental harzards from smoking behavior and second-hand smoking; Beliefs of the positive or negative outcomes of the policy implementation. Analysis : Descriptive statistics and Hierachical Multiple Regression Analysis were used. Results : Participants were comprised of 52.5% of male and 47.3% of female;75% of them were over 40 years of age; and 48.9% of them had longer than high school education years. 39.4% of the participants earned their money from food and beverage sales for the travelers in JEBU Island. Among male participants, 60.4% were current smoker while only 9.0% of female were. Regarding the readiness, less than half of the participants (47.5%) were answered to ready to initiate the policy for the whole JEBU Island, while 52.5% were not. Most of the participants (84.0%) were well informed about physical and environmental harzards by their smoking behavior and knew the danger of the second-hand smoking (96.0%). 76.9% of the participants believed the policy would contribute to make clean air and fresh water for the JEBU Island. However 57.5% of the participants believed that the policy would be a major barrier for the customers who like smoking when they eat and drink alcohol to visite JEBU Islans. Female, non-smoker, over 50 year old, better perception of his/her own health, earn money other than market place, more concern about clean enivronment were the significant explanatory variables of the positive readiness. Conclusion : In general, the JEBU Island was not ready to initiate the policy. Strategies appropriate to increase the readiness of the population in JEBE Island were needed most.

2 Occupational health and Nursing 1

2-1 Reliability and Validity of Stamps' Work Satisfaction Scale in Japan

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Purpose: To examine the validity and reliability of a Japanese version of Stamps' work satisfaction scale. Also, to investigate the degree of job satisfaction of community health nurses. Method: Questionnaires were distributed to the practicing members who were listed on the registry of a regional association of community health nurses in Central Japan. Based on 585 valid responses, factor analyses were performed to yield 3 factors. Basic statistical procedures were performed to calculate the means and standard deviations of the sample. Results: The three factors were identified to contribute to their job satisfaction: Work Environment, Professional Confidence, and Commitment to the Profession. Overall, subjects in the study were more or less satisfied. The findings from the study corroborated with previous reports on Japanese nurses' job satisfaction in that nurses in the study were most satisfied with relationships with peers, patients/families, and their supervisors. On the other hand, they were least satisfied with having enough time for client care, having confidence and promotion opportunities. Conclusion: The translated revised version of Stamps work satisfaction scale promises to be a valid instrument to measure community nurses' job satisfaction in Japan. The results from the study suggest that essential components have been retained in the revised scale as in the previous studies. Hence, the reduced scale supports the adequacy in measuring phenomena with this population. The scale appears to be useful in assigning tasks based on strengths individual community health nurses have, and may have value for staffing purposes. Ethical considerations: Protection of privacy was emphasized together with the voluntary nature of participation in the study. The study was approved by the University Human Ethics committee as well as by the Director of the organization where the participants belonged.

2-2 Roles and Functions of an Occupational Health Nurse following a Standard of Professional Practices in Thailand

Pimpan Silpasuwan

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For more than 30 years, laws of Thailand and regulations have stipulated that stewardship, health protection and safety of workers are significant roles and functions of an occupational health nurse (OHN). However, no evidence has been gathered on nurses performing OHN services of nurses. This study aimed to illustrate OHN roles and functions in accordant with OHN Standard of Practice in Thailand. Three hundred and thirty nurses working in factories or government organizations and involved in the care of the health and safety of employees was sampling from 6 provinces in the central region of Thailand in 2005-2006. The results showed that there were technical and professional nurses working in factories of various sizes. Most of them had part-time worked in three years, experiences and only 10.4% of them had OHN training. The OHN services provided was statistically significantly different between OHN trained and untrained groups. About 55.5% perceived that their ability to provide OHN services was average. With regards to the standard of OHN practice, it was found that all OHN practices were congruent with OHN standard but most of them (80%) performed only primary care and illness records, even though there are 8 standards in the Standards of Practice. The nurses lacked recognition and co-operation from administrative personnel, as well as limited OHN knowledge and skills for initiating and implementing protocols for employees. From this study, it can be stated that in Thailand at present, the laws and regulations should be in the ongoing process of revision and development regarding OHN roles and functions and be consistent with OHN professional standards and also be rigorously disseminated and enforced.

2-3 35 as a critical age in public health nurses' job satisfaction in Japan

Mineko Yamashita

Saitama Prefectural University

Purpose: To examine relationships between selective demographic variables and job satisfaction of public health nurses in Japan. Method: Questionnaires were distributed to practising members who were listed on the registry of a regional association of public health nurses in Central Japan. A total of 522 public health nurses participated in the study. Results: Public health nurses in the study were not satisfied or dissatisfied, with an average score slightly exceeding the scale midpoint ($M=3.44$, range 1-5). They were most satisfied with commitment they make to their profession ($M=3.44$). On the other hand, they were least satisfied with their confidence levels in care delivery ($M=3.27$). As to the items concerning work environment including conditions and interpersonal relations, their satisfaction level was almost neutral ($M=3.46$). Age was the only variable that was positively correlated to their job satisfaction. A curvilinear relationship predicted 34.76 years old to be the least satisfied age of all (range of age 21-59). Conclusion: Needs assessment should be conducted on public health nurses who are employed for 7-10 years and are in their mid-thirties. Further investigations may reveal reasons for lower levels of job satisfaction in this age group. Based on their specific needs identified, assistance should be rendered in the form of creating promotion opportunities or providing workshops for their professional and personal development. Ethical considerations: In the cover letter, an emphasis was made to the effect that their decision to participate or not to participate should not affect their job evaluation, their status, or their job security, and that anonymity would be secured. Participation was voluntary and consent was implied by return of the completed questionnaires. The Human Ethics Committee of the University approved the study. Approval was also secured from the Director of the organization where the participants belonged.

2-4 Workplace violence committed by citizens against professional health workers who worked at public health centers of Saitama prefecture in Japan in 2007

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School of Health and Social Services

Objective: This study is to reveal the variation and the frequency of violence by citizens against all the health professionals of public health centers throughout Saitama, since they were sometimes injured and experienced traumas by citizens while they were supporting citizens on business.

Methods: A questionnaire survey was conducted on the violence committed by the citizens during a fiscal year 2007. All the community health nurses and psychiatric social workers who worked at the public health centers of Saitama prefecture in Japan were requested to fill in a questionnaire, return it without name in a blank envelope. Participation was voluntary.

Results: Out of 164 professionals, 126 persons (77%) responded the questionnaire. 57 persons (45%) declared 70 cases of violence by the citizens in a year. Out of the 70, 44 cases (63%) of violence occurred at the first meeting with a citizen or at the second time. 17 cases (24%) occurred at the first meeting without any personal information about the citizen beforehand. 35 cases (50%) of violence happened when a professional solely met the citizen. 59 cases (84%) includes verbal threatening, 45 cases (64%) includes non-verbal threatening. Out of 11 cases (16%) with physical contact, 9 were accompanied with other type of violence.

Conclusion: Almost a half of the professionals were estimated to suffer from violence committed by citizens a year. The risk was high at their first or second meeting with a citizen, since their relationship was not established yet, especially the risk was high without personal information about the citizen. For high risk cases, professionals wished to counterpart together with their colleague for the better sense of security. We found that some of the physical violence can be predicted when the other type of violence was ahead of it.

3 Disaster Nursing

3-1 Preparing Future Nurses for a Life of Civic Engagement: The Disaster Preparedness for Vulnerable Populations Project

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Community service learning has been utilized to teach nursing students how to become actively engaged in the communities they will be serving with varying degrees of success. Aim: The purpose of this report was to describe a collaborative service learning project to prepare seniors, disabled persons and the mentally ill for a disaster. Method: After participation in the project, students were required to write reflective journals about how the service learning experience will influence their future nursing practice. In addition, the number of people in the community who received services was determined. Written consent was received from each student whose journal was quoted in this study. Results: Themes that emerged from the reflective journals included concern, isolation and loneliness, neglect and marginalization, increased awareness of vulnerable populations, new sense of civic engagement and bio-psychosocial diversity. Conclusion: Though the project was successful in reaching a significant segment of the vulnerable population targeted. Researchers were unable to determine the impact on community engagement among students post graduation. Nursing faculty need to consider new teaching methodologies so that they can adequately mentor students through the community service learning experience and prepare future nurses to engage with the communities once they are practicing nurses.

3-2 Four-year Survey on the Physical and Mental Conditions of the 2004 Niigata Chu-etu Earthquake Victims

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Due to the Niigata Chu-etu earthquake of October 2004, the entire population (approximately 2,200), particularly those living in mountainous area A where the disaster was most extensive, had to reside in temporary emergency dwellings from December 2004 to December 2007. This survey was conducted to clarify the factors correlated with changes in the conditions of the victims after the disaster based on the health survey. This is a quantitative study where a self-registering survey of inhabitants aged over 18 years was performed from 2005 through to 2008. The items examined were subjective symptoms, lifestyle habits, GHQ (General Health Questionnaire)-12 and SQD (The Screening Questionnaire for Disaster Mental Health). The number of victims in this period was a mean of 895 (58.9%), that for females being a mean of 53% and a mean age of 63.1 ± 17.2 years. Mean GHQ decreased from 4.4 points in 2005 to 2.3 points in 2008 ($p < .000$) with a yearly decrease that was most prominent from 2005 to 2006. The mean value in females was higher than that in males ($p < .000$) and the mean value for those under 65 years old was higher than that for aged over 65 years ($p < .000$). Mean SQD decreased each year from 2.6 points in 2005 to 1.7 points in 2008 ($p < .000$) and the most prominent decrease occurred from 2007 to 2008, but the mean value in males under 65 years old did not decrease from 2006 to 2007. The mean value in females and for those aged over 65 years were high. Mental conditions were related to notable symptoms. Health care services need to be provided continuously for three years after a disaster. The participants in this study completed the questionnaire, if they would have consented to the written informed consent. The local government consented to the disclosure of this information.

3-3 Behavior Change Communication for Positive Parenting and Child-Care Strategic Intervention in Six Provinces Affected by Tsunami, Southern Thailand

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Objective: The goal was to strengthen local community leaders and Tambon Administration Organization (TAO multi-sectoral teams) on communication skill in promoting positive parenting and child care practices within families and communities and to develop communication model of the best child care practices of families and communities. **Method:** A Participatory Learning and Action Approach (PLA) was used. Steps taken to conduct the projects included meeting, training, and implementing. The projects were run in cooperating between local community leaders and TAO under supervision of researchers from the Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University. Participants involved in this study included: the representative from local community leaders, TAO, a group of children/teenagers, and parents/guardian living in those areas. Focus groups were also conducted in order to evaluate participant satisfaction and to examine the processes of the conducting of the project. Data were analyzed by content analysis method. This research was approved by IRB of PSU Nursing, Thailand. **Results:** 12 projects were conducted and successfully carried out in 6 provinces affected by the Tsunami, Thailand including Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang, and Satun provinces. Participants replied that they were built up their capacity as interpersonal communicators which, in turn, equip them with communication tools to stimulate behavior change processes in families and communities. Thus, behavior change for positive parenting and child-care practice did take place in the community. All participants satisfied in a high level for participating in the projects and learned to work together and with other professionals in good manners. Also, the communication model of the best child care practices was developed. **Conclusion:** Interpersonal communication training is very important for the leader to bring about changes in themselves, to become better listeners, helping them understand other people more which, in turn, would make them reasonable and be a good leader.

3-4 A study of terms in earthquake disaster nursing

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Purpose: This study was to identify terms in relation to earthquake disaster form the perspective of nursing to enrich and improve nursing. **Method:** A qualitative approach was used. Web-based articles on the websites which were created and maintained by authorities were selected in accordance with preset inclusion criteria systematically. The Nightingale theory was referred to for the identification of relevant terms. These terms were categorized and labelled. **Results:** A total of 12 websites and 10429 web-based articles met the criteria and analyzed. There generated 560 terms related to earthquake disaster nursing which were classified into four categories, i.e. earquake specific, trauma receptors, earthquake impact, and postquake responses. **Conclusion:** There emerged a number of terms in the field of earthquake disaster nursing in following of Wenchuan earthquake. This study lays the foundation for the terminological development in disaster nursing and the standardization of terms in nursing. **Ethical Consideration:** This study was approved by the institution's Academic Committee. It's not an interventional study among human subjects, and the investigated webpages were open to the public thereby no confidential or sensitive issues regarding disclosure.

3-5 Discussion on the Practicalities of Japanese Disaster Nursing Education Tools in China

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is to discuss on the practicalities of Japanese disaster nursing education tools in China during mid and long-term after disaster. The disaster nursing education tools include two tools, one is "Children who are living in a disaster area (Support for affected families)", and the other is "Children who are living in a disaster area (What nurses can do)". [Method] This study surveyed thirty one Chinese nurses (mean age 31.58, aged 23-42), who provided nursing care for the children after China Wenchuan Earthquake. The focus group interview and the self-administered questionnaire were used in the study. [Ethical consideration] The rights of subjects were considered and protected in accordance with the guidelines of the Research Ethics Committee of College of Nursing Art and Science, University of Hyogo. [Result] The design and the substance of Japanese disaster nursing education tools were discussed, the practicalities of the nursing education tools in China were supported by Chinese nurses. They also made comments on additional viewpoints and their difficulties in practical nursing in China. [Conclusion] As the disaster nursing education tools, there is strong possibility that the Chinese nurses can use them to provide nursing intervention for children and their guardians affected by earthquake during mid and long-term after disaster in the future.

4 Adult Nursing

4-1 Perception of severity of the illness, Information Need, and Anxiety among Preoperative ENT Patients in Songkranagarind Hospital Thailand

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Purposes: To examine the perception of severity of the illness, the information need before an operation, and the anxiety level of the preoperative outpatients and study of the relationships between the perception of severity of the illness, the information required before an operation, and the level of anxiety. Methods: Descriptive research design. Purposive sampling was used to recruit the sample at clinic (ENT clinic). The 126 patient sample used in this study was aged at least 18 years old, had been diagnosed and had an appointment for an operation. Four questionnaires were used. Results: The main operations were the thyroid gland and tonsils. The level of perception of severity of the illness was at the medium level but most perceptions of the severity were severe followed by perceived complications of the disease, potential to die, and whether they had an opportunity to be cured from the disease. The levels for the trait and state of anxiety of the patient were at the medium level. The need of information before an operation was at high level and showed a need to know the results of the operation was at the highest level followed by self-care after surgery, and self-care to prevent the postoperative complications. Conclusions: The relationships between the perception of severity of the illness and trait anxiety was small; the perception of severity of the illness and state anxiety was also small; while the relationship between having operative experience and the information need before an operation had a small negative relationship. Ethical consideration: This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of IRD's Faculty of Medicine PSU.

4-2 The effects of music intervention on anxiety and heart rate variability in the patients waiting for cardiac catheterization

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[Purpose]The purpose of this study was to explore the effect of music on anxiety and heart rate variability(HRV)in the patients waiting for cardiac catheterization.[Method]Experimental research design was used in this study. The participants were randomly assigned to music intervention group (27 patients) or control group (27 patients). The music group participants received 30 minutes music intervention but the control group participants received only routine nursing care. The basic data of participants, state anxiety inventory(SAI), biological index, and HRV were identified. The biological index and heart rate variability were recorded by using biological signal recording system. Repeated measurements were used to record the heart rate, finger temperature, and HRV. [Result]Results showed that music intervention relieved the anxiety level in the patients waiting for cardiac catheterization while the interrupted variable controlled. There were significant differences in SAI and HRV in both groups ($p < 0.01$). The score of pre- and post- test SAI, finger temperature and heart rate all have significant differences in both groups ($p < 0.01$). The music group has significant differences ($p < 0.01$) in low frequency(LF)/ high frequency(HF) of pre- and post- test, but the control group was not. Our results showed that music could really reduce the anxiety level in the patients waiting for cardiac catheterization. [Conclusions]In order to ease the anxiety of patients, this study suggest the nurse play the smoothing music (60 to 80 beats in a minute) when the patient wait for cardiac catheterization examination.[Ethical consideration]Ethical approval was accepted via the Protection of Human Subjects Institutional Review Board at the Tzu-Chi University and Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan. And the permission number is IRB095-46.

4-3 Factors influenced re-admission of people with post-coronary heart disease in Thailand

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Although advanced medical technologies kept post coronary heart disease (CAD) patients in Thailand survived after critical period, little is known why these people readmit in the hospitals. The objective of this study was to explore factors that related to readmission of post coronary heart disease patients. After approving by Burapha University IRB, a sample of 200 diagnosed CAD patients at OPDs of tertiary hospitals in the eastern region in Thailand was recruited and filled out a package of questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Bivariate correlations. The results revealed that participants age average 65.4 years ($SD = 11.5$), incomes average 3,956 baht ($SD = 4,972$), time of readmission range 1-7 times. Significant factors included age, incomes, depression, functional status, sick role behavior, and post illness lifestyle. Bivariate correlations showed relationships between these factors, including depression and functional status ($r = .582$), depression and age ($r = -.181$), and, depression and sick role behavior ($r = -.239$). The results also showed that post illness life style associated with depression ($r = -.260$), functional status ($r = -.225$), and sick role behavior ($r = .275$). It also found that functional status was related to sick role behavior ($r = -.152$). In sum, to reduce the rate of readmission of post CAD patients, health care providers should help post CAD patients reduce factors related to depression, improve and maintain their functional status, change their lifestyle, as well as promote adaptation. Effective discharge plan and cardiac rehabilitation program should be provided to all post CAD.

4-4 Cross-Validating a Causal Model of Factors Influencing Diabetes Self-Management in Chinese Americans with Type 2 Diabetes

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) has become a global public health problem. Asian Americans are at greater risk for DM although they have a lower BMI. Chinese, as the largest Asian group in the U.S., has been reported as having a prevalence of DM as high as 14.6%. Diabetes self-management (DSM) is the cornerstone to prevent diabetes-related complications. The researchers had tested a model describing the effects of individual (diabetes knowledge, beliefs in treatment effectiveness, and diabetes self-efficacy) and environmental factors (family support and provider-patient communication) on DSM in a sample of Chinese patients with type 2 diabetes in China. The purpose of this study was to examine if the model tested in Chinese patients with diabetes in China would fit Chinese Americans with diabetes. The study was reviewed and approved by the Institute Review Board (IRB) at the University of Cincinnati. A cross-sectional survey research design was used in this study. A survey instrument was administered to a convenience sample of 210 Chinese Americans with type 2 diabetes. In the study, the participants were more likely to perform medication taking (93%), but less frequently to perform diet (40%), physical activity (40%), and foot care (42%). Only 19.8% of the participants self-monitored their blood glucose levels daily. Structural equation modeling analysis was conducted to test the model. Key findings were that beliefs in treatment effectiveness and diabetes self-efficacy were key proximal factors affecting DSM. Diabetes knowledge had no direct impact on DSM, but it indirectly affected DSM through self-efficacy and beliefs. Social support and provider-patient communication indirectly affected DSM through diabetes knowledge and beliefs. The results showed the need for culturally appropriate interventions to promote DSM in Chinese Americans. Understanding the factors influencing DSM in Chinese Americans was a critical step before a culturally appropriate intervention is developed for this population.

5 Eldery Health and Quality of Life

5-1 A Hermeneutic Study of Lived Hope among Older Adults Using Photography as Interview Prompt

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PURPOSE

Aging around the world is a topic that has received increasing attention over the past decade. As life expectancies increase, efforts are being directed towards understanding and facilitating successful aging. A key ingredient in this process is the role that hope plays in helping people lead meaningful lives as they age. The purpose of this study was to explore how older adults lived hope in their day to day lives.

METHOD

Hermeneutic photography was used to explore how older adults experience and live hope. A purposive sample of 12 older adults (nine women, three men) aged 65 and older was asked to photograph how they experienced and lived hope in their everyday lives. Participants were asked to select 4-5 photographs that best reflected their "lived hope" and these photographs were used as interview prompts. Participants signed an informed consent.

RESULTS

An important discovery in this research was to observe that in every situation, the invitation to participate in this study generated reflection about what hope is and how it is lived. Thematic analysis revealed that these study participants lived a philosophy of hope embodied in an attitude that reflected that " in the depths of despair, there's a feeling that there has to be something better". A short audiovisual presentation "The Landscape of Hope" will be used to portray the results of the study.

CONCLUSION

The camera can capture things at times that are not accessible to researchers such as the events of day to day life, moments of joy, or grief or just greeting the day and how that is done. Although photography has not been frequently used in discussions of research methodology, the author makes a case for the use of photography as a means to capture the description of things or events through image, where at times words escape description.

5-2 What the elderly in Assisted Living Expect from Social Support System

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[Purpose] This study explored the possible anxiety situations of the elderly in the United States currently in assisted living and their expectations from the social support system. **[Method]** Seven residents in the United States in an assisted living residence were interviewed. The interview questions consisted of these questions: How they came to be in an assisted living situation? How they feel about the cost of the long-term care, assisted living, and nursing homes? How they expect the long-term care to assist them when they need frequent care for daily living? Needs and wants of the elderly in this assisted living study are categorized into emotional, practical, and economical support. **[Result]** All cases the researcher interviewed sold their houses and moved to the assisted living facility to seek security and a safe environment because of their declining daily abilities. Two cases showed their needs of economical support from the government, and all seven cases presented no wants of financial support from the family. Two cases mentioned spirituality, and that the spirituality strongly supports them as they go through aging. The elderly do not want long-term care from friends and family. However, this research supports the importance of having friends and family as emotional supports for the elderly. **[Conclusion]** Researcher found that the elderly expect only for emotional support from their family and friends, and importance of religion. Although all interviewees did not have insurance to cover the cost for the long-term care, their expectations for economical support from the government were low. The elderly in the U.S. seemed to think the services from the government are only for the poor. **[Ethical Consideration]** There was no racial, ethnic, or gender limitations for the sampling. Interviewees who were willing to participate were chosen in agreement that their privacy would be kept.

5-3 Social Activity and Quality of Life in Community-Dwelling Elders: Gender Difference

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Background: Numerous articles and policies have acknowledged that engagement in high level activity is essential in maintaining health and quality of life among the elderly. Although the government has provided various activities in the community, however, whether or not the needs are actually met and what types of social activities benefit the enhancement in the quality of life remains questionable. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate gender differences in the relationship between the social activities and the quality of life among community-dwelling elderly in Taiwan.
Methods: This is a secondary data analysis from a cross-sectional study of the health care needs of community elderly. Data was collected through structured questionnaires with face-to-face interviews from 256 community-dwelling elderly living at five regions in northern Tainan city. Excluding participants who did not finished the social activity questionnaire, the final subjects consisted of 126 males and 97 females. The quality of life was measured by the World Health Organization Quality of life-brief version (WHOQOL-BREF).
Results: Over 90% of community elderly had engaged in intimacy relationship activities. The participation rates of formal group/organization, employee and volunteer activity are relatively low, especially for females. Different effects existed between the various types of social activity among gender. After control age, ADL, Depression, Health Perception Scores, the stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that religious activity($p=0.01$) was a significant predictor in the total quality of life for females, and the engagement in a formal group($p=0.04$) was a significant predictor in the total quality of life for males.
Conclusion: Different activities indicated different influences to the quality of life of community-dwelling elderly and gender difference was found. The findings provide a reference for community activity design among the elderly.
Ethical consideration: The institutional review board of National Cheng Kung University approved this study.

5-4 Social Support Exchanges and Psychological Well-Being among Thai Older People: Does Gender Make a Difference?

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Background: Gerontologists are becoming increasingly interested in understanding the predictors of psychological well-being and how these predictors differ for older men and women in various cultural contexts. One possible predictor of psychological well-being is social support, in particular, the support that is given to and received from others. **Objective:** In this study, we examine gender differences in the relationships between social support exchanges and psychological well-being among older adults in Thailand. **Methods:** Research participants were 469 elderly men and women aged 60 years and older living in their communities in Northern Thailand. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using multiple regression analyses to identify significant predictors of psychological well-being. Separate regression analyses were conducted for men and women. **Results:** Results revealed no gender differences in psychological well-being (the mean score was 3.40 for men and 3.41 for women); however, the predictors of psychological well-being differed for men and women. Specifically, after controlling for socio-demographic and health factors, support from neighbors and friends were stronger predictors of psychological well-being for women than for men. In relation to support from family members, information support was a strong predictor for both men and women but emotional support was a strong predictor only for women. Support given to family and to their community was significantly associated with psychological well-being for both men and women, whereas support given to friends and neighbors was associated with psychological well-being only for men. **Conclusion:** Findings suggest that social support plays an important role in enhancing psychological well-being among older Thai people but some of the specific predictors of support differ by gender. That is, the type of support exchanged and the kind of exchange recipient are two characteristics that distinguish between the predictors of psychological well-being for men and women.

6 Infection Control

6-1 Community Capacity Domains of Sustainable Dengue Problem Solutionin Southern Thailand: Results from Qualitative Research

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Purposes: Objective of this phenomenological study was to explore community capacity domains of dengue prevention and control in community. **Methods:** In depth interview and focus group discussion with a tape recorder were used to collect data. One hundred twenty participants were purposively selected from four sub-districts of four provinces with high rate of DHF epidemic in Southern Thailand. The participants composed of 60 community leaders and 60 villagers. All records were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by using content analysis of Coliaizi method. **Results:** The findings showed meaning of sustainable dengue problem solution and described ten community capacity domains of dengue prevention and control as perceived by community leaders and villagers. They included: i) community participation, ii)community leadership, iii) core dengue activities group, iv) problem solving needs assessment, v) dengue information transfer, vi) resource mobilization, vii) sense of community for dengue problem awareness, viii) partnership network, ix) critical dengue situation management and x) continuing dengue prevention and control activities. **Conclusions:** Community capacity domains can be developed as an assessment tool for using in community capacity building process. Community capacity domains make community leaders and villagers to clarify dengue prevention and control activities. This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Chulalongkron University.

6-2 Efficacy of Different Cleaning Methods on Small Volume Nebulizers

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of two common cleaning methods (sterile distilled water and tap water) on small-volume nebulizers(SVNs) which are contaminated with high concentration of Escherichia coli. We compared the percent reduction of microbes after cleaning to compare the cleaning efficiency of different methods. We artificially contaminated the SVNs for 10 minutes with high concentration of Escherichia coli(organism concentrations was 1×10^6 CFU/ml). Following cleaning methods were done (soaked the SVNs 10 minutes in sterile distilled water and tap water separately). Then, culture of the SVNs was done with sterile swabs soaked with sterile distilled water, and the colonies were counted after culture on Luria-Bertanagar agar plates. A control group sample with no cleaning was got together. There was more than 2732CFU/cm² upon culture in control group. The results showed the reduction rate were 96.4% and 96.73% on sterile distilled water and tap water separately. However, the results did not indicate significant difference between sterile distilled water and tap water ($p=.419$). In conclusion, soaking with tap water in this study appeared to be an effective cleaning method.

6-3 EFFECTS OF 70% ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL,PLAIN NORMAL SALINE SOLUTION AND STERILE WATER ON UMBILICAL CORD SEPARATION

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Center for Excellence in Nursing Education

OBJECTIVE: To compare the effects of 70% Isopropyl Alcohol (ISA), Plain Normal Saline Solution (PNSS) and Sterile Water(SW) on the umbilical stump **METHOD:** Prospective, randomized controlled trial design **SAMPLING DESIGN:** n=30 was randomly assigned into ISA, PNSS and SW groups. The newborns were less than 12 hours of age, delivered via NSD, more than 37 weeks AOG, not receiving antibiotics, and does not need intensive care. **INTERVENTIONS:** Roomed-in newborns were randomly assigned using fishbowl technique with n = 9 in SW, n = 8 in PNSS and n = 9 in ISA. Their cord was cleaned three times a day using different solutions. The investigator and mother accomplished a checklist of signs of infection daily. Home visit was done to ascertain cord status. **OUTCOME:** Length of cord separation time, cord infection, maternal concerns, cost **RESULT:** PNSS had the shortest length of cord separation time with mean of 6.50 days (S.D. = 1.85 days), followed by SW with mean of 7.11 days (S.D. = 2.32 days). ISA had the longest, with mean of 9.56 days (S.D. = 2.07days). One-way ANOVA demonstrated a significant difference ($p = 0.014$) in length of cord separation time. Scheffe post hoc test showed a significant difference ($p = 0.022$) in length of cord separation time between PNSS and ISA. None of the newborns developed infection. 100% of mothers did not have problems with cord status. There is no significant difference between the cost of SW, PNSS and ISA ($p = 0.613$). **CONCLUSION:** The length of cord separation time is shortest in PNSS group and longest in ISA group. This supports literature suggesting cleaning with alcohol delays healing of umbilical stump (WHO, 1999). **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Care in getting informed consent and confidentiality of information was observed. Subjects were informed of the objectives, subject selection, benefits of study and contact information of investigator for questions and complaints.

7 Gerontological Nursing

7-1 Predictors of functional decline in hospitalized elderly patients

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Background: As the population ages, the percentage of elderly hospitalized patients also increases. In Taiwan, 26.93% of hospitalized patients consist of the elderly population. Previous studies reported that 30% to 60% of the hospitalized elderly patient experienced functional decline after being discharged. To maintain independent function and quality of life, it is crucial to implement early prevention plans in clinical geriatric care.
Research Aims:(1) To explore the incidence rate of functional decline in hospitalized elderly patients. (2) To explore the predictors of functional decline in hospitalized elderly patients.
Methods: A longitudinal follow up study design was applied. The participants were recruited from a medical center in southern Taiwan. Approximately 150 hospitalized patients aged 65 and over will be recruited. The tools used for data collection include, Demographic data sheet, Katz activities of daily living, Instrumental activities of daily living, Mini-mental Status Examination, Geriatric Depression Scale, Social activity questionnaire and Charlson Comorbidity Index. Each participant will be measured during the day of admission and discharged, and three months and six months after discharged respectively.
Results: One hundred and fifty hospitalized elderly participated in this study. Approximately 32.3% (49/150) elders reported to have functional decline at discharge. Comparison of the demographic data showed that age, rates or fall had significant influences in the functional decline and non-functional decline among hospitalized elderly. Step-wise logistic regression found that visual impairment, times of fall, Pre-ADL and CCI could be significant predictors of functional decline in hospitalized elderly. Thus, detailed follow-ups in the functional status of hospitalized elderly will be the main focus in the present study.
Ethical consideration: Ethical approval was obtained from the Hospital's Institutional Review Board. The detailed information sheets were given to the participants and the consent forms were signed by the elderly before the data collection.

7-2 The effects of cultural program "Tai Chi" on mental health status in older Japanese returnees from China: A randomized controlled and 6-month follow-up trial

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PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of a 3-month "Tai Chi" on mental health status in older Japanese returnees from China. **METHODS:** After obtaining informed consent, 54 participants (63.5 ± 3.7 yr) were randomly allocated into either an intervention group (n=27) or a control group (n=27). The intervention program included 60-minute Tai Chi and health talk etc. The program was offered once per week for a 3-month period with home-based Tai Chi performed daily. Data were collected at baseline, 12 weeks, and 6-month follow-up. Repeated measures analysis of variance were used to test for changes in the outcome variables. **RESULTS:** There were no significant differences in any of the baseline characteristics between the intervention and control groups. On program exit and 3-month follow-up, the intervention group showed the following: Significantly better improvements in self-rated health ($p<0.01$), life satisfaction ($p<0.01$), and concerned about their health ($p<0.01$); The participants scored more than 4 on the 12-item General Health Questionnaire(GHQ-12) decreased significantly after intervention, and follow-up in the intervention group($p<0.01$), however no significant changes in control group ($p=0.687$).
CONCLUSION: These results showed that Tai chi is effective for mental health status in the older Japanese returnees from China. This study also provides a valuable example for investigating the significance of culturally relevant intervention for Chinese immigrants, especially the aged. **Ethical consideration:** The rights of subjects were considered and protected in accordance with the guidelines of the Research Ethics Committee of College of Nursing Art and Science, University of Chiba, Japan(2006).

7-3 Evaluation of a New Activity Tool, Memory Magic, by the Staff -Focusing on the Elderly with Dementia in Japan-

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to track any changes that occurred among the facility staff with the use of a new activity tool, Memory Magic. TM This tool was created in the US to reduce negative behaviors among the elderly with dementia. The primary focuses are on the following changes: 1) changes occurring within the individual staff member, 2) changes occurring in the elderly subjects, and 3) any changes occurring within a care team.**Methods:** Surveyed 45 subjects who used the tool during the last three months at a dementia facility, employing written questionnaires. These consisted of five categories and 25 questions. The results were analyzed employing SPSS window and performed multivariate study. **Results:** Seventy percent responded to the questionnaires. Average age of respondents was 43.32 (± 13.09) and average years of work experience with the elderly with dementia was 5.69 years (± 4.31). For the following categories, more than half of respondents stated that they had a positive experience: 1) connection with the elderly during activity session, 2) increased knowledge of dementia and its signs and symptoms, 3) the elderly came to life as they used the tool, 4) increased conversation among the elderly revealing the personality of each individual, 5) increased information-sharing among staff regarding the elderly. **Discussion:** The results reveal that a majority of the staff had positive experiences using this tool. An analysis suggests that the tool allowed each elderly with dementia to be him/herself more freely, thereby allowing the staff to see each person as a unique individual. A majority responded that their interactions with the elderly became more enjoyable, allowing them to learn about each elderly in a less stressful environment. **Ethical considerations:** Approved by the ethics committee at Sapporo City University. This study is part of a project funded by the HAGR.

8 Nursing Ethics

8-1 The good-nurse-work of novice nurses: voices from Japanese cancer survivors

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Aim: A study of nurse supply and demand in Japan (JNA, 2005) indicated high-turnover-rate for novice nurses (9.3%) and that there is a mismatch between "good" nursing taught in school and that required in practice. This study aims to identify the qualities of a "good" nurse in everyday practice.

Sample: The participants were 26 Japanese cancer survivors who had completed their treatment and had returned home. **Methods:** The modified van Kaam's controlled explication method, a phenomenological approach, was used to uncover the meaning. The participants told their stories of the most impressive nurse encounters during the course of their illness to identify features of "good" and "less-than-good" nurses based on the participant's experiences. Transcriptions of audiotapes of interviews were analyzed.

Results: Six novice nurses emerged from the patient's most impressive events in 35 stories about the good nurse. Ten core attributes of "good nurse work" were observed: thinking like a nurse, knowing the patient, respect work, comfort work, communication work, courtesy work, personal greeting work, personalized caring work, presence work and sincerity work.

Conclusion: The ten core attributes must be consonant into the nursing curriculum so that there is minimal mismatch between theory and practice.

Ethical consideration: Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Nagano College of Nursing Japan and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The participants were fully informed of the study purpose with assurance of confidentiality and guaranteed their right of withdrawal at any time.

8-2 Japanese nurse's perceptions of the "good nurse work"

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Purpose The Good Nurse, the focal concept of virtue ethics, is regaining increased attention internationally at present in nursing and health care. As part of a larger research project to explore this concept, the present study describes Japanese clinical nurses perceptions of the Good Nurse Work, one of the most important themes emerging from the project.

Method van Kaam controlled explication method guided the research process: 1)to qualitatively elicit nurses perceptions of good nurses(N=20), 2) to develop a survey questionnaire from those nurses narratives, collect and analyze data from a large nurse population to re-examine the validity of the qualitative data for final identification(N=600). The questionnaire has four sections: 1) a list of verbatim descriptors of good nurse qualities, 2) 48 statements of good nurse work, 3) 21 statements of cultivating and 4) 21 statements of inhibiting factors for the good nurse work. This study focuses on sections 2) to 4).

Result Factor analysis extracted nine core attributes of the Good Nurse Work: competent work, patient centered work, thinking professionally, team work, knowing the patient, respect work, empathy work, harmony, and assertiveness. Cultivating factors for the Good Nurse Work included: good nurse image that the nurses portrayed and refined during their school years, learning from role models in the workplace, patients positive feedback for receiving good care, and collegial support. The Good Nurse Work was rewarding to nurses, who felt happiness and this feeling further enhanced the work. Inhibiting factors were: senior colleagues authoritative pressure, lack of knowledge, too much work, and emotional distance from some patients.

Conclusion The findings provide insight into how ethical nursing practice can be fostered. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Research Ethics Committee. The informants were fully informed of the study purpose with assurance of confidentiality.

8-3 Ethics and Spirituality of Bushido and Its Implications for Nursing

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Background: Bushido is the ethics of Samurai who became political and social leaders of the medieval era. Bushido was first introduced to the West in 1899 through *Bushido: The Soul of Japan* by Inazo Nitobe. *Hagakure*, the book of Bushido, was written nearly 200 years prior to Nitobe's book, but was prohibited during feudal era. *Hagakure* Bushido, because of its psycho-spiritual approach to life and death, dispenses "wisdom to survive the 21st century" according to S. B. Day, MD, the founding director of the U.S. WHO center. **Purpose:** To consider the meaning of Bushido for emotional growth and ethical conduct among nurses and nursing students in Japan. **Methods:** Comparative analysis of two books on Bushido, visits to historical sites of *Hagakure*, and in-depth discussion with *Hagakure* society members in Saga city where *Hagakure* was written. In addition, Japanese nurses' acceptance of Nightingale as an ethical and spiritual icon and Nightingale's relationship to Bushido will be considered through historical analyses of ethics in Japanese nursing education and practice.

Results: Nitobe conveys Bushido as an ideology adopted by the Tokugawa regime (1603-1867), following Confucianism, while *Hagakure* Bushido is rooted in daily life of generations of Japanese families, influenced by both Shintoism and Buddhism. Both describe the high ethical standards required of Samurais to become respected leaders in society. A central theme of Bushido is to devote oneself courageously, in ways that serve the people governed by their lord. The focus of Japanese nursing education and practice until the end of World War II was Nightingale's spirituality, which had already existed in Bushido centuries earlier. **Conclusions:** The ethical teachings of Bushido may help in renewing and advancing educative thresholds of Japanese nurses, whose professional expectations have been shaped in a culture increasingly dominated by rational and materialistic forces rather than by ethical considerations.

8-4 Perceptions of Japanese patients and their families about medical treatment decisions

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Purpose: The questions sought to clarify the perspectives of patients and their families in regard to their current and desired involvement in decision making about their own health and illness. Method: A structured self-descriptive questionnaire was administered to patients and their families in two general teaching hospitals in the western part of Japan. Result: The questionnaire was collected in the two hospitals from 128 patients with a 55.2 % valid response rate, and from 41 families with a 36.9 % valid response rate. All the patients and their families thought they should be involved in the decision making to some extent regarding the treatment undergone on the patient. The most common decision making process desired by one-third of patients and half of their families was the desire to make their own decisions after consultation with the physician and the family. However, preferences regarding the decision making process for competent patients were diverse among patients and families. Conclusion: Patients and families believed that families have a crucial role to play in health care decision making even when a patient is competent to make their own decisions in Japan. Findings will inform health professionals about various aspects of contemporary ethical decision making. Ethical consideration: The study protected autonomous free will and anonymity of the participants, and they were free to withdraw from the study at any time, without any negative effect on treatment for a patient. If they completed and returned the questionnaires, it was assumed that they had given informed consent to be involved in the study.

9 Intervention Research

9-1 Effects of Eye Care Program to Eye Care Ability of Primary School Teachers and Students in Songkhla Province Thailand

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Purpose :To determine the effects of eye care program on the levels of eye care by primary school teachers and students in Thailand. Method :This quasi-experimental research. The subjects of the study were 200 primary school teachers and students. The subject size was calculated with Power Analysis. The instruments of the study were eye-screening equipment, vision recording books, a computer assisted instruction (CAI) program on eye care with an average efficiency between 80/80, and an eye care ability test was tested to determine content validity of the test by three experts consisting of an ophthalmologist and two family practical nurses ; the Kuder-Richardson coefficient obtained was 0.81. The data were analyzed in paired t-test, and independent t-test. Result:The eye examination was carried out on the primary school students who were the subjects of the test by their teachers who had learned about eye care from the CAI eye care. It was found that 94.0 percent of the students in the experimental and the control groups had normal vision and 6.0 percent of the subjects had a vision problem. When comparing the score of eye care ability of the teachers and students in the experimental group and the control group, it was found that the average score for the level of eye care ability of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group. Conclusion :It was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 0.05 between the average score of eye care ability of the teachers and students in the experimental group and the control group. Teachers can do the job that is usually done by a school health team at a low cost which is another good access to health service in school. Ethical consideration: Approved by the IRB's Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University.

9-2 The effectiveness of the twelve- weeks walking on improving body composition and psychiatric symptom among overweight inpatient with schizophrenia

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Objective: The aim of this study is to describe the effectiveness of the twelve-weeks walking on body composition and psychiatric symptom among overweight inpatient with schizophrenia. **Design and Methods:** This study was a pre- and post -test study design. This study has been approved by the IRB of the study hospital. The subjects were assigned to either the experimental group or the control group by randomization. Body composition , psychiatric symptom scale were used as study instruments. Each subject was administered pre- and post-experimental test. Twelve weeks of working was given as intervention to the experimental group while the control group continued receiving only regular clinical care. Forty-six subjects completed the study. Independent t-test and paired t- test were conducted to measure the difference in variable means between and within group. **Result:** There were 20 subjects completed the study in the experimental group, there were 24 subjects completed the study in the control group. The results revealed that there were no significant difference between the two groups for baseline data , body composition and psychiatric symptom. However, the subjects in the walking group showed decrease in body composition and psychiatric symptom compared with the control group. **Conclusion:** Findings of this study may have clinical implications for to improve body composition and psychiatric symptom for overweight inpatients with schizophrenia.

10 Nursing Effectiveness

10-1 Comparison of ambulatory ability, mortality and costs after hip fracture surgery in three hospitals that have different care systems in Japan

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to compare ambulatory ability, mortality and costs of health care services for patients with hip fracture surgery among three hospitals with different care systems in Japan. [Method] Medical records of patients who were 65 years or older, who had hip fracture surgery within the past 2.5 years (August 2005 to September 2007) were reviewed. One hospital was a university hospital, which used the prospective payment system (hospital A). The second hospital was a private general community hospital, which had linked transitional care hospitals (hospital B). The third hospital was a private general community hospital, which did not use prospective payment system or linked rehabilitation hospitals. A questionnaire was sent to patients and/or their family members to ask health outcomes of patients and approximate costs of care after discharge. Initial hospitalization costs, costs of subsequent transitional care hospital, elders care services and salary loss of family were estimated and compared among the three hospitals after adjusting for patient characteristics and treatments.[Result] The response rate of the questionnaire was 70% (n=149/211). Ambulatory ability and mortality after discharge were not different among the three hospitals. Hospital A had 80% and hospital B had 86% of the cost compared to hospital C, which had the longest length of stay. However, hospital A and B did not reduce overall costs including care after discharge; on the contrary, costs were even higher because patients stayed in subsequent hospitals longer and/or used more elders care services. [Conclusion] Reducing the length of stay in the initial acute care hospitals could be just a method of cost-shifting to subsequent care services and is unlikely to bring an overall cost-savings to the Japanese health care system.[Ethical consideration] Approvals were obtained from the Institutional Review Board from a university and the hospitals.

10-2 ANALYSIS OF THE COSTS OF SURGERY FOR HIRSCHSPRUNGS DISEASE: ONE-STAGE LAPAROSCOPIC PULL-THROUGH VERSUS TWO-STAGE LAPEROOTOMY.

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Auckland District Health Board

Purpose: The objective of this study is to explore the cost effective method of treatment for Hirschsprungs disease in which comparing the outcomes of the patients who underwent laparoscopic or Laparotomy approach. Patients hospital records were analysed retrospectively. Regarding improvements in current laparoscopic approach will allow other needy ones to gain access to the public health delivery system so that allowing its potential to be utilized effectively. Methodology: The data was obtained retrospectively from the database at the childrens tertiary hospital in New Zealand covering the 5-year period between January 2001 and December 2006. The collected data includes such as: age at operation, associated conditions, hospital stay and the occurrence of post-operative complications for the 35 children who underwent surgical treatment for this disease. Results: Of the total of 61 children who came to childrens tertiary hospital in New Zealand with a preliminary diagnosis of Hirschsprungs disease, 26 underwent Laparotomy surgery where as 9 underwent laparoscopic approach and the remaining 26 children did not need any surgical treatment. The analysis of all these data shows that a significant outcome for laparoscopic approach was that the post-operative hospital stay has been significantly reduced resulting in Lower post-operative complications, reduced nursing workload & increased safety of care. Conclusion: After analysing all the data it shows that Laparoscopic approach is a safe and effective method that helps to reduce the workload in different areas of nursing. Laparoscopic approach being increasingly recognised with the widespread use of single use consumables that help to prevent nosocomial infections. Our experience shows that there is a 50% reduction in the total hospital cost when a child undergoes laparoscopic approach. This cost effective method dramatically reduces the length of hospital stay and post operative complications.

10-3 Management practices and development of Help Relational Skills: An empirical study

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Purpose: Management practices that promote a quality professional exercise applied by nurses of the management area is an important strategic and determinant factor in/on the development of skills of nurses. Our objective is to assess the extent to which the management practices were related to the development of Relational Help skills. Method: Correlational-descriptive study using Help Relational Skills Inventory with a non probabilistic intentional sample of 45 nurses who work in various health institutions in Portugal. To evaluate the management practices we set up an instrument consisting of questions that evaluate the following items: existence of programmes of integration in the service, in-service training, reflective practice, performance evaluation. Results: The psychometric properties of the (HRSI) showed internal consistency values greater than 0.81 in all sub-scales of the inventory. The importance given to management practices is generally correlated with the Help Relational Skills. However despite the positive correlation it is not statistically significant. There are no statistically significant differences of the participation of nurses in the programme of integration, existence of tutor and in-service training on the development of Help Relational Skills. But in services where there are systematic practices of reflection on the help relationship the level of development of Help Relational Skills of the nurses gets values generally higher and statistically significant. Conclusions: There is a positive contribution of management practices, especially when there are reflective practices, on the development of Help Relational Skills of nurses. Ethical consideration: We requested the informed consent of the nurses and respected the anonymity and confidentiality of their answers. We requested the authorization from the Institutions where nurses exert functions and from the author of the data collection instrument.

10-4 Reducing the rate of patients in physical restraints over 24hours

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This study retrospectively investigated patients in physical restraints by implementing electric document management. At first by hand-written document management was used for physical restraints patients. But there were some problems that hand-written document management and delivery process can not immediately and precisely be received. And the document preservation was one of the problems we had considerate. So we started using electric-document management since 2006, we analized data to descriptive statistics during 2003-2006, measures of central location. And we found the duration >24HR physical restraints rate is 57% higher compared with medical center. It means most of patients had suffered from physical restraints during the hospitalization. Through data analysis the major reasons physical restraints usage were: The data analysis showed that the major reasons for physical restraints usage was to prevention the post-operation patients to pull the vital tube by themselves. The results also found that there were some patients who may not necessary to be physical restraints such as in deep sedation. Thus TQIP committee decide to decrease the long-term(>24HR) physical restraints and reduced patients with PR in deep sedation by using chemical restraints. The purpose of this plan is to control postoperation patients richmond gitation sedation scalein mild to moderatein Surgical Intensive Care Unit. We started this project in 2007. Undergoing one year, the results showed that there were 227,597 samples were analyzied. The PR over 24hours rate was down to 44.37%. From this finding to compare with medical center in Taiwan was significant lower (44.37% V.S. 36.99%). In the future we expect to drop off long-term PR rate, so we follow this plan in Medical Intensive Care Unit to reduce inpatients with PR and provide the comfortable and safety quality of care in hospital.

10-5 The social process explaining nursing effectiveness in the Italian context: findings from a grounded theory approach.

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Aim. The objective was to understand the basic social process supporting nursing outcomes through which Italian daily nursing practice is assured. Background. Different frameworks explain the relationship between nursing care and nursing outcomes. However, several authors suggested the need to develop more theory in order to understand this relationship. Method. Grounded theory methodology was used. The data collection and analysis processes were conducted simultaneously in a Italian Teaching Hospital from 2007 to 2008. Findings. Nursing effectiveness (a core variable) guarantees the best results expected from the nurse for the patient, other professions and from the organisation. Processes that assure nursing effectiveness are: a) to have a supportive organisational environment; b) to act with organisational competence in both clinical and collaborative interventions; c) to adjust results on the basis of any clinical factors related not only with the patients illness. Conclusions. Understanding the processes that surface demonstrating the nurses capability to guarantee positive outcomes named nursing effectiveness in a specific Italian cultural, professional, educational and socio-political context as one, is important because what happens in the nurses daily practice is often considered a black box. Knowledge regarding these processes in the Italian context is lacking. Understanding the basic processes involved in the determination of nursing effectiveness in one Country, may have implications on the National Health Services policy recommendations, on the Nurse Leaders decision making, and on Professional and Research development both at national and international levels.

11 Support for disabled people

11-1 Social support networks and health-related behaviors among skid row residents with disabilities utilizing social rehabilitation services in Kotobuki, Yokohama, Japan

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This study investigates the social support networks, health-related behaviors, and factors influencing these of mentally or physically disabled residents of Japanese skid row called Kotobuki for the purpose of gaining insights that may improve the quality of care provided for this population. Ethnographic data was collected on 17 subjects who attended either a workshop for the disabled or a psychiatric daycare in that area. Participatory fieldwork and semi-structured interviews were used to collect this data, which was analyzed qualitatively. Subjects' consent was obtained after explaining interview purpose, subject rights, and privacy protection. We found that most subjects no longer maintained close relationships with family outside of Kotobuki, and that informal support networks within Kotobuki were characterized by lack of depth and usefulness for anything other than emergency situations. Reasons for the weakness of the informal support networks included awareness of the dangers of the neighborhood, a fundamental lack of trust and wariness towards the other residents, a desire to avoid money-related troubles, and the extremely small sizes of the rooms. Meanwhile, the workshop and daycare facility served as the only social setting for the subjects, lending a degree of psychological stability and daily structure. Subjects spent little time with anybody else outside of these facilities, and they tended to fill the remaining hours of the day with taking walks, watching TV and lying down. However, even despondent subjects made regular visits to medical facilities, although health itself did not serve as the primary motivation for the walks or medical visits. Support provided by medical and social service workers was invaluable to the subjects, who despite their medical issues did not have a social structure to support each other. How best to foster relationships with an emotional element, either formally or informally, is a subject requiring long-term consideration.

11-2 Factors that affect the sexual awareness and behaviour of the physically disabled in Japan

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To explore the sexual awareness and behaviour of physically disabled adults and identify the factors which affect the sexual awareness and behaviour of the physically disabled in Japan.

One hundred and fifteen subjects (male/female=76/39, age 17-79) with the physical disabilities were enrolled. The researchers explained them how privacy would be protected. The interviews lasted between 20 minutes and an hour. The Personal Experience Questionnaire (PEQ) examined the sexual behaviour (enjoyment of sexual activity, amount of sexual activity) of the subjects. A 10-item scale of the Physical Disability Sexual and Body Esteem Scale (PDSBE) measured the esteem that physically disabled people have for their sexuality and body. Sexuality Scale (SS) was used to measure sexual-esteem, sexual-depression and sexual-preoccupation. SPSS (11.5J) was used in all statistics analyses.

About 30% of subjects enjoyed sexual activity and were satisfied. About two-thirds of subjects were currently participating in sexual activities. The enjoyment of sexual activity was found to be largely influenced by a lack of sexual-depression($\beta=-0.565$, $P<0.000$) and youth($\beta=0.472$, $P<0.000$). Sex($\beta=-0.412$, $P<0.000$), living conditions($\beta=-0.283$, $P<0.015$) and age($\beta=-0.274$, $P<0.016$) influenced to the amount of sexual activity. Sexual-esteem, sexual-depression and sexual-preoccupation from the Sexuality Scale were largely influenced by living conditions($\beta=0.272$, $P<0.014$), ($\beta=-0.305$, $P<0.005$), ($\beta=-0.305$, $P<0.005$).

To increase the QOL of disabled persons while considering their sexual needs, it is necessary to understand and support their actual state of sexual awareness and sexual behaviour while also putting effort into ensuring their privacy.

12 Wound Care

12-1 A novel animal model of critical colonization in the skin wounds

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[Purpose] In recent years, a novel concept called critical colonization, characterized by delayed wound healing without any inflammatory signs due to latent infection, has attracted attention in the field of wound care. However, pathophysiological mechanisms and proper therapeutics of critical colonization are still unclear. In this study, we aimed to establish a novel animal experimental model of critical colonization. [Method] As a critical colonization model group, the full thickness defects on the normal rat back skin were inoculated with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The model group was compared with the control group (the full thickness skin defects without inoculation) and the group of conventional infection model (the full thickness skin defects in the diabetic rats inoculated with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). Delayed wound healing and infection signs (redness and edema) were examined as parameters indicating critical colonization. Bacterial counts in the wounds and histological analysis were also compared among the three groups. [Result] Wound healing time was significantly longer in the model group compared with the control group, although shorter than in the infection group. The infection signs were noted only in the infection group: no signs were observed in the control and model groups. Although bacterial counts showed no significant difference between the model and infection groups, histological analysis revealed that the infiltration of inflammatory cells was remarkably restricted in the model group compared to that in the infection group. [Conclusion] A novel animal experimental model of critical colonization has been successfully established. We consider that restricted inflammation may be an important feature in our model, even without difference in bacterial counts. Future studies using our model will greatly promote understanding of critical colonization, contributing to develop new infection control strategies to wound management. [Ethical consideration] This study was approved by animal ethics committees of The University of Tokyo.

12-2 Protein loss from pressure ulcer and its associations with wound-related factors and nutritional status

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[Purpose] Protein loss from draining pressure ulcers is generally recognized as a factor increasing protein requirements for older patients, however, little is known about its amount. We quantified it from pressure ulcers, and investigated its associations with wound-related factors and nutritional status. [Method] This cross-sectional study included 24 patients with full-thickness pressure ulcers who aged 60 years or older. The wound fluid accumulating in the film dressing was collected. The amount of protein loss per day was estimated by the volume of wound fluid per hour and the total protein concentration in wound fluid measured after centrifugation. Wound-related factors including the DESIGN score, depth, area, wound fluid volume, healing phase, and C-reactive protein were evaluated. Nutritional assessments were performed by serum albumin level, body mass index, and arm muscle circumference. [Result] The median amount of protein loss was 0.2g per day (range 0.04-2.1g), corresponding to 0.8% (0.1-13.8%) for the amount of protein intake. Four wounds, characterized by infected or surgically debrided wounds with more than one milliliter per hour of the wound fluid (1.1-2.0mL/h), lost more than one gram of protein (1.5-2.1g). The amounts of protein loss correlated positively with the DESIGN total score, depth, area, and wound fluid volume (all p<0.05). Proteins were lost more in the inflammatory phase than in the proliferative phase (p<0.05). Of the DESIGN subcategories, the score of exudates, size, inflammation/infection, and pocket were correlated positively with the amount of protein loss (all p<0.05). All nutritional measurements did not significantly correlate with the amount of protein loss (all p>0.1). [Conclusion] In pressure ulcer except for the cases with heavy wound fluid, the amount of protein loss may not be high enough to influence the nutritional status although it increased as the wound deteriorated. [Ethical consideration] The study was approved by the authors' Institutional Review Board.

12-3 The Prevalence of Fungating Wound and Comparison of Different Location of Wound in Characteristic and Symptom

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Malignant fungating wounds present both physical and emotional challenges to the patient, family, and even the most experienced nurse. These wounds may be associated with pain, odor, exudate, bleeding, and an unsightly appearance. The research literature on fungating wounds is limited. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence, wound characteristic and wound symptom with the presence of malignant fungating wound development in adult patients at an one medical center in Eastern Taiwan. In addition, we will to stratify the malignant fungating wound location to compare wound characteristics and symptom. A retrospective research design. We will to combine the claim files of Tzu Chi Cancer Registry and International Classification of Disease 9 edition cancer inpatients data base from 2002 to 2008. The study population are the cancer patient with malignant fungating wound. The instrument of collection data include demographic characteristic, wound characteristic assessment tool, and wound symptoms tool. The statistics will analysis mean, standard deviation, t-Test , Chi-square, Survival analysis. The result of this study will provide the epidemiology of malignant fungating wound. Ethical approval was accepted via the Protection of Human Subjects Institutional Review Board at the Tzu-Chi University and Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan. And the permission number is IRB09768.

13 Occupational health and Nursing 2

13-1 Factors influencing Korean soldiers' mental health

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Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the factors influencing mental health among Korean soldiers. **Method:** A descriptive study design was used. The participants were 120 soldiers with a mean age of 21.73 years ($SD = 1.46$) in the two regiments of K Province in South Korea. Data were collected from April 7 to 10, 2008, using self-administered questionnaires. The survey questionnaires were included demographics, Symptom Checklist (SCL- 90-R) with higher scores indicating greater mental health problems, Anger Expression Scale (subscales: Anger-in, Anger-out, and Anger-control), Self-efficacy Scale, and Irrational Belief scale. **Results:** The mean scores of SCL, anger-in, anger-out, anger-control, self-efficacy, and irrational belief were 48.14 (± 39.53), 15.67 (± 3.55), 13.26 (± 3.66), 19.92 (± 3.80), 61.80 (± 9.23), and 245 (± 20.14), respectively. The results showed that mental health problem was positively correlated with anger-in ($r = .538, p = .000$), anger-out ($r = .469, p = .000$), overall anger expression ($r = .625, p = .000$), and irrational belief ($r = .515, p = .000$). It was also negatively correlated with self-efficacy ($r = -.377, p = .000$). In addition, Anger-in, Irrational Belief, Anger-out, and Self-efficacy were significant predictors of mental health with an explanation of 54.2%. **Conclusions:** The findings of this study indicate providing mental health promotion programs focusing on healthy anger expression and self-efficacy could help soldiers adapt to military service. **Ethical consideration :** The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (AJIRB-CRO-07-212). We assured the participants that it was voluntary and responses would be anonymous. Written informed consent was obtained from those participants. **Acknowledgment:** This work was supported by the Korean Research Foundation Grant Funded by the Korean Government (MOEHD) (KRF-2007-313-E00580)

13-2 Experiences of aged widows after the bereavement in a depopulated area

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PurposeThe purpose was to figure out what support is necessary for aged widows after the bereavement in a depopulated area through hearing their experiences.MethodHalf-structural interviews were given to 5 aged widows who lived in the area where many aged people lived. Word-for-Word records were kept and the contents were classified and analyzed in quality. Results1. The idea of not wanting to cause any trouble to others made them feel anxiety for their own health in the future. They intended to use social service in case of need. They relied on social service because they had seen many people around them use it.2. In addition to doing things around the house, they took over their husbands tasks. Their burdens increased than before, but they had known their husbands task to a certain extent and, through doing them, they were able to feel the presence of their husbands. They received a great deal of encouragement from the work.3. They found comfort in friends of similar age whom they saw in day care facilities or hobby groups. They needed friends of similar age who shared many memories with them, and the friends did not have to be widows.ConclusionThe respondents of this study lived without any serious disorder or changes pointed out in the earlier studies. Taking over their husband tasks made their lives worth living. They found comfort in friends of similar age. It showed that aged widows were able to lead worthwhile lives in a depopulated area after the bereavement of their spouses.Ethical consideration:The present study was to get permission from the university ethic committee.

13-3 More physical exertion is needed: consideration on health checkup of new recruits.

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<Purpose >: To find the essential factors to promote health status of new recruits(407 persons) of a securities company(about 9,000 employees)and propose the solution for them from the view point of occupational health.

<Method > : Comparison of the records of health checkup of new recruits and their answers to the 10 items life-style questionnaires(male 217, female 124;total 341 persons) at their entry-level to the company, and non-systematic review of literatures on life-style related diseases.

<Result >: Those who have abnormal findings(59 persons) lack exercise habits(13 persons: 3.8%) compared to those who do not have(34 persons: 10.0%) . But there is no statistically significant relationship between abnormal findings of the health checkup and any other life-style related factors such as dietary habit, sleep duration, mental stress, tobacco, and drinking behavior.

<Conclusion >: Habituating new recruits to physical exercise might prevent the occurrence of life-style related diseases for the future.

<Ethical Consideration >: This presentation includes no data which can identify any specific person.

13-4 Characterization of Occupational Musculoskeletal Exposures of Women

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Though women are often characterized as participating in safe occupations, they are at risk of experiencing an occupational musculoskeletal injury. Aim: The purpose of this study was to examine the health status, occupation and job tasks to characterize the risk of occupational injury among a group of working women. Methods: This cross-sectional study included a random sample of women who were employed in the 12 months prior to survey administration (n=123). A telephone survey was administered. Approval to conduct this study was obtained from the University of California San Francisco Committee on Human Research prior to initiation of the study. Results: Most women were employed full time. Women tended to be clustered into two types of occupational exposure. Overall women rated their health as excellent but those women with a diagnosed musculoskeletal disorder had significantly worse scores on two scales of the SF36 than those without a musculoskeletal disorder. Conclusion: Women are exposed to occupational musculoskeletal stressors that increase their risk of experiencing a musculoskeletal injury.

14 Women's Health

14-1 Health Status, Menopausal Symptoms, and Health Promotion Behaviors among Professional Nurses during Periods of Pre-menopause and Menopause at Songklanagarind Hospital

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Purposes: To explore the health status of professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause, investigate menopausal symptoms of professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause, assess knowledge of professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause, and assess the health promotion behaviors of professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause. Methods : Descriptive research design. The sample consisted of 153 professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause, ranging in age from 40 to 56 years old who were employed at Songklanagarind Hospital. Results : 61.4% of the subjects reported to have good health and 29.4% of the subjects reported to have very good health. A majority of the subjects reported that they did not have menopausal symptoms (44.4%- 95.4%). However, some professional nurses reported that they had menopausal symptoms and emotionally irritable including: uterine incontinent and having residual urine (1.3% - 4.6%), vaginal dryness, vagina irritability and itching, parleukorhea, and lower abdominal pain (0.7% - 4.6%), back pain (17%), muscle pain (15%), excitable, tension, fatigue, and constant drowsiness (3.3% - 6.5%). 70.6% of the subjects reported that they had a moderate level of knowledge about menopause. The nurses overall health promotion behavior as perceived by the nurses was either good (47.1%) or and very good (45.8%). Conclusions: A majority of the subjects reported that they had very good health promotion behavior in three aspects: development in social support (74.2%); practice for achieving their life goals (69.3%) and nutrition (63.0%).The results suggest that progressive organizations should provide additional health care services and facilitate more health-promoting behaviors among professional nurses during periods of pre-menopause and menopause. Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Songklanagarind Hospital.

14-2 Study of the Health Concepts, Perceived Health Status and Health Promoting Life Style of the Southeast Asian Women in Taiwan

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[Purpose]The purposes of this study were to explore the relationships among health concept, perceived health status, and health-promoting lifestyle, and the predicting factors of health-promoting lifestyle in the Southeast Asian female foreign spouses in Taiwan. [Method]A cross-sectional, correlational research design was conducted in this study. A convenient sample of 195 Southeast Asian Female foreign Spouses who were taking Chinese literacy courses organized by Kaohsiung County located in six elementary schools was recruited. The participants were asked to complete Hung (1997) health concept scale, Lu (1996) self-perceived health status scale and Cheng (1997) health-promoting lifestyle profile. [Result] The factors influencing the health promoting lifestyles of the foreign spouses included nationality, educational background from the country of origin, number of years receiving education in Taiwan, and the perceived income status and the health-promoting lifestyles were significant different ($p<0.05$). Both health conception($\gamma=.465, p<0.01$)and perceived health status were positively correlated with health-promoting lifestyles with statistical significant($\gamma=.442, p<0.01$). Health conception, perceived health status and the educational background from the country of origin were the three significant predictors for health-promoting lifestyles, these predictors explained 33.4% of the variance of health-promoting lifestyles.[Conclusion]The significant relationship between personal background factors and health promotion lifestyle was founded.Both factors should be taken into consideration while government established policy for promoting people health. [ethical consideration]The willingness of the subjects were highly emphasized by the author to carefully explain the research purpose and protocol, and let them the freedom to keep on or depart from the research project.

14-3 Background and Experience of Infertile Patients who Underwent Social Support provided by the Infertility Counseling Center of "Shiga Municipal Government"

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[Objectives]In order to improve a social support system for infertile couples, we tried to analyze infertile patients' background and their perception of infertility counseling conducted by the local government in Shiga Prefecture in Japan.[Methods] Thirty-six patients having a telephone counseling in 2007 and 40 patients having a face to face counseling in 2006 agreed to take part in this study. A self-report questionnaire was handed or mailed. Answers including descriptive comments were grouped according to specific themes and statically analyzed. [Results]A) background of the subjects: (1) age : Thirty-five patients (46%) were between 35 and 39 years of age, 19 patients (25%) between 30 and 34. (2) infertility period: 13 patients (17%) were suffered from infertility less than 2 years, 14 patients (18%) for 2 years and more to less than 3 years, 11 patients (14%) for 3 years and more to less than 4 years.B) patients' perception of counselor's responses and their needs : Psychological stability and behavioral changes of the consulters following a counseling seemed to be affected by a skill of the counselor and physicians, particularly in terms of listening, speaking, explaining and information offer. Twenty percent of the patients wanted to have a face to face counseling on weekends.C) comments on official supports: the patients expected various types of social support including a official counseling system, support from peer circles, and financial support from government. [Conclusions]The results of the survey suggested that further improvement of the present supporting system and enrichment of the services are required in order to meet expectation of the users as a primary counseling organ in the community. [Ethical consideration]All of patients were informed either verbally or in a written form that their privacy is protected, that their refusal to participation in the survey would not create any disadvantage to them.

14-4 Intention to Receive Human Papillomavirus Vaccine among Taiwanese College Women

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Purpose : HPV vaccine provides an effective strategy against HPV infection, genital warts, and cervical cancer. The purpose of this study was to examine health beliefs and intention toward HPV vaccination among college women in Taiwan. Predictive variables about the intention of HPV vaccination were examined. **Methods:** A convenience sample of 968 undergraduate female students was recruited from universities located in South Taiwan. The students were administered a self-reported questionnaire, which includes demographic characteristics, gynecologic history, awareness of HPV and HPV vaccine, health beliefs toward vaccination, and vaccination intention . **Results:** 845 female students completed survey. The mean age for the students was 20.6 years (range: 17.1-36.2 years). 50% of the students were aware of HPV, and 57% were aware of the HPV vaccine. Overall, 63% of the students reported a high intention to receive the HPV vaccine. Demographic factors predicting the intention of HPV vaccination included: age, family history of gynecologic cancer, personal history of gynecologic symptoms, sexual experience, and awareness of HPV and the vaccine. Health belief factors predicting the intention of HPV vaccination included: personal susceptibility of disease, perception of disease severity, attributes of HPV, cost and availability of vaccine, adverse effect of vaccine, and external recommendations. **Conclusions:** This study demonstrated that demographic and health belief factors affect the intention to receive the HPV vaccine among college women. Applying education campaigns to improve college women's HPV vaccination rate, it takes into account the awareness of HPV infection, the efficacy, safety, and benefits of the HPV vaccine. **Ethical Consideration:** Approval to conduct the study was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards at relevant universities. Informed consents were obtained from the participants before data collection.

15 Educational Methods

15-1 Student's mastery of concepts related to nursing in nursing program of university

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[Purpose]The purpose of the research was to identify nursing student's mastery of concepts relating to nursing educated at a nursing university, and to obtain suggestions for the improvement of the quality of nursing education in the future.

[Method]This was investigated by using the checklist of concepts that researchers made referring to the text with high use frequency at a nursing university. 182 3rd and 4th year students who were on the register of Faculty of Nursing were, investigated, and the 166(collection rate 91.2%) answers obtained were analyzed.

[Result]As a result of this research, the concepts where student's acknowledgment level was high was found to be related to nursing caring such as "Nursing process" and "Nursing assessment", the fundamental concepts of nursing connected with object understanding such as "QOL", "Informed consent" and "Decision making", and the concept related to forming relations between patient and nurses such as "Sympathy", "Listening closely", and "Basic confidence". The concepts where student's acknowledgment level was low was found to be in a specific area, and containing a social aspect such as " Institutionalism" or "DNR".

[Conclusion]It was suggested that the high acknowledgment level's concepts were learned due to wisdom gained through practice in the nursing clinical practicum with wisdom gained through theory or lectures. It was important to grasp the concept from not only the aspect of nursing but also the combined aspects of nursing-medical treatment-welfare about the low acknowledgment level's concept, and it was suggested having to teach while integrating the meaning and the concept of the phenomenon that the concept showed.

[Ethical consideration]Security of participation in the research by free will as ethical consideration, and not causing the disadvantage regardless of the presence of participation and anonymity were maintained.

15-2 Nurturing Critical Thinking with Cinema in Nursing Education

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Nursing is a helping profession with integration of nursing, social, and human caring. Taiwan Nursing Education Accreditation Council (TNAC) indicated the critical thinking and literature are the core competencies to practice quality nursing care. For nurturing a cultural and social sensitive nurse, the nursing education needs the creative teaching strategies to inspire the students, and improve their critical thinking ability. Cinema has been approved as a powerful media which can influence human behaviors. The aim of this study was to increase the awareness of health-related social phenomena, and to improve nursing student critical thinking competence by cinema application. 10 movies included 5 major themes were selected as teaching materials, which included: caring of vulnerable group, culture differences and health, grief healing, memory deficit problem, and the right of death. Total 50 nursing students enrolled this elective course. An open end questionnaire for course feedback, Kennison (2006) 19-item critical thinking scale and reflection working sheet of each class were used as the measurement tool. For the ethical consideration, after obtained the institution administrative permission, the researcher had explained the study purpose and the right of participant to all the students, and an anonymous questionnaire was distributed to each student. If the student did not willing to participate they would not returned the questionnaire. The critical thinking score at the end of class was 56.53 compared to the pre-test score 46.01 which reached statistical differences, the P value was .000. Some items score were significantly improved, which included ability to propose a logical conclusion, to interpret the meaning of behaviors, and to identify the argument point. 92% students indicated the class can boarder their thinking, 86% stated they start to judge in different perspectives. The results supported the cinema application in nursing courses may improve the critical thinking of nursing students.

16 Nurses Role and Issues

16-1 Gender role attitudes of home visit nurses and the their affecting factors

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify gender role attitudes of home visit nurses and to examine the factors that have an influence on them. Method: Self-reported questionnaires were distributed to 199 nurses working in the visiting nurse station in the prefectures of Japan, and used to examine the individuals gender role attitudes. Instrument was the short form of the scale of egalitarian sex role attitudes (SESRA-S). High scores are regarded as egalitarian in gender role attitudes, while low scores are considered traditional. Results: Egalitarian group respects the ones social status and the gender equality in work and for their children. Traditional group tends to think that women should work as part-time only when it does not have negative effect on children. Bringing up children was an important job for both groups. The results indicated that the individuals of egalitarian attitudes were in the age of 40s, and have over 11 years of home visiting nurse experience, and 21 to 25 years of nurse experience. Those with the traditional attitudes were in the age of 20s to 30s, and have 1 to 10 years of nurse experience. Conclusion: These findings help to recognize the differences in gender role attitudes between individual home visit nurses and general family. The above findings suggest that it is necessary to discuss the problems of caring family with diverse age of nurses for providing the high quality of care. Ethical consideration: The questionnaires had the approved by ethical committee at Okayama University and explained to the managers and staffs of the home visiting nurse stations. This study was conducted without enforcement after they understood of the purpose.

16-2 Determine the level and the type of the conflicts felt by the nurses working within the hospitals' internal-surgical wards.

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This field study research is done in order to determine the level and the type of the conflicts felt by the nurses working within the hospitals internal and surgery wards. The sample of this research includes the research society-all the nurses employed at the hospital internal and surgery wards. Located at the city of Tehran . the nurses are 101 in total (88 females and 13 males) having all taken part in the research according to the census. The tool was a Questionnaire. The research environment has been the General hospitals under the authority of " The Medical Sciences and medical health care University of Iran " The research data , prepared and tabled in 42 charts , and used of descriptive statistics . The finding and results of this research with respect to the aims and questions showed that the feeling of interpersonal conflict does not exist within the units under the research . According to the finding where the age , gender , marital status academic qualification , work shift and the level of " the individual-to-individual " conflict felt are concerned no relationships exist. The research finding show that in relation with intergroup conflict no conflict can be felt. Between the qualification and the level of " group-other units " conflict felt there exists some link comparably . The research findings showed that " the group-supportive care " conflicts in units under research is felt Consequently , age , gender , marital status , and academic qualification are in some relative conflict with the " supportive care " group . on the basis of the finding suggestions for nursing intervention and further research was made .

16-3 Feelings of meaninglessness in terminally ill cancer patients: Effects of workshops on nurses using the Short Term Life Review

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Purpose: The present study aimed to examine the practicality and effects of workshops focusing on the effects of terminally ill cancer patients feelings of meaninglessness on nurses confidence, self reported practice, attitudes toward caring for such patients, and meaninglessness of life. Subjects and Methods: The ethical board of St.Mary College permitted the present research. Eight nurses participated in the workshop, which consisted of 6 hours of workshops, including lectures and exercises on how to conduct the Short Term Life Review. The nurses completed the questionnaire both before and one month after the workshop, which included the Confidence and Self reported practice scales, the Attitudes toward caring for patients feeling meaningless scale (Willingness to help, Positive appraisal, and Helplessness), Job satisfaction, the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy Spiritual (FACIT Sp), and Utility of the workshop. The Wilcoxon sign rank test was conducted on mean scores of each scale. Results: The effects of the workshops were statistically significant in the Helplessness of the patients feeling meaningless scale ($p=0.03$) at the 5% significance level, and significant in the Confidence ($p=0.07$) and Utility of the workshop ($p=0.09$) at the 10% significance level. However, there was not statistical significance in the Self-Report ($p=0.93$), Willingness ($p=1.0$), Positive appraisal ($P=0.17$), Frommelt scale ($p=0.4$), FACIT Sp ($p=0.83$), or Job stress ($P=0.11$). Conclusion: The educational workshops had a significant beneficial effect on helplessness in the attitudes of nurses providing care for patients with feelings of meaninglessness, and suggested it has positive effects on nurses perceived confidence, and Utility. This workshop may have potential of practicality.

16-4 Job Stress in Caring Terminally III Patients among Registered Nurses in Songklanagarind Hospital

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Purposes: To measure the job stress in caring terminally ill patients and to examine the factors associated with stress of nurses in Songklanagarind Hospital. Method: Descriptive research was conducted. The sample consisted of 181 registered nurses selected by simple random technique. Two questionnaires were used. The alpha coefficient of the job stress of nurses was .88. Percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson product movement correlation were used to analyze data. Results: The overall job stress OF nurse in caring of terminally ill patients were at low level. The 4 statements caused the least stressful were feeling of worthless because of unaccepted from palliative care team, withdrawal after caring the dying patients, fatigue after dress up the dying patients and migraine when they know there are terminal patients in their shifts. The 4 statements caused the most stressful were discomposure when seeing patients suffer from abdominal over distension or dyspnea, be unhappy and grief because of lonely patients and nervous when seeing the restless dying patients and tenseness when not be able to reduce pain suffering. Conclusions: The job stress of nurses was statistically significant relationship with terminally care training and levels of nurses proficiency ($r = -.61, -.18$, at .05; respectively). It was suggested that the hospital should decrease the stress of nurse related to caring of terminally ill patients by providing the mentoring system for junior nurses and training programs for nurses. Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Division of Nursing, Songklanagarind Hospital.

16-5 Actual Condition and Focus of Concerns of Indonesian Nurses and Care Givers to Work in Japan

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Purpose: This research aimed to understand the current situation and focus of concerns of Indonesian nurses and care givers during 6 months of language training course in Japan as a part of economic partnership agreement (EPA) between Japan and Indonesia in 2007. Method: Sixty-nine Indonesian nurses and care givers who have been staying either in the language training center located in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka or Kobe, consisted of 25 males and 44 females, were participated in this study. A set of questionnaire and state trait anxiety inventory (STAI) was delivered to each participant in November and December 2008. Result: The returned rate of the questionnaires was 69%. The mean age of the participants was 27 ± 3.2 years old. Sixty-four percent of the participants had nursing diploma education background. Main focus of concern when learning Japanese language was grammar (26.1%). Main reason of working in Japan was career development (82.6%). Fifty-eight percent of participants did not know about the Japanese health care system. In daily living, participants concerned about language difference (92.8%), culture/religion difference (78.3%), and foods and lifestyle difference (75.4%). Male participants have a higher score of state and trait anxiety compared to those female participants. High level of state anxiety was experienced by 36% of male participants and 30% of female participants. High level of trait anxiety was experienced by 30% of male participants and 16.7% of female participants. Conclusion: Indonesian nurses and care workers have identified several concerns during their language training course. Appropriate support should be provided in order to help them in achieving the level of acceptance in the workplace. Further study is needed to assess their progress in the workplace. Ethical consideration: Permission to conduct the research was granted from Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences and from each participant.

17 Nursing Education and Student

17-1 The Characteristics of generation-Y nursing students and their preferences for teaching methods: Literature Review

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The nursing education must change in order to cultivate and motivate students for their own development, not just for one occupation, and also to be suitable for current students. The aim of the study is to develop the effective educational methods for the current students. [Purpose] To identify the characteristics of the generation Y nursing students and their preferences for the teaching methods through the literature review. [Methods] Review of literature through CINAHL and Japanese Ichushi Web, using the keywords;generation Y, nursing education, and generation X. Categorize the generational characters and their educational preference. [Result]After 2000, there are 189 articles and 48 of them have been selected for analysis based on the relationship with nursing education. The generation Y has been defined based on the generational diversities. Japanese researchers used different types, according Japanese historical background. The Post Dannkai juniors seem to have same characters as generation Y. They are optimistic, ethical, family oriented, self-confidence, and technological savior. Their parents are single or both are working. They live in the world with the multiple stimulations. Though no Japanese study has been conducted for the recent students, several American studies showed the great result for their preferences of learning styles and instructors characteristics. The generation Y students do prefer the face-to-face lecture and try-and-error practices. They also want to have supportive and approachable communicator, and motivator. They did not want the competent instructor. [Discussion]The generation Y nursing students have the unique characters and their growth history in the family. We need to pay much attention to their preference for the educational methods. Since Japanese research was little, we must conduct some research to assure those characters and their preference among Japanese students. This study has been supported by the Saitama Prefectural University.

17-2 Predictors of the development of relational skills: Study with students of nursing

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Purpose: Patients consider relational skills as the most important aspect when evaluating the quality of care provided. However, relational skills seem to remain in deficit and it is thus important to identify the predictors of their development. With this study we intended to know the perception of students about the help relational skills and the predictors of their development. Method: In this descriptive and correlational study we used the following data collection instruments: the Self-Concept Inventory and the Help Relational Skills Inventory on an intentional non-probabilistic sample of 147 final-year students of the Nursing Degree Course. Result: Students obtained better results in the generic skills dimension. It was found that female students had significantly developed their generic ($p<0.001$), emphatic ($p=0.034$) and communication skills ($p<0.001$) better than young males. The development of generic and communication skills was significantly higher when there were interviews with teachers to discuss the help relationship. We highlight the confirmation of the hypothesis that there are significant relationships between the sub-scales of self-concept: acceptance/rejection ($p=0.009$), self-efficacy ($p=0.002$), psychological maturity ($p<0.001$) and impulsivity/activity ($p=0.002$), and the development of relational competences. Conclusion: These results point to the need to consider some of the mentioned variables in order to intervene in the training of nurses and promote the development of these key skills for a good performance of nurses, thus allowing for the provision of more effective and more humanized care. Ethical consideration: We requested the informed consent of the students and respected the anonymity and confidentiality of their answers. We requested the authorization from their Nursing School and from the authors of the data collection instruments.

18 Research and Instrument Development

18-1 Statistical Review of Manuscripts in Nursing Research

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Background: Sound statistical analysis is a fundamental aspect of quality research reports. As part of the peer review process at Nursing Research, statistical reviewers assess manuscripts with sophisticated designs and complex quantitative modeling. The contribution of statistical review to the peer review process in nursing research has not been evaluated.

Objectives: To compare the content and quality of review narratives, identification of fatal flaws, and recommendations for publication in regular and statistical reviews in a leading research journal in nursing.

Method: We identified manuscripts reporting results of quantitative studies submitted to Nursing Research from August 2007-July 2008 that received both regular and statistical reviews. An Associate Editor and member of the Editorial Board who are also members of the statistical review panel assessed the reviews. A standardized checklist (Statistical Assessment in Reviews of Nursing Research; SARNR) was developed and used to identify key statistical issues addressed in the reviews. The primary statistical method in each study was identified and appropriate criteria were used to assess the statistical review of that study. In addition, the General Assessment of Reviews of Nursing Research (GARNR) was used to evaluate overall quality of the reviews. Statistical content, overall review quality, identification of fatal flaws and recommendations for publication were compared between regular and statistical reviews.

Results and Conclusion: Findings will be used to recommend statistical guidelines for authors, regular reviewers and statistical reviewers of studies submitted to nursing research journals.

Ethical Consideration: The project is part of ongoing assessment of efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of the products of the peer review process conducted by the Nursing Research Editorial Office.

18-2 Development of a Scale of Difficulties for Parents of Children with Hikikomori

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Background and aims: Hikikomori-a state of almost complete social withdrawal confining individuals to their homes for 6 months or longer-has received considerable attention as a community mental health problem in Japan. Individuals with hikikomori usually begin to exhibit symptoms by their late 20s, and it is estimated that 232,000 families in Japan have a child with hikikomori. Providing professional support for families with hikikomori is important - as children with hikikomori rarely seek help on their own, the family plays a central role in obtaining professional help, and families of children with hikikomori often face many difficulties. The present study aimed to develop an assessment of the difficulties faced by parents of children with hikikomori, and to test the psychometric properties (reliability and validity) of this assessment scale.

Methods: Data were collected from 178 parents of children with hikikomori living in central Japan (response rate = 26.9%). A 42-item scale with 4-point response options called "The Family Difficulties Scale" was extracted from previous research and derived from constructs identified in other family difficulty literature. All participants were made fully aware of the study purpose and procedures and informed consent was obtained from all participants. The study was approved by the ethical committee of the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Medicine.

Results: Internal consistency (Cronbach's α coefficient) was acceptably high (0.858). Both exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis showed an acceptable degree of factor-based validity. A secondary structural model showed that a three-factor model fit best (SEM: GFI = 0.851, AGFI = 0.806, RMSEA = 0.08), although the goodness-of-fit criteria were not sufficient. The total score was significantly and negatively correlated with WHO/QOL score and positively with CES-D score.

Conclusion: The results suggest that the newly developed Family Difficulties Scale is reliable and valid.

18-3 Development of the Research Awareness Scale for Nurses (RASN)

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Objective: This study aimed to develop a nursing research awareness scale that can be used to determine the reasons for the lack of interest in research among nurses and help nursing administrators take steps to integrate research into clinical practice.

Background: Nursing research is an important element in providing superior nursing care. However, a gap exists between research and clinical practice. A major obstacle to integrate research into practice is the absence of research awareness among nurses. Research awareness has been studied focusing primarily on attitude toward research, competence for research and encouragement for research. The Research Awareness Scale for Nurses (RASN), which was developed in this study, incorporates a critical, yet generally overlooked factor of flexible structure for research.

Methods: The RASN was developed and tested in three stages. An item pool for the scale was generated from a literature review and focus group interviews, the scale was then tested in a pilot study and finally in a main study. Reliability and validity were examined by exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, Cronbachs alpha, one-way analysis of variance and correlation analysis.

Results: The RASN exhibited good validity in the four-factor structure (Attitude, Competence, Encouragement, and Flexible Structure). Cronbachs alpha exhibited internal consistency. The RASN was significantly and positively correlated with research-related education and activities.

Conclusion: The RASN had good internal consistency, content validity, discriminant validity, and construct validity. These findings demonstrate that the RASN is a useful instrument for evaluating approaches toward the integration of research into clinical practice.

Ethical considerations: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, Japan.

18-4 Development of Clinical Nursing Competence Self-Assessment Scale: Content Validity and Construct Validity

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Background: The university-based nursing programs have been booming in the last 10 years in Japan. Approximately one-fourth of nursing students will graduate from universities in 2009. The clinical nursing competence of postgraduate nurses becomes an important issue in Japan. **Aim:** The aim of this research project is to develop the clinical nursing competence self-assessment scale. In this presentation, content validity and construct validity of this scale on the process of measurement development will be discussed. **Methods:** Three categories and 13 sub-categories of the clinical nursing competence were taken referred to the attainment goals of nursing competence in university-based nursing program (Japan) and literature review. The 66 items of clinical nursing competence were derived from these categories and developed as a scale. The 66-item scale was tested content validity by 7 experts. With regard to construct validity, known-group technique was used. The participants were 289 nurses from 7 general hospitals (nurses with less than 2 years experience were 98, nurses with more than 5 years experience were 191). **Results:** The content validity was congruent rate 0.92 (S-CVI/Ave.). The construct validity was checked using factor analysis and it was verified by known-group technique that the 66-items scale responded to the differences between 2 groups. The reliability by Cronbach's alpha values had an acceptable degree. The above results provided enough evidence of the validity and reliability. Consequently, 2 items were deleted and Clinical Nursing Competence Self-Assessment Scale was developed as 64-item scale. **Ethical considerations:** This research was conducted with the permission of the ethical committee of Fukushima Medical University.

18-5 Development of Screening Tool for Food Insecurity

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The purpose of this study was to develop a screening tool for food insecurity and test its validity and reliability. The study was approved by Ethical committee, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University. The 35-item screening tool was developed based on literature review and qualitative data from a sample of 30 female who were family food providers in crowded communities in Bangkok. Content validity was determined by five experts, obtaining the content validity index (CVI) at .93. The tool was then tested with 50 participants in order to ensure understanding of language used as well as the meaning. Another 350 participants responded to this tool. Reliability was tested and reported with Cronbach's alpha coefficient of .94. Item analysis revealed good internal consistency of item to total scale, except for two items. These items were therefore deleted. Construct validity was determined by exploratory factor analysis, revealing four factors including food quantity (7 items), food quality (12 items), food safety (9 items), and anxiety about food (5 items). These factors together explained 74.9% of total variance of the new tool. This new tool was well developed as a result of this study, suggesting a use for screening of food insecurity in family and community. The tool is also helpful for further study.

19 Perinatal Care 1

19-1 The Factors concerning continuance of nursing care for relieving the labor pain in Morocco

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Purpose: To clarify the factors relating to practice of nursing care for relieving labor pain by midwife in Morocco. Method: This is a qualitative study. The subjects consisted of 23 Moroccan midwives which work in provincial hospital and gave consent to participate in this study. The data was gathered by semi-structured interview and participatory observation by field work in the maternity unit during 2008. The data were noted during and after interview, and were analyzed by extracting the contents relating to practice the nursing care. Result: There are 3 categories about the situation, the perception and the support. The first one includes 3 factors concerning the experience of studying about the knowledge and the practice in the basic midwifery educational program, the lack of attendance of family member with a parturient woman because of the prohibition, and the difficulty of preparing materials such as a hot pack for relieving the labor pain in the maternity units because of the lack or the malfunction. The second one include 3 factors concerning the perception of midwives about the labor pain, personal definition about caring, and the finding of effect of this care. The third one includes 2 factors about the support by organization and by colleagues. Conclusion: Plural factors were found concerning the practice. Among these factors, it would seem to have been important whether midwife could feel the effect of relieving the labor pain or not actually. Even if there is a difficult situation for practicing nursing care for the pain, certain midwives have practiced it. To facilitate the practice, it is important to consider having an occasion for Moroccan midwife to reach the knowledge and the practice for the acquisition of this nursing skill. To involve the organization and colleagues is also important to assure the sustenance of care to pain.

19-2 State of anxiety concerning child-rearing of mothers with infants of pre-term and birthweight under 2500g were hospital in and discharge

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Aim;Mothers with low birth weight infants often experience mental unrest while raising their children. We investigated what type of the character of the mother could affect such unrest.**Methods;**We made the survey of anonymity on 102 mothers after we got subject consent of ethical committee March, 2006 - October, 2007 in 2 stages, the first stage was while the infants were in their hospital, and the second one was before having the first check up by pediatrician out of hospital. Answers were collected by post. Statistical analysis used were t-test, F-test,correlation coefficient of Pearson, and χ^2 test.**Results;**We received 72 first-stage answers, and 60 in the second. The main findings were as follows; 1) Mothers were concerned about the general condition of their infants most, whether the infants were in hospital or discharged from it. 2) Mothers, who were likely to concentrate on themselves, feel more difficulty in caring their infants and worry about the complications of low-birth-weight. 3) Mothers more worried about the future and were troubled by anxiety when infants are restless or easy to cry. **Conclusion;**The results suggest that mothers concentrating on themselves may need to have mental support for the anxiety. **Key words:** mother pre-infant

19-3 The relationship between personal factor, gestational weight gain,perceived of over-weight, stress level, spouse support in maternity and postpartum health behaviors

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among personal factors, gestational weight gain, perceived of over-weight, stress level, spouse support in maternity and postpartum health behaviors, and to search for the variables that would be able to predict postpartum health behaviors. The postpartum health behaviors composed of diet and physical activity. **Method:** The sample consisted of 300 postpartum women within 6 weeks after delivery who attended the postpartum clinic, department of obstetrics and gynecology in Bangkok Metropolitan Administration hospitals. Participants were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected with the following questionnaires: personal factors, gestational weight gain, perceived of over-weight, stress level, spouse support questionnaires and postpartum health behaviors questionnaires which were tested for content validity and reliability. The statistics used in this study were percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson Producted Moment Correlation and stepwise multiple regression. **Result:** The mean score of postpartum health behaviors was at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 2.61$, $SD = .35$). There was positively significant relationship between spouse support and postpartum health behaviors ($r = .41$, $p < .01$). There was negatively significant relationship between stress level and postpartum health behaviors ($r = -.12$, $p < .05$). Factors significantly predicted postpartum health behaviors were stress level and spouse support at the .05 level. These predictors accounted for 18.20 percent of the variance. **Conclusion:** During the postpartum period, stress management and spouse support can be important to manage weight through lifestyle changes in diet and physical activity among postpartum women. Diet and physical activity that are sensitive to the needs of postpartum women and focus on healthy lifestyles, not just weight loss, have the potential to contribute to weight loss as well as health promotion during the parenting life stage. **Ethical consideration:** This study was approved by Institutional Review Board of BMA.

19-4 Women's Needs Of Delivery Care In Rural Bangladesh

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Background According to the WHO, More than 529,000 women die in relation to pregnancy and delivery every year. 99% of maternal death has occurred in the developing country.Of them,18,000 maternal death has occurred in Bangladesh every year. The government and an international organization are striving to increase the delivery attendance rate of SBA (Skilled Birth Attendants) towards the rate reduction of maternal death. But more than 75% of deliveries occur in rural community and are mostly attended by TBA (Traditional Birth Attendants) or relatives. **Purpose**Describe the women's needs of Delivery Care who live in the research field.**Method** A study design is inductive-qualitative factor search research. The data collection method was fieldwork and a semi-structure interview. The research fields were three villages of the Bangladesh Bogra prefecture. Research candidates of semi-structure interview were nine women who resided in the research field and experienced the delivery within the past one year. The data collection period was from July 26, 2007 till August 6. **Ethical consideration**This study was approved in St. Luke's College of Nursing, Ethical committee in 2007. **Result**The life of pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum was deep related in various traditional and religious customs. They had needs to want to bear a strong baby by the support of mother-in-law and older sister-in-law at home. They caught birth as a rite of passage. Having been selected as a person who attended the birth was TBA and a relative in the village.**Conclusion**In order to be chosen as a birth attendant, SBA has to take into consideration widely not only the knowledge as professional but religion and a social-cultural background. Moreover, they demand to carry out the care which respected the needs of a woman or a family.

20 Perinatal Care 2

20-1 Factors associated with anxiety in maternal role of teenage pregnancy

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Purpose: The purpose of this research is to describe anxiety, investigate selected factors relating to anxiety, and investigate the factors to predict anxiety, occurring in maternal role of teenage pregnancy.**Method:** The systematic random sampling consisted of 130 teenage pregnancies, who attended at one hospital of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration. Instruments consisted of a demographic data questionnaire, the Social Support questionnaire, and the Anxiety in Maternal Role Scale. These instruments were tested for the content validity by experts, and the reliability of Cronbach alpha coefficient were .87 and .97, respectively. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, Pearson Chi-square,Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis.**Result:** The teenage pregnancy had moderate level of overall and in each aspect of anxiety in maternal role such as fetal health and childbirth had high level, for body image; change in self-identity and role, and expense had moderate level. There was significant correlation between the family type, the attention to have baby and anxiety in maternal role at the level of $p < .05$. There was negatively significant relationship between age, social support and anxiety in maternal role at the level of $p < .05$ ($r = -.201$, and $-.274$, respectively). There was positively significant relationship between gestational age and anxiety in maternal role at the level of $p < .05$ ($r = .212$). There were no significant correlations between living together with husband, family income, education and anxiety in maternal role. The level of anxiety in maternal role could be predicted by age, the family type, the attention to have baby, and social support.**Conclusion:** These findings suggest that nurses should assess the anxiety in maternal role of teenage pregnancy in different situations such as age under 16, nuclear family, no attention to have baby and low social support.
Ethical consideration: This study was approved by Institutional Review Board of BMA.

20-2 The relationship between selected factors, Social support, anxiety in maternal role and need of nursing support of teenage pregnancy

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Purpose: To investigate the relationship of selected factors, social support, anxiety in maternal role correlating to Needs of Nursing Support (NNS) of teenage pregnant women, and to determine the influence of predicting variables to NNS. Method: The purposive samples consisted of 140 teenage pregnant women, who attended an antenatal care clinic of hospitals under BMA. The research instruments comprised a demographic data form, the Social Support Scale, the Anxiety in Maternal Role Scale, and the Need of Nursing Support Scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, Pearson product moment correlation, Chi-square, and stepwise multiple regression analysis. Result: The mean score of NNS among teenage pregnancy had high level of overall ($\bar{x} = 4.48$) and aspects such as Information Nursing Support (INS) and Emotional Nursing Support (ENS) ($\bar{x} = 4.54$, and 4.41). The level of the overall social support was significantly positive correlated to overall of NNS, the aspect of INS. ($r = .364^{**}$ and $.370^{**}$). Also, the correlation between the aspect of emotional support with an overall of NNS, as well as INS and ENS had significant positive ($r = .382^{**}$, $.384^{**}$ and $.200^*$, respectively). The information supports and material supports had significantly positive correlation with NNS and the aspect of INS. For anxiety of fetal health, it had significantly positive correlation with NNS and the aspect of INS. The positive correlation was also found between anxiety of birth and the NNS, the aspect of INS and ENS at .01 level of significant. The variable of emotional support and anxiety of birth could explain 23.1 percent of the variance of NNS. Conclusion: These findings suggest that nurses who work at antenatal care should provide activities such advising and counseling corresponding to virtual teenage pregnant women needs. Ethical consideration: This study was approved by Institutional Review Board of BMA.

21 Transcultural Nursing 1

21-1 Culture and Somatic Idioms of Distress: Depressed Japanese, Korean and American students

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The term idiom of distress describes culturally specific experiences of suffering. Most idioms of distress research have been small ethnographic studies and none have systematically compared large groups. Objective: This presentation will explore the similarities and differences between somatic distress symptom for depressed female undergraduate and graduate students {American in US (N=44); Japanese in Japan (N=50) and Koreans in Korea (N=61)} completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and rated 46 somatic-distress items for 7 days. Results: The Japanese and Koreans had higher levels of somatic distress than Americans. Between-culture comparisons of the BDI scores for the Korean and Japanese women did not differ; however, Korean women had significantly higher somatic distress means than Japanese women. T tests of somatic distress by high and low BDI-level revealed that the High BDI Japanese and Korean groups had 19 somatic symptoms (including stomach ache, dizziness, and shoulder pain) with significantly higher means when compared with the low BDI group. High BDI Americans had a significantly higher means for joint pain compared to the Low BDI group. Regression analysis of somatic distress means showed that it explained 30% of the variance of BDI scores for Japanese but only 22% of the variance for Koreans. Eleven somatic symptoms were shared by the two Asian groups. Conclusions: The problems with using broad racial categories in clinical research, the clinical significance of these findings, and the implications for psychiatric nursing assessment and practice are discussed. Ethical considerations: This research was approved by the US investigators IRB.

21-2 The Perception of Nursing Students in Indonesia about a Chance to Work in Japan

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Purpose: This research aimed to study the perception of nursing students in Indonesia about a chance to work in Japan after the economic partnership agreement (EPA) between Japan and Indonesia. **Method:** From 492 nursing students in one school of nursing in Indonesia, 260 questionnaires were delivered to the students in November and December 2008 based on simple random sampling method. It consisted of background, preference of working place and its reasons, and perception of a chance to work in Japan. The validity of the questionnaires was tested before being used. **Result:** The returned rate of the questionnaires was 96.5%. The mean age of participants, which consisted of 41 males and 210 females, was 23.1 ± 5.2 years old. Twenty-eight percents of total participants preferred to work in abroad after graduate from the school of nursing. In order to work in abroad, they have tried to find any related information (38.1%) and followed foreign language training (21.8%). The main country of destination was Japan (56.8%). The main reason to work in Japan was higher salary (57.3%). Most of students have a positive image of Japan, such as Japanese culture (38%), discipline (26%), and hard worker (18%). Some students mentioned about religion and lifestyle related matters as the things to be considered before they decide to work in Japan. **Conclusion:** Many students are interested to work in Japan and they have started the preparation to work in Japan in the future. Sufficient support should be given by the school of nursing during their academic year in order to prepare them to become a high-quality nurse. **Ethical consideration:** Permission to conduct the research was granted from the school of nursing and from each participant.

21-3 Ethnographic study of Newari women and health in a rural village of Katmandu, Nepal

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Purpose. This study aims to explore perceptions of health among Newari village women and to examine to what extent these influence their present health behavior. The majority of villagers living around Kathmandu are low-income farmers who belong to the lower class of Newari traditional caste system that differentiates social status in which women suffer the most.

Method. This study was conducted over 6 months from June 2006. The participants are the members of the groups of women, ages ranging from 21 to 82 years old. The purpose and method of this study were explained to the participants, and were agreed. The interactions during the meetings were observed and field notes were taken. Two focus group discussions (n=18) and semi-structured interviews (n=3) were audio-recorded, transcribed, translated into English, and coded for thematic analysis **Result**. The identified problems were the absence of reproductive health education at home, the lack of health education in the community, and the inequality of labor that women had greater load of farming and household jobs than men. These perceptions brought about the difference of their own health behaviors and the anxiety for poor health service in the village. Through the discussion they found that the use of the network of women could promote their health in the village. **Conclusion**. The village women recognized that the lack of education and gender caused many health problems in their community. The empowerment of the groups of women by organizing health education programs and building network system with medical institutions is strongly needed to promote health in the village, taking their cultural context into consideration.

21-4 Comparison of Japanese and Thai Mothers' Perception of the Health Status of Their Young Children with Asthma Symptoms.

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Purpose Asthma is one of the most common pediatric chronic illnesses. As shown in previous research, mothers' perception of their young children is influenced as they assess and treat their child's illness, moreover it is possible to get them worse. The purpose of this study is to compare Japanese and Thai mothers' perceptions of the health status of their young children with asthma symptoms (HP). **Method** Pridham's Health Perception Questionnaire (PHPQ) was used in this study after translation to Japanese and Thai. The participants were Japanese and Thai mothers with asthmatic children aged zero to six receiving health care. Data was collected from July to October, 2006 in Japan and Thailand. It was analyzed by SPSS Ver.14.0J for Windows. Ethical approval for this study was gained from National College of Nursing, Japan Ethics Committee. **Result** Valid answers from Japan and Thailand were 82 and 99, respectively. Four factors of HP were extracted by Principal Component Analysis. Japanese mothers showed a significantly higher of total HP than Thai mothers. Japanese mothers' HP related "*health related worries and concerns*" and "*normal growth and development*" was significantly higher than Thai mothers, while related "*resistance or susceptibility of illness*" was the contrary. Moreover, there were significant negative correlations between both mothers' health perception and severity, even if the influence by the age of a child and mother was removed. **Conclusion** This study showed HP were significantly different between Japan and Thailand. HP was influenced by not only values and religion but also by social circumstance and the medical system. However, it showed a common point as severity which mothers' perception is one key to asthma management for children in both countries. It suggests an universal nursing role in management of HP care that also recognizes diversity.

22 Transcultural Nursing 2

22-1 Competent health care for culturally diverse communities in Japan -From the experience of Hispanic residents -

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Background: Health care interpreting is increasingly attracting attention in medical care and academic settings. Nonetheless, little has been explored about the cultural needs of minorities living in Japan. 2,152,973 foreign nationals were living in Japan as of 2007 (Immigration Bureau). Out of 388,643 South Americans there were 59,696 registered Peruvians (plus 3,396 of illegal status). **Objectives:** Focusing in the largest Spanish speaker community members experiences of health care in Japan 1) Analyze the perception of interviewees health care 2) Identify the characteristics of health care received by the first Peruvian migrants 3) Determine the Peruvian community characteristics regarding health care. **Methodology:** Semi-structured interviews in Spanish, with 12 Peruvian returnees recruited through the snowball method that consented to participate. Interviewees were asked to recall perceptions of access to health, to assess their own health condition, perceived barriers to access health care and the roles health workers played. **Results:** Scarce information regarding health services in Spanish, dissatisfaction with provided health care and difficulty to establish trustful relationships with providers were reported. Provider's explanations were regarded incomplete even if conveyed through interpreters. Health insurance and illegal status were socioeconomic issues. Culture related health topics that deserved attention were birth, child rearing, family separation, mental health, diet and community support. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to increase awareness in the importance of culturally competency to respond to the needs of culturally diverse communities.

22-2 Cultural Determinants of Help Seeking: A model for research and practice

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Increasing access to, and use of, health promotion strategies and health care services for diverse cultural groups is an International priority. While there are theories about the structural determinants of help seeking that have been tested, studies about cultural determinants have been primarily descriptive, making theoretical and empirical analysis difficult. Method: This presentation synthesizes the authors research findings as well as literature from diverse disciplines to develop the mid-range theoretical model called the Cultural Determinants of Help Seeking (CDHS). Objective: Presentation of the multidimensional construct of culture, which defines the iterative dimensions of ideology, political-economy, practice and the body, is outlined. These cultural dynamics become individual cultural models. The theoretical concepts of cultural models of wellness and illness as well as the synthesized concept of idioms of wellness and distress are introduced. Result: The CDHS theory proposes that sign and symptom perception begins the help-seeking process. The cause and social significance of the sign or symptom is interpreted. People then consider their social resources, and the rules that regulate the distribution of support. Finally, people choose to seek social, medical or spiritual help, or choose not to seek help. Conclusion: The CDHS model can be applied to diverse cultural groups, and can enhance research on help seeking by identifying the barriers to identification of distress, access to care or health care usage. Ethical considerations: Not applicable.

22-3 Creation of transcultural nursing database in Japan

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Purpose In the past two decades, Japan experienced sharp increases in foreign workers along with a rise in business and tourism related foreign visitors. In some Western nations such as United States and United Kingdom, culturally sensitive care has been advocated and many resources were available for dealing with cross-cultural issues. In Contrast, Japanese health care professionals face challenges in caring people with different cultural background as exposure to foreigners has been limited due to the strict immigration policy and work restrictions on non-Japanese. A nation-wide survey of the public hospitals identified needs for information for foreign cultures and religious practices affecting health practices. The paper described the process of developing the database by the Japan Academy of Nursing Science (JANS) project team. Methods Internet search and book search were conducted to gather information. Seven major religions such as Christianity and Buddhism were collected. Information collected were food taboos, taboos related to pregnancy and child births, child rearing practice, customs related to funeral and burial. In order to understand foreign patients background, country specific information was also collected including educational system, health care system, etc. as they differ by country. Eight countries including the United States and South Korea were selected based on the number of immigrants by country of origin and number of foreign residents. Information was entered into matrix format and was edited. Results: The database was uploaded to JANS homepage for public access. Conclusion As the language used to search information was limited to Japanese and English, information regarding culture and customs were limited to the certain extent. Refining information and to keep information up to date are challenges ahead. Usefulness and impacts of the database will be evaluated in the future. Ethical consideration was not necessary as only published data without any individual information were collected.

22-4 Perfecting "Basic Principles of Nursing Care" in a Global Society

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Background: It has been nearly half a century since nurses around the world first embraced *Basic Principles of Nursing Care* by Henderson, a booklet published in 1960. Influenced by this work, a number of American nurses began to construct their own theories. At the same time, nurse educators in Japan and the U.K., dissatisfied with the existing theories, independently developed their own basic principles into a formal theory. **Purpose:** Through comparative analysis of three theoretical works of Henderson, Usui of Japan, and Roper et al. of the U.K., I shall delineate the core principles of professional nursing practice that cross geopolitical boundaries. **Methods:** This study analyzes the nature and structure of theoretical writings by Henderson, Usui, and Roper et al. by comparing their origins in diverse geopolitical areas; their roots in nursing practice; and their long standing influences on nursing education and practice. **Results:** The core principles of nursing distilled from these three works are: 1. individualizing nursing for each client, 2. focusing on the living process as a foundation of nursing, 3. following the nursing process based on a theory, 4. balancing scientific and aesthetic aspects of nursing, and 5. considering context and finding appropriate methodologies of nursing. **Conclusions:** Although nursing theories may differ in scope, focus, and structure, these core principles are important if a theory is to be useful in practice. These principles will help nurses to evaluate each theory, and theorists to continue their efforts to refine their work, in response to the changes that will continue to shape nursing and health care in the future.

23 Curriculum

23-1 Effects of University Education on Nursing Personnel and Competency Comparison between Japan and Europe

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Objectives: To clarify the characteristics of Japanese nurses' competency through comparison of Japanese and European university graduate nurses, and use the results as an input for interactive university education in Japan. MethodSubjects: University graduate nurses, 468 European and 100 JapaneseData: Graduates in the Knowledge Society (REFLEX) was used for Europe. Questionnaire for General Hospital Nurses (2006) developed based on the Japanese-version REFLEX, was used for Japan.Survey items: (1) Important items in university curriculum, (2) "Acquired ability" and "Competency for the profession", (3) Utilization of education, and (4) Degree of satisfaction with current work.Ethical consideration: The purpose of the study, anonymity, and voluntariness of participation were explained to the participants, and their written consents were obtained. Results:(1) Items of importance in university curriculum were "Internships, work placement" for Europe, and "Facts and practical knowledge" for Japan.(2) In items of "Acquired ability" and "Competency for the profession," the major difference between Europe and Japan was the higher "Acquired competency" scores marked by the European nurses than by their Japanese counterparts. A huge gap between the two groups was noted, in particular, for "Ability to assert one's own authority". (3) For the utilization of education, the t-test scores of Japanese nurses were significantly lower than their European counterparts in "Performing current work tasks, " "Future career, " and "Personal development. "(4) In regards to job satisfaction, the Japanese nurses showed lower scores in "Satisfaction with current work" than the Europeans. DiscussionThe Japanese characteristics were reflected in their relatively lower self evaluation and satisfaction.The results of the present study suggested that establishment of a system that offers an environment where each individual nurse feels satisfaction is called for in workplaces in Japan while the universities are required to provide education more practical and helpful to the students' future career.

23-2 Development Needs of Master Programs in Global Nursing and Midwifery in Japan

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Purpose This study describes the developmental needs of current master,s programs in global nursing to develop them further and to increase number of master,s prepared Japanese nurses contributing global health. **Method** In 2008, of the 104 Japanese graduate programs, 20 providing a speciality in global or international nursing and midwifery were identified through a web-based search. They were invited to became members of the newly formed Consortium of Global Nursing and Midwifery we then conducted a questionnaire survey of their curricula including mission, subjects, teaching methods, and current issues.**Ethical consideration** After explaining the study purpose and method, participants right to withdraw at any time from the study, and anonymity. This study proposal was approved by the St. Luke,s College of Nursing Institution Review Board. **Result** Faculty from 11 programs, who had joined the Consortium of Global Nursing and Midwifery Master Programs responded to the survey. Educational goals included. strengthening specialized ability for working in projects in the community or in disaster areas and collaborating in the development of evidenced-based practice and policy. Content of courses reflected the mission of each educational institution. The majority of programs included the process of international collaboration consisting of assessment, plan, implementation, and evaluation. Among the top issues reported were shortage of faculty members, limited safe practice sites for field experience, and an uncertain number of applicants.**Conclusion** In Japan, master,s programs with a speciality in Global Nursing and Midwifery are still in the minority. International collaborating process is core content. Development of additional core subjects by the Consortium would add content breadth and depth.

23-3 Chronological Change in the Number of BSN Faculties and Teachers in Japan

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Background

The Nursing Human Resources Development Law was enacted in 1992 to secure an increasing demand for nurses with specialized knowledge and skills. Since being passed, the number of BSN faculties in Japan has been drastically increasing. Meanwhile, it has been stated in numerous articles that new graduate nurses lack skills and this has been linked to a decrease in the number of BSN teachers. However proving this is difficult, as suitable data relating to the current and past number of BSN teachers is lacking.

Purpose

The purpose of this study are to determine the effect of the Law on the number of BSN teachers and faculties, and to determine whether there is a link between the number of teachers and new graduate nurses insufficient skills.

Method

Data was collected from statistics detailing the number of BSN teachers over the past two decades, provided by a publisher that wishes to remain anonymous.

Ethical considerationResearchers were mindful of the protection of personal data and all data analyzed doesn't identify an individual or school.

Result

The facts were revealed as follows.

- 1.The number of BSN teachers increased with the increase in the number of BSN faculties.
- 2.The number of students per BSN teacher modestly increased between 1994 and 1999 but began to gradually decrease from 1999.
- 3.Since 2004 the increase in the number of national and regional BSN faculties has leveled out. However the number of private BSN faculties is continuing to rise and the number of pupils per teacher is continuing to decrease in such faculties.

Conclusion

These findings show us that the number of BSN teachers didn't rise in relation to the increase in BSN faculties following the establishment of the 1992 NHRD Law. However the number of pupils per teacher began to decrease gradually after 1999, suggesting that providing students with sufficient education had been difficult in the years prior.

23-4 The Development of Training Model for Nurses of Community through the Community Participation Approach

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The National Health Care Reform in Thailand reflects the increasing demand of nurses in the community health care settings. To secure the availability of manpower, local young people are targeted to be trained to serve their own community after graduation. This research aimed to develop training model for nurses of community (NOC), and to study the potential of local administration and community hospital in cooperating with nursing school to produce nurses who can work collaboratively and effectively with community people. Quantitative and qualitative research methods were applied. Data were initially collected using NOC survey form with staffs of 35 local administrations and nurses in the primary care unit of three provinces in central region. Three local administrations were randomly selected for in-depth interview with key informants. Three exemplars of community health system which include environmental health, management of chronic illness in aged people, and prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever were explored to evaluate the community potential, manpower policy, and existing practice systems. The findings were used as an input for designing training program which include six main systems: admission, curriculum management, local administration champion, school-hospital-community collaboration, competency development, and employment. The current nursing curriculum was tailored to meet the special requirement of this initiative and community context. Teaching and learning activities in community including the student mentoring system and instructor preparation were incorporated. The findings will be beneficial to the implementation step in NOC project and be a model for future development of nursing education that collaboratively tailored by community participation. The human protection protocol was approved to ensure voluntary participation, privacy, basic human right and dignity including risk and benefits of the participants in this study.

23-5 The San Francisco Collaborative: An Evaluation of a Partnership Between Three Schools of Nursing and a Public Health Department

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Many factors are contributing to a decline in the number of nurses who opt to choose public health nursing as a career option. One factor is the lack of preceptors in public health, which has led to the placement of nursing students in non-traditional clinical settings. Thus, many nursing students are not exposed to public health nursing while still in school. Graduating students may not have a clear idea of what a public health nurse is or does. Purpose: To describe a collaborative project between three schools of nursing aimed at increasing interest in public health nursing among undergraduate nursing students. This study was deemed exempt from ethics review by the university Committee on Human Research. Method: Analysis of student, faculty and staff feedback received after an orientation to public health nursing. Results: Nursing students found the experience valuable. Conclusions: Participation in the collaborative project has increased clinical experiences for nursing students in public health, increased exposure of nursing students to public health nursing, and has led to opportunities for both students and faculty within an urban public health department.

Poster A

A1 Reality of the sexuality of the physically disabled in Japan---Is it unusual for the physically disabled to think about their sexuality---

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To explore the sexual awareness of people with physical disabilities in Japan and to reach an understanding of their needs. In 2003 the opinions of people with physical disabilities, (male/female=17/23, age18-79) were collected and analyzed narratively. The researchers explained them how privacy would be protected. Approximately 7 subjects expressed discomfort with questions regarding sexuality and stated that sex or sexuality should not be mentioned by anyone, even those with disabilities. Especially for female. More than a few subjects stated that their sexuality was not different from that of non-disabled people, and were worrying about their own sexuality. Some of responses given are 'I am trying to forget about sex, it is hard to say.' 'I feel uncomfortable with the content. It shocks me.' 'I do not know, it is confusing me, I am sick of this already.' However, other subjects stated positive answers. 'I have been waiting for this,' said one respondent, and 'From now on, sex issues of the disabled must also progress,' said another. Other responses included: 'The belief that disabled persons do not need sex in itself is rude. Saying it is unnecessary or trying to hide it from us is simply discriminatory.' 'It will be more important for the helpers around them to focus their support on the emotional problems of such individuals.' 'Sexual attendant is needed.' Until now, matters of sexuality have rarely been incorporated into nursing practices. Even the country like Kyusyu, almost people with physically disabled feel their sexuality and hope supports. It is important to listen and talk the needs of those with physical disabilities. A plan to support them should be given emphasis within the community and their facility, whilst still respecting and protecting their privacy.

A2 Comparisons of Sexual Awareness and Behavior by Disability Type

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To identify the differences in sexual awareness and behavior between persons with orthopedic and non-orthopedic disabilities. The study was conducted between June 2003 and October 2003 on physically disabled adults between the ages of 17 and 79 living in the southern region of Fukuoka. The researchers explained them how privacy would be protected.

The Personal Experience Questionnaire (PEQ) examined the sexual behavior (enjoyment and frequency of sexual activity) of the subjects. A 10-scale of the Physical Disability Sexual and Body Esteem Scale (PDSBE) measured the esteem that physically disabled people have for their sexuality and body.

Sexuality Scale (SS) was used to measure sexual esteem, sexual depression and sexual preoccupation. The mean±SD were measured by SPSS (11.5J).

One hundred and fifteen subjects were surveyed (male/female=76/39, ages 17-79), with an average age of 46±11. It was too difficult to analyze subjects with visual impairments, auditory impairments and other impairments as individual groups because of the small sample size, so the three were merged into a single group for analysis. Therefore, analysis by disability type was conducted on two groups: Group 1 with orthopaedic impairments (62), and Group 2 with visual, auditory or other impairments (53).

There was no disparity in average age between Group 2 (46±11), and Group 1 (47±12). Group 1 indicated a low sexual esteem, and sexual depression. Group 2 indicated more sexual activity, and more enjoyment of sexual activity, than Group 1. Group 1 experienced far more difficulty regarding sexual awareness and behavior, for instance factors such as the use of wheelchairs. To increase the QOL (quality of life) of disabled persons while considering their sexual needs, it is necessary to understand and support their actual state of sexual awareness and sexual behavior while also endeavoring to protect their privacy.

A3 The Consciousness of The Male Family Caregiver for Demented Elderly at Home

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is to clarify how male family caregiver for demented elderly is consciousness about relating to support. The semi-structured interviews with a male family caregiver provided data for analysis.[Methods] Prior to the study, the subject was provided with an explanation regarding protection of privacy, his right to refuse to participate in the study, his right to refuse tape recording, the manner in which data will be controlled with the utmost care and other ethical considerations, and his consent was obtained. The subject is man in his eighties who had been caring for wife in his seventies for more than 15 years. [Results] With respect to the category of "helpful son", the subject mentioned that the assistance he receive from his son was of the greatest help. In addition, with respect to the category of "difficulty in selecting a physician", he described how he was not able to have his wife treated in the manner he desired when hospitalized and how he had a hard time in selecting a physician. With respect to the category of "24-hour assurance", he mentioned that he felt at ease now because of programs enabling him to receive advice 24 hours a day if something should happen. With respect to the category of "flexible home care service", he described how he is searching for a facility he can rely on in an emergency since many home care services lack flexibility. With respect to the category of "providing care by oneself", he mentioned that he looked for a facility by himself by looking at catalogs. Finally, with respect to the category of "outlook for care", he expressed his conjectures regarding future care. [Conclusion] Six categories were extracted regarding the thoughts relating to support provided by male family caregiver for demented elderly residing at home.

A4 Trial study on person-centred care using Dementia Care Mapping for elderly individuals with dementia

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< Purpose> Dementia Care Mapping (DCM) is an evaluation system that includes the action observation technique and provides feedback for improving the quality of person-centered dementia care. DCM was conducted for six hours once a month during a three-month period. The purpose of his study was to clarify the effects of person-centered dementia care on elderly individuals with dementia and care staff.< Methods> The subjects were eighteen elderly individuals with dementia and their forty one care staffs at a long-term care insurance geriatric facility. DCM briefing sessions were held for care staff in May 2007 in order to provide feedback and discuss the quality of care for each elderly individual. Monthly DCM sessions were conducted from June to August for twelve elderly patients with dementia. Before and after the three month DCM intervention, patients completed the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), the Japanese Quality of Life Inventory for Elderly with Dementia (QOL-D) and so on. Furthermore, care staff completed the Approaches to Dementia Questionnaire-Japanese Version (ADQ-J). Feedback of DCM result was given to the care staffs to reflect of their care practices and improve care plans.< Results> No changes were observed for the Well-being and Ill-being value of the DCM. The mean score for the "experiencing minimum negative behavior" sub-scale of the QOL-D significantly increased after the DCM intervention. Furthermore, the mean (\pm standard deviation) score for the ADQ-J significantly improved from 65.9(\pm 4.7) to 68.7(\pm 5.7) after the intervention.< Conclusion> The present findings suggest that the DCM intervention improved the care staff's awareness of dementia care and the quality of care for elderly individuals with dementia. Ethical consideration: This study was approved by a research ethics committee. The purpose and protocol of the research were explained to the elderly individuals' families, and written consent to participate was obtained.

A5 Family Caregivers' Perceptions Regarding Caring for Residents with Dementia in Long-Term Care Facilities in Japan

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[Purpose] Long-term care insurance, which was launched in Japan in the year 2000, allows users to make their own decisions on services. In this context, long-term care (LTC) facilities are expected to improve quality of care for their residents. The aim of this study is to explore the family caregivers' perceptions after placement in an LTC facility. [Method] A cross-sectional study was carried out in 13 geriatric intermediate care facilities (GICFs) in Ibaraki and Gunma, Japan. The GICF is an intermediate facility which is designed to return the residents to home care. We sent a questionnaire to family caregivers and asked their perceptions using a 5-point scale. The N geriatric rating scale for mental states (NM scale) was employed to rate the severity of dementia. [Result] 167 (67.6%) family caregivers participated in the present study. A significantly higher proportion of the family caregivers expressed a need for "participating in caring". More than half of the family caregivers expected to "be presented with the care plan". Although most family caregivers expressed less need for "formal group family counseling," the family caregivers' assessment of milder stages of dementia was significantly associated with an increased need for "formal group family counseling". [Conclusion] We found that the family caregivers of the residents with milder stages of dementia have a greater need for "formal group family counseling." This suggests that those family caregivers need more opportunities to gain practical information even after LTC facility placement. [Ethical consideration] Informed consent was obtained after an explanation of purpose and protocol of the study was given to the family caregivers. The family caregivers were able to refuse or withdraw from the protocol at any point in time.

A6 Correlation between Stress Coping Behaviors and Feelings when Subjected to Violence Committed by Demented Elderly

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[Purpose] This study categorizes stress coping behaviors in response to violence committed by demented elderly and will explain the correlation between those stress coping behaviors and the feelings when subjected to violent acts committed by demented elderly.

[Method] A survey was conducted by using a questionnaire, which was devised by the authors, consisting of a self-control schedule (SCS) and questions concerning violence committed by demented elderly. The SCS is a scale that measures the stress coping methods. The survey period was December, 2009. Analyses were conducted on the 29 respondents employed at R, a special elderly care welfare institution, by measuring stress coping behaviors using the SCS, and the correlation between the types of stress coping behavior and feelings when subjected to violent acts was investigated. Furthermore, in accordance with ethical consideration, this study was conducted with the consent of the subjects, who have received an explanation of the research methods and such.

[Result] Looking at the correlation between the coping behaviors as defined by the SCS and feelings when subjected to violence, many subjects who demonstrated high social adjustment capacity responded as felt sad. This type of respondents was initially self-reproachful when subjected to violence or tended to fall into giving up, but is likely to come up with an effective resolution to the problem over time. On the other hand, passive coping type answered that they got angry. They tended to feel angry when faced with violence, which is hardly an appropriate emotional response expected from care providing professionals.

[Conclusion] Many respondents who assume passive coping behaviors, as defined by the SCS, had a tendency to become emotional such as "feeling angry" when subjected to violence, and it is suggested that, under excessive stress, they may be unable to cope with the situation.

A7 Within- and between-observer reproducibility of the Sugai-Kobayashi Fall Risk Assessment Tool for the Elderly with Dementia

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Risk management of falls among institutionalized elderly is a primary concern of nurses and care workers. Researchers have been developing the Fall Risk Assessment Tool for the Elderly with Dementia (SK-FRATD) for five years. This paper aims to report the within- and between-observer reproducibility of the SK-FRATD. SK-FRATD is constructed from the following eight questions that have three categorical scores: Q1. Birthday and age, Q2. Communication, Q3. Fear of fall, Q4. Gait balance, Q5. Medication, Q6. Length of the stay, Q7. Fall history within a month, Q8. Fall history within three months.

Five care workers and three elderly residents were selected as observers and participants, respectively, from three facilities. Each observer scored the scale thrice for each participant in one week. Data was collected in January-February 2008. The study was approved by the ethical board of The Tokyo Dementia Care Research and Training Center.

Cross tables of the scores given by each observer to the participants were displayed. For investigating the within-observer reproducibility, we counted the number of observers from 15 persons, scoring the same category for the same participants. For the between-observer reproducibility, we investigated the interval between minimum score to maximum score of each participant.

Results of the within-observer reproducibility were as follows: Q1: 11 (73%), Q2: 10 (67%), Q3: 12 (80%), Q4, Q7, and Q8: 14 (93%), Q5 and Q6: 15 (100%). For the between-observer reproducibility, out of the 72 scores of nine participants, 42 (58%) have complete consistency, 21 (29%) have one differential score, and 9 (13%) have two differential scores. Q1 and Q3 had the lowest consistency.

SK-FRATD maintains better within-observer reproducibility than between-observer reproducibility. Q1, Q2, and Q3 will be considered to be of low consistency. Since these questions investigate cognitive impairment, a training program is required to score these questions.

A8 The pattern of spatial movements in dementia patients identified by the IC tag monitoring system

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[Purpose] To examine the pattern of spatial movements in dementia patients.[Method] From November 2006 to March 2007, the temporal and spatial movements of the dementia patients were monitored by the IC tag monitoring system (Matrix Inc) at a dementia care unit in Osaka, Japan. Twenty-two patients (10 males and 12 females) who could walk without assistance were monitored for a minimum of 20 days. The mean number of monitored days was 52.5 ± 28 days. SPSS V.14 was used for the statistical analysis. We calculated the proportion of the total distance walked per day by the subject by pacing the corridor or circling the ward.[Result] The mean number of monitored days was 52.5 ± 28 days. The mean age of the subjects was 69.7 ± 10.7 years, with a mean MMSE scores of 10.4 ± 6.8 . Sixteen subjects are diagnosed with Alzheimer disease (AD). Four subjects walked over 5 km per day on average, 12 subjects walked between 1 and 5 km and 6 subjects walked between 500 m and 1 km. Except for patients with Pick type dementia (PD), spatial movement of the subject with AD or vascular dementia was inconsistent. Even for those with pacing or circling movement (5 AD), the mean distance traveled by either circling or pacing did not exceed 10% of the distance moved per day. In contrast, one PD patient paced 74% of the distance moved per day, and the other PD patient circled 68% of the distance moved on an average. Medication was neither associated with the distance traveled nor special movement.[Conclusion] Except for PD patients, pacing or circling was rarely observed in most dementia patients.[Ethical consideration] This study was approved by the ethics committees of Osaka University and the study hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from authorized proxies.

A9 The Factors Affecting the Continuation of Disaster Preparation Training for People in the Nursing Profession

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The Miyagi University School of Nursing, in conjunction with the University of Hyogo, Graduate School of Nursing, held educational workshops for people in the nursing profession for disaster preparation in 2006. The purpose of this study was to clarify the factors affecting the continuation of this preparation training one year after the workshops. 12 nurses who participated in the educational workshops last year were interviewed, using the focus group interview method. We considered it enough ethically. We found that the positive factors affecting the continuation were: "being motivated by the workshops"(influence by the other preparations, the workshops which included time to prepare for disaster in their own working places, using CD which can study by themselves),"successful action"(taking time for thinking about disasters, putting up the visual signs which remind the preparedness, consideration for dangerous place), "negotiation with administrators of the hospital", "the experiences of small earthquakes",and the bad factors affecting the continuation were:"the gap of awareness between the people who took part in the workshops and the people who did not ", "priority of everyday work", "lack of storage space", "difficulty to influence and support outside the hospital". We have to develop the program considering the negative factors affecting the continuance.

A10 Predictive factors of psychological disorder development during recovery following SARS outbreak

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[Purpose] In order to investigate strategies for broad mass isolation during outbreaks of infectious diseases. [Method] A survey using a self-administered questionnaire was conducted on 300 residents of Beijing (China), which was under mass isolation following the 2003 SARS outbreak, in the 7-8 months after the isolation was lifted. The response rate was 72.7% (218/300). Among the respondents, those from 187 individuals (62.3%: 187/300) who completed the GHQ-30 were used as effective responses. The questionnaire consisted of the following five categories and the GHQ-30. Individuals with psychological disorders were classified based on scores on the 30-item during the recovery period. Using multivariate logistic regression analysis, predictive factors for the onset of psychological disorders were extracted among 14 items comprising category "restrictions in daily life". Along with the purpose of the survey, the questionnaire clearly stated that the survey was on a voluntary basis, the subjects had the right to refuse cooperation, and the survey had nothing to do with the work/grade performance evaluation. This study was approved by an IRB of University in Japan. [Result] Psychological disorders were observed in 49 of 187 respondents (26.2%). The predicting factor with the highest correlation was "range of activities" with an odds ratio of 5.69. Other items that were obtained were "infection prevention", "eating", "wearing a mask", "disinfection of clothing", "going out", "isolation" and "exercise and sport" with odds ratios of 0.3,5.0,2.9,0.1,3.8,3.9, and 0.3, respectively, and the contribution ratio was 80.9%. [Conclusion] The rate of psychological disorder manifestation among the respondents in this study was significantly lower than those in the case of a natural disaster, such as a volcanic eruption, but significantly higher than that in the case of dysentery outbreak in Japan. In the future strategy, it is necessary to address the influences on daily life by quickly identifying subjects characteristics.

A11 Actual condition survey on disaster measures at key disaster hospitals in the Kansai Region -Difference in problem awareness between disaster nursing administrators with and without disaster nursing experience -

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Object To find out the difference in problem awareness between disaster nursing administrators with disaster nursing experience and those without disaster nursing experience.

Methods Self-administered questionnaire and research consent form were mailed to disaster nursing administrator in 46 key disaster hospitals in the Kansai Region of Japan. The data were collected by mail from January - February of 2008. This study was approved by the Research Ethical Review Board of Kanagawa University of Human Services.

Results We obtained responses from 22(47.8%) disaster nursing administrators by mail. Of these, 10(45.5%) had disaster nursing experience (hereinafter, *With* group); and 12 (54.5%) had no disaster nursing experience (hereinafter, *Without* group). 6(60.0%) of *With* group were aware of "innovation on education method" of the category of [Problems on In-Hospital Education], whereas 3(25.0%) of *Without* group were. 6(50%) of *Without* group were aware of "arrangement of meeting schedule" of the category of [In-hospital problems], whereas 1(10.0%) of *With* group was. 7(58.3%) of *Without* group were aware of "environmental arrangement against a disaster" of the category of [In-hospital problems], whereas 2 (20.0%) of *With* group.

Discussion The result shows those with disaster nursing experience tend to be aware of the necessity of innovation on education method as a problem. Those with disaster nursing experience seem to have disaster awareness at higher levels because they've directly experienced disaster nursing. Many prior researches have pointed out the low-level disaster awareness of in-hospital workers causes a problem in disaster planning. It is important to use the experiences of those with disaster nursing experience so as to promote the "innovation on education method" and enhance the disaster awareness.

A12 Actual condition survey on disaster measures at key disaster hospitals in the Kansai region: the current state and problems recognized by ward nurses

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1. Objective: To clarify disaster nursing education within basic nursing education based on the current state of disaster nursing measures.

2. Methods: Study design: Quantitative descriptive research (actual condition survey). **Study subjects:** Three hundred and sixty-eight nurses working at 46 key disaster hospitals in the Kansai region. **Study organizations:** January - February 2008 **Data collection methods:** Self-administered mail survey. Questionnaire forms were mailed with a letter requesting participation, and forms were returned anonymously. The questionnaire consisted of 35 questions. **Data analysis:** Quantitative data were subjected to simple tabulation.

3. Ethical considerations: Approval was obtained from the ethical review board of each organization. The advantages and disadvantages of participating in the present study were explained in writing to the subjects, and returning the questionnaire constituted informed consent. Data were processed anonymously to protect privacy.

4. Results: Replies were obtained from 173 nurses (recovery rate: 47%). The average years of experience for the subjects was 15.7 years (SD: 8.3 years). Thirty-seven nurses (21.4%) had experience in disaster nursing. 1. The contents of disaster measures taken at wards were as follows (multiple choice answers): 1) Disaster training planning, implementation, and assessment (n=69, 39.9%); 2) seminar participation (n=61, 35.5%); 3) training outside the hospital (n=57, 32.9%); 4) supply management (periodic inspections) (n=57, 32.9%). 2. Problems associated with disaster measures inside wards were as follows (multiple choice answers): 1) educating staff on disaster measures (n=120, 69.4%); 2) improving training for disaster response (n=103, 59.5%); 3) environmental preparations for disasters (n=82, 47.4%); and 4) preparing a contact system for disasters (n=75, 43.4%).

5. Discussion: Based on these results, in order to develop disaster nursing education within basic nursing education, it is necessary to incorporate "construction of networks such as a contact system" and "creation of a system for education" as the foundation of basic knowledge.

A13 Sources of Support for Disaster Relief Nurses

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Purpose The purpose of this study was to examine and categorize the kinds of support available to nurses engaged in disaster nursing. **Background of participants** The participants were nine female Red Cross nurses aged 32-52 years old, with clinical experience ranging from 11-31 years, and more than ten years of disaster nursing experience. During the past ten years, eight of the participants had engaged in disaster nursing activity for periods of three to five days. One participant was engaged in disaster nursing activity for one week or more. The activities took place during both acute and sub-acute phases of disasters. This study was carried out from August to September 2007.

Method Data was obtained using semi-structured interviews, and was analyzed qualitatively and descriptively.

Results Sources of support for the participants Participants received support from five sources; (i) Support from fellow rescue personnel; (ii) Support from employers and colleagues; (iii) Support from victims; and (iv) support from the nurses' own families. Participants also reported that (v) they were able to gain self-support and reassurance as a result of knowledge obtained from their own training and experience.

Conclusions Nurses recognized that they received support from everyone related to them and their work. Rescue team members supported each other by sharing their concerns, nurses received motivation and strength from colleagues in their full-time workplace, and were further cheered by the recovery of the victims of the disaster.

Ethical consideration This study received the approval of the Kochi Women's University Nursing Research Ethical Review Board.

A14 Health conditions among pregnant and child rearing women and infants after three years of the Chuuetu earthquake in Japan.

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to clarify the health conditions among pregnant and child rearing women, and infants in the third years after the Chuuetu earthquake. [Methods] This is a descriptive qualitative study with 5-year longitudinal study. Semi-structured interview was utilized for data collection. The subjects were the pregnant or child rearing women experiencing at the Chuuetu earthquake of 2005 in Japan. This research was approved by Research Committee at University of Hyogo. [Results] The participants were 22 mothers with consent for this research. Mean age was 35.4 years old. The following responses were identified: 1) to continue or decrease of the tensions when recalling an earthquake, 2) to continuation or decrease of the fear to tremors, sounds or darkness, 3) to recognize the importance of living in now, 4) to put the value on connections with others. 5) appreciation to ordinary life, 6) no one without a similar experience understands this situation. 7) to reconsider the reactions of own child as characteristics rather than effects of the earthquake. 8) to ensure safe place for preparing to next an earthquake. 9) to continue or discontinue of behavior for disaster preparedness. Furthermore participants experienced the second earthquake, Chuuetuoki earthquake with magnitude of 6 before 3rd year survey from the Chuuetu earthquake. The following 4 points were described: 10) to feel frustration on the experience of the second earthquake, 11) a sense of security being with family, 12) whatever happens is going to happen, 13) to explain about reaction of child and own behavior in detail more than the time of Chuuetu earthquake. [Conclusion] Fears and tensions of mothers to earthquake were continued or decreased. Mothers reconsidered the child reactions as their characteristics. The importance of daily life and relationships with others were described.

A15 Research into teaching qualitative research methodology to postgraduate psychiatric nursing students

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Purpose: Postgraduate psychiatric nursing students often choose to gather data through interviews, or by participant-observation studies. However, a large number of students have difficulties in applying and attaining reliable and relevant research results. Hence, the objective of this research is to provide guidance in regards to teaching methods aimed at post graduate student through a process of data analysis technique sharing at a research study group of grounded theory approach.

Method: The grounded theory research study group for postgraduate students majoring in psychiatric nursing was conducted once a fortnight for a period of six months, at a university in Tokyo, Japan. Statements and concerns raised by participants in regards to the qualitative research methods was extracted, and analyzed by categorizing based on content. This study was approved by the research ethics committee of International University of Health and Welfare.

Result: 98 statements were yielded, and were then placed in the following 5 categories, "question or comment about interview technique", "question or comment about property and dimension", "question or comment about theoretical comparisons", "question or comment about theoretical sampling", and "question or comment about research process".

Conclusion: It is imperative to obtain high quality data, when conducting qualitative research. Hence, fundamental education to improve interview, and participant-observation skills is necessary. It is also necessary to provide guidance to ensure that each methodologies objective is at the fore front of the students thoughts when analyzing data through "theoretical comparisons" and "theoretical sampling" and when properties and dimensions of the research is being determined. This will result in motivating students in continuing with the analysis, which often requires a steady continuation of work. Also it is worth noting that confirming the position of each analysis technique in the whole research process, and linking this to the thesis writing process can reduce student concerns during the research process.

A16 An educational system for new public health nurses - An effect of short course -

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[Purpose] We have been studying on an educational system for new public health nurses. This study proposes the effect of a short course themed planning and evaluating health activities by the comparative analysis between before and after the course.

[Method] The subjects were 21 public health nurses who had started to work in health centers in A prefecture within the recent 3 years. The educational intervention was a short course regarding the planning and evaluation of health activities. We comparatively analyzed the effect of the short course using an unsigned self-administered questionnaire but with each voluntary and identical mark to survey participants both before and after the course. The questionnaire included 21 items on health problems, plans for health activities, determining the items for evaluation, determining the method for evaluation, determining the period for evaluation and so on. Responses were indicated as 1 to 5 corresponding to "not at all" to "quite well" in 5 increments. We performed Wilcoxon signed-rank test to consider difference between the scores both before and after the course.

[Ethical consideration] We obtained consent to participate in our study from each of the 21 subjects and their chiefs orally and in writing. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the university at which our representative was employed.

[Result] The differences in mean score (SD) between before and after the course on the 21 items was 0.12(0.27). The differences in mean score (SD) on 3 items: determining the items for evaluation, determining the method for evaluation and determining the period for evaluation, was significantly higher than the score in before, and was 0.48(0.87) ($p=0.01$), 0.43(0.75) ($p=0.006$), 0.33(0.80) ($p=0.013$), respectively.

[Conclusion] It is can be concluded that this short course was meaningful for improving the ability to plan and evaluate health activities among new public health nurses.

A17 A Study of Training Project for Community Health Nursing Coordinators in Indonesia - Monitoring and Evaluating System of Community Health Nursing in South Sulawesi-

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<Purpose> Community Health Nursing (CHN) Leaders were trained as Master of Trainer (MOT) in Japan. The MOTs trained CHN coordinators in South Sulawesi province after returning their home. This study aimed to develop Monitoring and Evaluating System of CHN in regency level.

<Method> We carry out monitoring and evaluating CHN coordinators after the training by participatory action research from 2005 to 2007.

<Result> The Monitoring and Evaluating System was performed since 2005-2007 by cooperation of University of Hyogo Japan, Hasanuddin University and Health Department of South Sulawesi . The MOTs trained CHN coordinators of 23 regencies in 2006 and divided them in five groups in supervising five regions. Six monthly monitoring is done for a year to each region based on action plan of CHN training at health center level in 2007. The monitoring items are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Making of Project Design Matrix and Plan of Action for regency | 2. Monitoring of advocacy intervention |
| 3. Decision Letter of CHN coordinator at regency and Health Center level | 4. Collaboration with other program and sectors |
| 5. Team work formation | 6. The training of CHN coordinators of HC |
| 7. Making of the training report and sending to provincial health department | |
| 8. Monitoring of the activities after the training (monthly report, family intervention group, high risk case monitoring) | |
| 9. Number of model health center and sub health center in regency | 10. The number of training program for one year in regency |
- Evaluation is performed on February 2008. The results are shown respectively for Region I to V as follows: 80%, 100%, 80%, 80% and 100%. The achievements of 23 regencies are 87%.

<Conclusion> The Monitoring and Evaluating System of CHN in South Sulawesi was evaluated as a effective and applicable system for CHN in regency level in Indonesia.

A18 The Development of a Genetic Nursing Education Program for Nurses: Genetic Nursing for Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy Patients and their Families

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Objective: Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (FAP) is an intractable neuropathy with an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance and an adverse prognosis. It occurs frequently in Sweden, Portugal, and Japan. We report on the development of a genetic nursing education program aimed at nurses in Japan caring FAP patients and their families.

Methods: (1) Subjects: Five papers by the authors reporting on nursing for FAP patients and their families. (2) Analysis Method: We selected accounts of the thoughts and situations of patients and their families from the papers and demonstrated genetic nursing for the selected material.

Results: The following practical genetic nursing skills were found to be required for nurses: (1) Not only the patients but also their spouses, children, and siblings expressed anguish regarding the genetic nature of the disease; thus, nurses are required to offer psychological support to patients and their families. (2) Some patients and their families had erroneous information regarding genetics; thus, nurses are required to provide them with the knowledge that will help them better understand information regarding genetics. (3) Some patients were conducting their everyday lives while suffering from multiple symptoms; thus, it is necessary to implement livelihood support for patients and coordinate with other sectors.

Conclusion: The genetic nursing education program comprises the following: (1) psychological support, (2) provision of information regarding genetics, (3) livelihood support, and (4) coordination with other sectors.

**A19 Effect of Burn Wound Care by Hydrotherapy on Relieving Pain in Pediatric Ward 2
Songkhla Hospital Thailand**

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Purpose: To study the effect of Hydrotherapy in burn wound care on relieving pain level of burn children during burn wound dressing **Method:** This quasi experimental research. Subjects were 10 burn children and admitted in Pediatric ward 2 Songkhla Hospital , October 2005 to May 2006. Subjects were purposively assigned into one group. Pain level of burn children between Hydrotherapy method and routine burn wound dressing method were compared by behavioral observation. The research instrument consisted of pain assessment tools in children of CHEOPS. The alpha coefficient of reliability was 0.7. Data were analyzed by using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. **Result:** That found burn children whose burn wound were being dressing by Hydrotherapy method had mean pain level significant less than routine burn wound dressing method. Burn wound dressing by Hydrotherapy method could reliving pain in children with mild to moderate burn wound and was helpful burn children feel comfortable and relaxation. **Conclusion:** Hydrotherapy can be a choice of burn wound care for decrease pain level during wound dressing and may be applied with other technique of pain management in burn children.**Ethical consideration:**This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Songkhla Hospital.

**A20 Child health nursing issues regarding psychological preparation practices for
children undergoing medical procedures in Japan**

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[Purpose] Since the 1930s, studies have investigated the need to protect children from the trauma induced by the psychological influences of a physical examination or medical procedures and hospitalization. In Japan, studies regarding psychological preparation practices in child health nursing have been increasing since 2002. Therefore, the present study aimed to clarify the current status of psychological preparation for children in child health nursing in Japan. **[Methods]** An original questionnaire about the current status and consciousness of psychological preparation for children in child health nursing was distributed to all 716 nurses working at pediatric wards in Japan in 2005 and 2006. A total of 350 questionnaires were returned (response rate, 48.7%). **[Result]** Almost all respondents indicated that psychological preparation for children in hospitals was "always" necessary or "dependent on the child,s status". Among respondents, 20% provided preparation for "all children", 50% indicated it was "dependent on the child,s status", 20% provided it "for the parents in the presence of the child", and 5% provided it "for the parents only". As reasons why preparation is not conducted, 45% indicated they "have no good opportunities to practice psychological preparation", 40% indicated "children become anxious when given medical information", and 27% indicated they "have no time to practice psychological preparation for children". In order to promote psychological preparation, 70% of respondents suggested "having a workshop to learn the meaning, methods, and effects of psychological preparation", 48% suggested "modifying nursing duties", and 41% suggested "increasing the number of nurses". **[Conclusion]** These results suggest the necessity of improvement the difference between the current status and consciousness of psychological preparation as a skill in child health nursing in order to improve the quality of nursing care in Japan. **[Ethical consideration]** Participants were informed that their anonymity would be protected and their participation was voluntary.

A21 Sleep disturbance in infants following surgery for cleft palate

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The current study investigated postoperative sleep behavior in infants. Data regarding sleeping-wakefulness by actigraph and sleeping patterns by observation were collected. The actigraph, an acceleration sensor developed by A.M.I., U.S., is a small, simple and non-invasive device that detects and records pressure changes of 0.01G or more per minute. The subjects were three infants aged three months old, who had undergone surgical repair of cleft palate. We explained the purpose and methods of the study and obtained informed consent from the parents of each infant. In addition, it was guaranteed that there would not any disadvantage if they declined to participate. Infants wore an actigraph device on the ankle starting three days before surgery until discharge. Using AW2, software to automatically determine sleeping-wakefulness states, and Dr. Sadeh's discriminant analysis, we analyzed the actigraph data. We divided data into the following three periods, from three to one day before surgery, from zero to three days after surgery and more than four days after surgery. Differences among measurements taken in each of the three periods were assessed for significance by one-way ANOVA. Among the three periods, infants stayed awake and showed the most sleep disturbance from zero to three days after surgery. A comparison of the time awake and asleep (minutes) during these three periods showed significant differences ($p<0.05$). It was supposed that was due to pain and unpleasant sensations after surgery. Based on these findings, we were able to confirm that infants demonstrated sleep disorder from zero to three days after surgery. To improve the postoperative comfort of these infants, nurses can use this evidence to provide guidance to the family and improve pain control. This study was conducted with the help of a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, No.19592476(2007-2010).

A22 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK FACTORS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND Life-style IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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[Purpose] This research examines the relation of a high school student's overweight, the lipid in blood, blood pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in the high school students.

[Method] We conducted a survey of 320 students (157 boys, 163 girls) in a high school and measured their height, weight, girth of the abdomen and blood-pressure measurement, and a blood test in April, 2008. BMI, MURATA Index and the BMI percentile value were calculated by their height and weight. Moreover, AI was also calculated ad analyzed by TCHOL and HDL-C. The meaningful correlation was accepted between corpulence and diastolic pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in boys and was accepted between AI, systolic pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in girls. In addition, those items which showed higher value in group of the corpulence than that of non-corpulence unexceptionally in the three indexes were AI, systolic pressure and the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in boys, systolic pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in girls.

[Results] As results of multiple regression analysis, those items which is related with each index of corpulence a purpose variable unexceptionally were diastolic pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in boys, systolic pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in girls.

[Discussion] It was suggested corpulence is related with AI, blood pressure, the ratio of girth of the abdomen and height in the high school students. It might be necessary to increase the number of candidates and vertical section-measurement to be required, to research about a growth situation or a lifestyle, and to also consider those influences from now on.

A23 Images of Diseases possessed by High-Grade Schoolchildren

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[Object] To take care of sick children, nurses have to communicate with them in manners suitable to their stages of development. Accordingly, this study is to clarify the images of diseases possessed by high-grade schoolchildren in the process of cognitive development. **[Method]** A questionnaire survey of 669 pupils in the fourth to sixth grades at five public primary schools was conducted. The questionnaire contained 32 items (four-grade Likert scale). Software for statistics SPSS15.0J for Windows was used and factor analysis by the varimax method was conducted. **[Ethical Consideration]** Prior consent was obtained from the ethical committee of Kagawa Prefectural Collage of Health Sciences, and the schoolmasters of the five primary schools. The voluntariness of the survey was explained to the pupils orally and in writing, and letters of explanation were sent to their protectors. The questionnaires were filled out anonymously. **[Result]** The number of effective answers was 636. The numbers of fourth, fifth, and sixth graders were 197, 221, and 218, respectively. The numbers of male and female pupils were 311 and 325, respectively. Extracted by factor analysis were 23 items over eigenvalue 1.0 and loading 0.40 and six factors. The first factor was "anxiety about hospitalization, treatment, and future"; the second factor, "causing anxiety to friends, teachers, and family members"; the third factor, "becoming unable to do favorite things"; the fourth factor, "curiosity to know about diseases"; the fifth factor, "negative feelings toward diseases"; and the sixth factor, "delight because of being attended by family members". The α coefficient of the 23 items was 0.900. **[Conclusion]** The images of diseases possessed by high-grade schoolchildren reflected not only anxiety about their very diseases but also anxiety about effects upon their relations with other people important for them.

A24 To understand and support of children with cancer -effectiveness of seminars targeting the management of elementary and junior high schools-

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Purpose: The purpose of the study is to review the effects of seminars targeting the management of elementary and junior high schools to promote understanding of the needs of children with cancer. **Method:** An open seminar, primarily targeting school management, was held for elementary and junior high school teachers. The seminar consisted of a visit to an in-hospital classroom and lectures (about cancer, understanding and dealing with children with cancer and their families). A questionnaire survey was conducted before and after the workshop. The questionnaire was comprised of 15 Likert-style questions and free-answer questions asking about knowledge of pediatric cancer and support for children with cancer and their families. **Ethical consideration:** This study has the approval of the Ethical Review Board. **Result:** There were 24 participants at the seminar. Eighteen participants responded to all questions on the questionnaires both before and after the seminar, and those responses were analyzed. A paired t-test with itemized points was performed to compare the responses before and after the seminar and this revealed that the scores after the seminar are significantly higher for all items ($P<0.01$). Opinions were exchanged between healthcare providers and school management at the seminar. **Conclusion:** Seminars targeting management are effective, and continuing to hold them is necessary to develop undertakings at schools, concerning children with cancer.

A25 Study on the process of the experience of the children to live with life-threatening conditions through the bereavement of the friends

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Background: Many children with life-threatening diseases had survived through serious treatment by the remarkable progress of medical treatment. These survivors had experienced death of friends shared daily lives and life-threatening conditions in the same ward, and those experience has influenced their lives after treatment and activities of support group for children with life-threatening diseases.
Purpose: To identify the process of experience of bereavement of the friends who shared severe treatment periods for life-threatening conditions.
Design: Descriptive inductive design.
Methods: Data are collected in the semi-structured interviews and participant observation in group activities of adolescents for supporting children with life-threatening diseases. And data are analyzed qualitatively to identify their experience of the bereavement of friends who had shared severe treatment periods for life-threatening conditions.
Ethical considerations: Before data collection, adolescents who had survived life-threatening conditions and expressed their experience openly were recruited for participation of this study through the representative of their support groups. Then adolescents and their families were informed about purpose, interviewing, audio-taping, and ethical attention for protection of their privacy throughout the research process.
Results: 6 adolescents (2 high-school students, 2 college students, 2 members of society) participated in this study. 4 categories are emerged: information exchange on the death of friends; identification of borderline; sense of mission to live; accomplishment of the roll as friends.
Conclusion: Though adolescents had little information about the friends from parents or other adults. After knowing the fact, they understood parents suffering without talk or reproaching with them. Information exchange about losing of friends would occur within children in the ward. If they had no friends to speak about death, support from the adults is needed. Safety space for gathering and expression of their feeling such as sorrow and anxiety after losing of friends securely is needed for children with life-threatening conditions.

A26 Family involvement in fostering the health and self-care behavior of children with chronic diseases: a focus on the family approach

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[Purpose] This study was conducted to investigate family involvement in fostering the health and self-care behavior of children with chronic diseases. This report focuses on the family approach. This approach is based on a review of the family efforts in childrearing and disease control (hereinafter referred to as family efforts).

[Method] We developed the questionnaires to examine family efforts (asthma version: 2 areas, 5 actions, 8 items; type 2 diabetes/obesity version: 2 areas, 5 actions, and 7 items), and distributed them to families with infants and children. Each re<areas>, [action] and "factor" of family approach was analyzed, followed by correlation analysis. From an ethical standpoint, conducting the survey anonymously and collecting the questionnaires by mail protected participant privacy.

[Result] The questionnaire was distributed at 16 institutions in Shikoku. There were 84 responses received in the asthma group (collection rate 48%) and 71 in the type 2 diabetes/obesity group (collection rate 58%). For [behaviors], both groups had their highest percentage score (69.4% in the asthma group, and 64.4% in the type 2 diabetes/obesity group) in the action [Recognition as a Family Issue]. The type 2 diabetes/obesity group showed almost no correlation between the factor "The support for children to be interested in changing their weight" in Self-care Behavior and the actions [Review by Family] or [Mutual Understanding] ($r=0.235, r=0.238$).

[Discussion] Type 2 diabetes and obesity make it difficult to look at the importance of how the family lives, because, unlike asthma, which is recognizable with its obvious attacks, these conditions gradually and more subtly undermine the health without their noticing symptoms. Care-giver support is necessary so that families with children who have chronic diseases can create a family life with caring behavior and understanding between all family members in participating in care activities concerning the diseases of their children.

A27 Readiness to exercise the adjustability embodied in children with congenital heart disease

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to describe the readiness to exercise the adjustability embodied in children with congenital heart disease.

Methods: The research participants were 8 children, aged 10-16 years, with congenital heart disease. Taped and transcribed interview data were analyzed using a grounded theory approach.

Results: Readiness consisted of seven categories; "hold of physical signature," "disclosure of physical information," "consent of a friend," "sense of duty to assimilation," "expectation of possibility," "confirmation of self-strength," and "prediction of physical future". There were five stages of change; "examining the body," "adjustment to the physical condition," "protecting the body," "trying the body," and "taking advantage of experience". Readiness was influenced by appropriate information and the understanding of own body condition and that of friends. To exercise the adjustability embodied in them, the children developed criterion for each readiness category. This released them from "sense of duty to assimilation," thereby increasing "expectation of possibility". It also enabled the children to predict their physical future. Furthermore, the children could make autonomous changes and overcome any difficulties or limitations. However, once a friend made an observation regarding their physical condition, the children became apprehensive about the physical difference, refused to disclose physical information to another person, and continued to protect their body. Therefore, they were unable to exercise the adjustability adequately.

Conclusion: The findings revealed the necessity to support the conscious readiness of children with congenital heart disease. Encouraging the development of positive readiness promotes the exercising of adjustability in these children, which in turn leads to acceptance of the physical condition.

Ethical consideration: This study was approved by the Ethical Review Board.

A28 Effect of Wai Tan Kung Training on Older Adult Health

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Introduction: Currently, the life expectancy of Thai people is longer than ten years ago, so the health effects on the quality of life of the elderly is a concern. Objective: To determine the effect of Wai Tan Kong training on the quality of life among the aging. Methods: Our study had a quasi experimental design. Data was collected from 60 older adults provided by the Chong Hao Foundation in Songkla. Thirty of them became the control group, exercising according to the usual schedule, and the other 30 became the experimental group. The duration of the exercise program was 300 days. Both groups had their body mass indexes recorded before the program start as well as during 2 follow-up sessions. Self-administered questionnaires (28 items) on the quality of life were conducted. No significant differences in the quality of life and health status between the two groups before the start of the program were observed. Results: Fifty three percent of the participants were female, with an average age of 70 (6.5). Fifty five percent were single and lived alone before coming to the foundation. The differences between body mass indexes at the start, middle, and the end of the program were statistically significantly ($p < 0.05$). The quality of life standards/differences between the control and experimental groups were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The comparison between the physical fitness scores, before and after doing Wai Tan Kong, revealed a statistically significant difference also. Conclusion: Wai Tan Kong is an effective exercise for aging adults; therefore it should be applied in the routine care of the aging population group. The elderly should be encouraged to practice Wai Tan Kong continually because it can also improve their quality of life. This project was approved by the Prince of Songkla University Faculty of Nursing ethics committees.

A29 The Utilization of Community Assessment for the Investigation on Risk Factors of Falls among Residents Aged 50 and Above in a Selected District in Taipei

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The purpose of the study was to investigate risk factors and consequences related to falls among community dwelling residents residing in a selected district of Taipei. Administrative approval and informed consent were obtained for the study. A face-to-face interview technique was used to collect data. All participants were invited to join a series of community nurse-led fall prevention education sessions after the completion of data collection. A convenience sample of 130 participants (87male, 43 female) completed the survey on the risk profiles of fall, past history of falls, injuries and treatment related to the falls, and fears of fall. The mean age of the participants was 72.25 years old (50-89 years old). More than one-third of the participants had at least one fall within previous 12 months with 35.6% had repeated falls. The majority of participants (95.3%) fell while walking and/or turning during morning (37.2%) or in the afternoon (34.9%). In addition, most of the fall occurred in summer (45.2%). Approximately, a quarter of the participants required medical treatment after fell. The risk factors for their falls were imbalanced gait (53.8%), weakness in lower extremities (23.1%), dizziness (23.1%), and vision impairment (10.3%). About 95.8% of the participants reported that they were in fear of falling again and perceived themselves experienced negative impacts physically (81.4%) and mentally (70.5%) from previous fall. The study concluded that the prevention of falls may focus on the strength and mobility improvement, vision screening, as well as empowerment on falls efficacy in this population.

A30 The Effects of the Falls Prevention Intervention Program among Community Residents Aged 55 years and Above

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The aim of this quasi-experimental study was to determine the effectiveness of a 12-week falls prevention program among community residents aged 55 years and above. IRB and informed consents were obtained for the study. A total of 60 participants (30 for each group) completed the study yield a retention rate of 56.6%. The 12-week intervention program included health education on risk factors for fall, home hazards modification, and physical therapist-led exercise program on the improvement of balance and lower extremities strength. The control group received the same health education except the group exercise sessions after the completion of data collection. The mean age of the participants was 70.10 years old. The incidence of falls in the previous year was 26.7% with the majority happened outdoors (62.50%). The existence of ophthalmic diseases and fear of falling were main risk factors of previous falling. The results from the GEE analysis indicated that balance and muscle power of low extremities measures (i.e., timed up & go test, functional reach test) improved significantly among the exercise group. The participants in the intervention group experienced fewer falls during the intervention period. In addition, a significant improvement on knowledge on fall prevention and reduced fear of fall were also observed in the intervention group. However, no significant improvement were found in one-leg stand with eyes closed nor one-leg stand with eyes open among the intervention participants. The study suggested that group based exercise was the most potent intervention in the reduction in falls among this group with improved balance. Falls were further reduced by the addition of home hazard management or reduced fear of fall, or both of these. Cost effectiveness is yet to be examined. Strategies to improve the retention rate needed to be discussed in community-based fall prevention program.

A31 Use of network mapping for visualizing interactions between patients and staffs

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PURPOSE It is difficult to understand movement interactions among patients and staffs. Movement patterns of the institutionalized demented patients and staffs in Japan were monitored by an IC tag monitoring systems. The purpose of this study was to explore interactions between patients and staffs using a network mapping software. **METHODS** Patients and staffs in the dementia care unit at A Hospital, Osaka, Japan were recruited. Eligibility criteria for the patients: independently mobile patients diagnosed with dementia. The monitoring was conducted for 4 months in 2007. Sixteen antennas were set up above the ceiling to capture movement data in terms of time and place the participants moved. A networking analysis software was used to analyze interactions among patients and between patients and staffs in three time periods (daytime06:00-21:00, evening 21:00-00:00, night 00:00-06:00). Interactions were defined as passing the same place within 10 seconds of each other. **RESULTS** Thirty-six patients with dementia and 22 staffs in the unit participated in the study. The network maps showed that almost all the staffs who worked in a patient floor interacted with all the patients in the daytime. The mobile patients who walked more than 1 km a day interacted with other patients and staffs. In contrast, there was one patient had no contact with the other patient or staff with the exception of one patient. During the evening and night time periods, interactions between patients and staffs decreased substantially. However, some patients walked around at night and had frequent contacts with other patients. **ETHICAL CONSIDERATION** The study was approved by Osaka University and the hospital, and written informed consent was obtained from authorized proxy. **CONCLUSIONS** Network maps enable to visualize the number of interactions among patients and between patients and staff. Increasing the number of antenna will assist accurate number of interactions among participants.

A32 Prevention of falls in community dwelling elderly:The raleation among contact surface of the foot and falls

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the contact surface of the foot in community-dwelling elderly and determine its association with falls. **Methods:** A total of 87 elderly participated in this study. We determined plantar pressure and foot deformities while participants stood upright or leaned forward, and further examined the association of these factors with fall history in the past year. **Results:** We classified the contact surface of the foot into three groups: no floating toes while standing upright or leaning forward (Group 1), floating toes only when standing upright (Group 2), and floating toes when standing upright and leaning forward (Group 3). Compared to Groups 1 and 2, Group 3 exhibited higher pressure on the heel and lower pressure on the great toe when standing upright and leaning forward. Furthermore, many of the participants suffered from hallux valgus and arch deformations. For those with a fall history, we found that 53.3% belonged to Group 3, 26.7% to Group 1, and 20.0% to Group 2. **Conclusions:** We found that the contact surface of the foot in community-dwelling elderly could be classified into three groups, and that this information could be used as an indicator for fall prediction. **Ethical considerations:** We obtained consent from participants after explaining in written form and orally the purpose and methodology of the study, security of personal information, and that they were free to withdraw from the study at any time.

A33 The Characteristic of on "Person-Centred Care" used Morphological Analysis

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Purpose

Nowadays, there's growing interest in Dementia because of the increasing of aging.

It is important to implement the patient's care upholding the human dignity.

The study of this research is to clarify the characteristic of the patient's care of dementia into the "Person-Centred Care" which is contain the thought of recent care.

Methods Purpose

The book which title is "Person-Centred Care" written by Sue Benson was used for this research. And the content analysis called morphological analysis was used to analyze morphologically "Person-Centred Care". All analysis were performed using concordance software "KWIC Finder" and statistical software "SPSS (Ver. 16.0)". Permission to the analysis of the content of this book from the publisher was obtained.

Result

As a result of the morphological analysis of all sentences in the book "Person-Centred Care", 21,678 words analyzed and sorted 3,707 words. Then, collocation analysis of personhood, care, well-being were performed. There are 7 sentences of personhood, 87 sentences of care in the document of the book.

The sentences of personhood contained the description of the state of deepening the comprehension in the present care environment based on the person's human dignity.

The sentences of well-being contained the stuff making efforts who consider the hanging over the good state of the person and maintain the high well-being.

The sentences of the care contained the effect of readjusting the different framework which has a problematic behavior.

Conclusion

These results clearly show that it is necessary for nurses to have a thought based on the human dignity and to understand the background of the person's problematic behavior.

A34 Profession Collaboration: Enhancing Appropriate Enteral Tube Use in Long Term Care

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Aims and objectives. To describe multidiscipline attitude to appropriate enteral tube use and their perception of contributing factors to the limited use of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) in long term care (LTC).

Background. PEG feeding tubes, used in Western countries since 1980, have not been readily available or used in Taiwanese LTC facilities since their introduction in 1994. Instead nasogastric tubes are used for extended periods for who need long term enteral feeding.

Design. A qualitative descriptive approach use focus groups were conducted. Ethical approval was granted for the study by the Institutional Review Board of National Cheng Kung University Hospital.

Methods. Four informed focus groups were held with a total of 33 participants; include home care nurses (7), nursing home directors (11), dietitians (8) and physicians (7). Tape recorded interviews data were collected and analyzed thematically by using comparison and contrast.

Results. Focus groups shared their appreciation for appropriate enteral tube use in long term feeding. Barriers perceived as contributing to the limited PEG tube use include patient/caregiver factors (the acceptance and the affordability of PEG device); profession factors (lack of PEG related knowledge and the service provided was not integrated).

Conclusions. LTC professionals must recognize the values embedded in the Chinese culture, provide information and help patient and family to make decision to use appropriate enteral tube. To improve the quality of long term feeding service requires a collaborative multidisciplinary team approach to promote the appropriate enteral tube use.

Keywords. Long-term care, enteral tube, decision making, team collaboration.

A35 A study on effective care for elderly patients' attacks on nurses

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Background: Recently, in the health care settings, nurses' risk of being attacked by elderly patients is increasing. It has been shown that these offensive actions by elderly patients are related with depression, delirium, dissatisfaction with care and so on. However, many of these cases have not been examined thoroughly. The problem is often dismissed as "There is nothing to be done." or "part of job."

Purpose: To clarify effective nursing intervention and to assure the safety of both nurses and elderly patients.

Design: A descriptive explorative design with qualitative methodd of research was used.

Method: Participants were eight nurses who have more than five years' experience in clinical nursing including psychiatric nursing. Semi-structured interviews were conducted regarding the experience of caring for elderly patients who attacked on them. The contents of nursing care were analyzed by qualitative research. Informed consent was obtained from each participant, and all necessary precautions were taken to protect their privacy.

Result: As a result, we found out three kind of nursing intervention in accordance with the severity of offensive actions.

1. Preventative intervention to ease patients' anxiety or confusion after the hospitalization.

2. Interventions to prevent the escalation of offensive actions.

3. Interventions to avoid the danger for both nurses and patients.

These three interventions are followed by two actions below.

4. Continuous monitoring on mental condition.

5. Nursing to take back normal mental condition.

These nursing interventions to prevent the escalation of offensive action are often taken by psychiatric nurses. Nurses also realize that patients' attacks have severe influence on nurses and nursing care.

Conclusion: It was found that there were nursing skills to prevent dangers in psychiatric nursing as a base and nurses had common understanding on patients' offensive actions have severe influence. We suggested that the psychiatric nurses' skills would help understanding the relationship between elderly patients' needs and offensive actions, and also would be useful and effective for safety care.

A36 Intergenerational interactions among elderly, children and community volunteers in Japanese urban community on an innovative intergenerational day program for health promotions

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Purpose The purpose of this research was to describe the weekly intergenerational interactions among elderly, children and community volunteers during the first eighteen months of program implementation in an innovative intergenerational day program developed collaboratively with the elderly and other community members.

Methods Ethnographic methods were used to describe the development of interactions among and between generations over the course of the program. Participant observation was used and data collection was performed at each session, start to finish, and field notes were kept by the two gerontological nurse researchers. Descriptive forms were used to identify the context and verbal and nonverbal interactions of both generations. Records were analyzed qualitatively. Codes were grouped and then sorted into categories. Optimal names were given to the categories. The subjects (N=35) were intergenerational day program participants elderly (n = 15, mean age 75.1), school age children (n =10, mean age 9.9) and community volunteers (n = 10, mean age 69.2). This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of St Luke's College of Nursing.

Findings The intergenerational interactions between children and elders were sorted into twelve categories. The main category was: "Meaningful sense of place". Examples of categories were: "Elders create a welcoming space for children"; "Elders stimulated by participating with children, openly expressed their feelings to the children" ; "Children stimulated to increase verbal communication"; "Elders and children spontaneously perform role related tasks" and "Asserting their opinions".

Discussions and Conclusions Our intergenerational program represents a meaningful place for both generations. It provides for mutual beneficial exchange and solidarity between generations, and will prevent elder's isolation and provision for positive effects in social health.

A37 Productive Activities, Meaning of Life and Quality of Life among Community-Dwelling Elderly in Taiwan

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Purpose: Previous studies have shown that there were positive relationships between productive activities(PA) and quality of life(QOL) as well as meaning of life(MOL) and QOL. The research purpose is to explore the relationship among PA, MOL, and QOL of the communities independent elderly.

Method: This was a cross-sectional correlational study. Face-to-face interview by structural questionnaires was applied to collect the data from 224 independent elders, aged 65 and over, living independently in the five districts of northern Tainan, Taiwan. Productive activity was defined as any activity that will produce a good or service to elders themselves and to their immediate environment and society. It can be categorized by five types: paid work, formal volunteering, caregiving service, home maintenance and housework, and help to others. The QOL was measured by the World Health Organization Quality of Life-brief Version(WHOQOL-BREF). The MOL was measured by the meaning of life scale developed by the researchers in Taiwan. SPSS for Windows 15.0 was used to analyze the data.

Results: Types of PA($p<0.01$)and numbers of PA annually($p<0.01$)engaged were significantly correlated with positive overall QOL. High scores of MOL significantly correlated with higher QOL($p<0.01$). However, MOL didn't show significantly correlation with different types of PA and numbers of PA annually engaged.

Conclusions: Despite of how elderly perceived their MOL, participating in PA indicated a positive impact in elderly' QOL. The finding of this study supports the activity aging theory. The results of this study provided a guide to plan and establish health care services and policies.

Ethical consideration: The institutional review board of National Cheng Kung University approved this study.

A38 Productive Activities in Community-dwelling Elderly

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Purpose: Productive activities have been shown to have positive impact on quality of life in elderly. Few studies have been done to explore this issue in Taiwan. The purpose of this study was to explore the productive activities in the community elderly in Tainan, Taiwan.

Method: This is a survey study. Subjects were invited from five districts in northern Tainan, Taiwan. Data were collected via face-to-face interviews by structural questionnaires. A total of 224 elders lived independently in the community and aged 65 and over were recruited. Productive activities be categorized by five types: paid work, formal volunteering, caregiving service, home maintenance and housework, and help to others. SPSS for Windows was used to analyze data.

Results: There were 85.7%(192)of subjects engaged in at least one of the productive activities. Housework was the most frequent reported activity(81.3%, 182), followed by caregiving(21.8%, 49). Generally, female elders engaged in more types of productive activities than males. Male elders participated in volunteer and paid work more than females, but less than females in housework, caregiving, and help to others. The elders who were younger($p<0.01$)and higher scores ($p<0.01$)in IADL(instrumental activities of daily living) engaged in more types of productive activities. The stepwise multiple regression analysis further validated that age and the scores of IADL were the significant predictors in the numbers of productive activities participated, which explained 22.9% of the total amount of variances.

Conclusion: The majority of the community-dwelling independent elders still engage in productive activities. Gender differences are shown in participating in the types of productive activities. Older people may become less productive when they become older and more limited in the function of IADL. More efforts are necessary to retain the IADL function of the elders in communities in order to maintain their independent.

Ethical consideration: The institutional review board of National Cheng Kung University approved this study.

A39 Pupil Nurse Club: The Impact of Elementary Students "Involvement on the Contravention of School Nurses" Stereotypes

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Manila's Third District has a school nurse to children ratio of 1:3000 (2008 Philippine City Schools Statistics); four times more than the recommended ratio of 1:750 in the general school population by the American National Association of School Nurses. **OBJECTIVE.** The aim of this study was to determine whether participation of 16 students in a service-learning program, utilizing the Health Information Transfer Process (HITPro) under their school nurse, contravened the stereotype that confines roles of school nurses to the secondary level of nursing care. **METHODS.** A mixed method approach was used to shed light on existing stereotypes and how they can be countered with HITPro. Two public schools in Manila, their respective school nurses and elementary Pupil Nurses were purposively chosen for this study. HITPro had five assessment points: (1A) the preliminary interview with the school nurse, (1B) the Stereotype Survey, (2) the transfer process narratives, (3) the Pupil Nurse Check Up and (4) the School Nurse Program Evaluation. **RESULTS.** The stereotypes elicited showed increased focus on the secondary level of nursing care, where individualization of care for students is small or absent. Average scores of two assessment points of HITPro, the Pupil Nurse Checkup (93.9/100) and the School Nurse Program Evaluation (4.4/5) indicated an effective transfer of Kanter's Four Elements for Empowerment (1993)- opportunity, resources, support and information- from Nurse to students. **CONCLUSION.** The power-sharing strategy allowed School Nurses to revive their role as Primary Health Educators and establish a resource-efficient means of reaching the general school populace, while providing the Pupil Nurses concrete insight into the Profession and their service orientation; all effectively contravening school nursing stereotypes. **ETHICAL CONSIDERATION.** Students were issued parental consent forms to participate in the study. School principals and school nurses likewise issued a permit to conduct the study after an orientation meeting.

A40 Effects of a condom use education program for Japanese young people

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[Purpose] The purposes of this study were to assess the feasibility of condom use education program with young people in Japan, and to obtain evidence of the efficacy of this theory-based intervention using the Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skill Model.

[Method] This study was a quasi-experiment using a convenience sample. The subjects were 37 males and 57 females in their late teens to early twenties and were recruited from a university and three high schools. The program was implemented in two sessions over a two-day period. The subjects received the program's instruction in small groups of two to nine people. There were seven male and 12 female groups. As a baseline, 94 young people completed six instruments measuring HIV/STDs-related knowledge, attitudes towards contraception and sex, the risk perceptions for pregnancy and HIV/STDs, anticipated reactions to condom use, self-efficacy in condom use. A post test survey took place immediately after the program and follow-up surveys took place one and three months after baseline.

[Ethical consideration] This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the College of Nursing Arts and Sciences, University of Hyogo.

[Results] Participants in the education program demonstrated improvement on the information, motivation, and behavioral skill criteria as determinants of behavior related condom use. HIV/STDs-related knowledge score at 1- and 3-month follow-up ($M=17.1$ and 17.3 , respectively) significantly higher than baseline score ($M=12.5$). With regard to self-efficacy for condom use, participants scored significantly higher at the 1- and 3-month follow-up ($M=22.1$ and 24.0 , respectively) than baseline ($M=18.8$). Participants with sexual experience scored significantly higher in reassurance in using condoms and embarrassment in lack of use at the 3-month follow-up ($M=12.9$) than baseline ($M=11.6$).

[Conclusion] These results prove the condom use education program was effective in increasing HIV/STDs-related knowledge and self-efficacy in condom use and diminishing resistance to condom use.

A41 Effects of Using a Sex Education Programme for Parents on their Communication with Their Teenage Children about Sex in Thailand

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Purposes: To investigate the effects of a sex education programme designed for parents on their communication with their teenage children about sexual matters. **Methods:** There was a 20-hour sex education programme for parents during 2005-2007, a questionnaire on sex education communication between parents and their teenage children and an evaluation form on the satisfaction of the programme. The programme was tested for its content validity by three experts with reliability values of 0.80 and 0.83. The sample consisted of 40 parents and 40 of their teenage children divided between two groups; one from an urban school and the other from a rural school. The parents attended the education programme over two days and one evening. Data was collected before and after attending the programme then a follow-up study was made on the frequency of parent of communication about sex education with their teenage children by phone and a questionnaire sent by mail. Data were analyzed by descriptive and t-test. **Results:** Analysis of the effects of the programme revealed that the levels of communication both before and after attending the programme were significantly different at .05 with the mean score for communication after attending being higher than before attending for all the tested aspects: communication about sex with teenage children; teenage physical development; teenage relationships with the opposite sex; HIV/AIDS prevention; unwanted pregnancy prevention; medical use by teenagers and teenagers understanding about the role of men and women according to Thai social standards. **Satisfaction of parents towards sex education was high.** **Conclusion:** The results showed that there was a greater level of communication concerning sex between parents and their children after attending the education programme. The outcome of the programme can also help teenagers think and make better decisions on their sexual behavior. **Ethical consideration:** Approved by several IRB's and protect anonymity.

Poster B

B1 A qualitative exploration of concerns and cognitive experiences of patients in early stages of diabetic nephropathy and their family members.

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<Purpose>The purpose of this study is to identify concerns and cognitive experiences of patients in early stages of diabetic nephropathy and family members.

<Method>Semi-structured interviews were conducted with patients in early stages of diabetic nephropathy and their family members.

<Result>As a result, 12 patients and their 12 family members participated in this study. Their concerns and experiences were represented by the following 3 categories:"patient-family stress", "self-efficacy reduction" and "anxiety". And also 9 sub categories followed:"economical problems", :"psychological problems", "confusion", "hopelessness", "anger", "no sense of crisis", "loss of role", "anxiety about prognosis" and "anticipated grief".

<Conclusion>Patients and their family members always failed to manage their recuperation. This was caused because they did not have much knowledge about proper ways to manage. So, patients tried to manage themselves in their own way. And then family members attempting to manage patients' behavior only made matters worse due to lack of knowledge. The findings above suggest that these categories might disturb patients' and their family members' recuperation. Therefore, a psychological and educational program which targets not only patients, but also their family members, should be conducted based on these categories.

<Ethical consideration>With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained and consent forms were received from subjects. Interview records were qualitatively analyzed and the validity of obtained categories was assessed throughout this study.

B2 Psychological and educational intervention program for patients in early stages diabetic neuropathy and their family members

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<Purpose>To evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention program for patients in early stages diabetic nephropathy and their family members.

<Method>The research design was a one group pre- and post-test design with 6 patients and 3 family members who agreed to participate in a 3 month intervention program. This intervention program consisted of 2 sessions and follow up. In the first session, we offered education and counselling about illness, diet therapy, family dynamics and convenient support (peer support, professional support). In the second session, we offered a more practical method for diet therapy with an expert patient who was also diagnosed with chronic renal failure. 2 weeks after each session, we did a follow up session by telephone. Both patients and their family members completed three questionnaires concerning health-related variables,(General health questionnaire 28), anxiety,(State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-JYZ), and self efficacy (self efficacy scale). The results for each study were presented with 95% confidence intervals using Wilcoxon test for statistic analysis.

<Results>Although no significant effects were found for health-related variables, self efficacy or anxiety, a small improvement was found in self efficacy in patient's group, while a small reduction was shown in family's, though scores remained high. All the participant's anxiety level increased. The lecture held by the expert patient was favorably received by all participants.

<Conclusion>The results indicate that this intervention program is likely to be a useful method. The results also suggested that an expert patient would play an important role to deliver health behavior change. This type of program may improve outcomes for patients, but further research is needed to evaluate outcomes using larger samples and more rigorous study designs.

<Ethical conclusion>With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained, and consent form were received from each subject.

B3 The influence factors on dietary behaviors in patients with diabetic nephropathy

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Objective: This study aimed to clarify the factors of influence on dietary behaviors of patients with diabetic nephropathy.

Methods: 122 patients with type 2 diabetes were recruited from the outpatients of Okayama University Hospital in Okayama, Japan. We performed a cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including 206 items among the 18 categories follows; background factors, coping behavior < coping scale >, degree of uncertainty in illness <uncertainty scale >, and dietary behavior. The data was analyzed by correlation analysis, t-test ,one way analysis of variance, Pearson's correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Okayama Univ. Hospital.

Result: Our research found the dietary behavior of diabetes patients ranging from normoalbuminuria to chronic renal failure, were directly affected by the follows factors:coping with the problem, anxiety about prognosis, difficulty in understanding clinical condition, age ($r^2=0.395$). Likewise we found that the dietary behavior of diabetes nephropathy patients ranging from stages of microalbuminuria to chronic renal failure was directly affected by the following factors coping with the problem, anxiety about prognosis, uncertainty regarding the treatment, negative coping, employment status, sex ($r^2=0.632$).

Conclusion: Uncertainty and coping has directly both negative and positive effects on dietary behavior, this appears largely dependent on how the patients perceive uncertainty. Particularly for diabetic nephropathy, it is important to moderate the patients anxiety. Thus patients should facilitate effective self-care behavior to ensure good communication between healthcare personnel and patients.

B4 The role of psychosocial resources on depression of hemodialysis patients and their spouses

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[Purpose] Many studies among hemodialysis patients have demonstrated an increased level of depressive symptoms. And also depression on spouses of patients with chronic disease was reported as one of the risk factors for their quality of life, however it was not examined in the case of spouses of hemodialysis patients. Psychosocial resources have been found to protect against depression in patients with hemodialysis patients, but the effects were examined only direct influence for depression. The purpose of the present study were (1) to investigate a prevalence of depression on spouses of hemodialysis patients in the middle age, (2) to estimate the direct and buffer effects of psychological resources on their depression and (3) to examine whether those effects are different in couples. **[Methods]** Sample was one hundred eighty couples. Depression (using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies- Depression) of patients and spouses, personal psychological resources (self-esteem), social support were assessed by mail survey using self-administrated questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis estimated that effects of psychosocial resources on patients and spouses. **[Results]** The prevalence of depression on hemodialysis patients and their spouses were each 36%, 28%. Self-esteem showed direct effect and buffer effect on depression for patients, but spouses were found only direct effects. Social support had buffer effect on depression of patients, and only direct effect was estimated for spouses. **[Conclusion]** This study provides findings high prevalence of depression on spouse of hemodialysis patients, psychosocial resources were useful for depression. This suggests to take supports, be family-focused, for patients and their spouses. **[Ethical consideration]** This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of J. F. Obirin University. Prior to the survey, the letter sent to each participant that was specified the objects of this study and the ethical considerations.

B5 The physical and psychosocial effects of intra-dialytic exercise training in hemodialysis patients

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Purpose: To examine the physical and psychosocial effects of intra-dialytic exercise training in hemodialysis patients.

Methods:

Study Participants: A total of 51 hemodialysis patients were assigned either to the intervention group ($n = 18$; mean age, 65.4 years) or to the control group ($n = 33$; mean age, 65.8 years).

Data Collection: The participants in the intervention group underwent exercise training for 12 weeks during dialysis treatment, and the participants in the control group did not undergo any exercise training. Informed consent was obtained from all participants after guaranteeing confidentiality; the participants had the choice to withdraw from the study. The scores on the physical fitness and psychosocial scales pertaining to their physical exercise behavior were obtained before and after the 12-week intervention.

Data Analysis: The physical fitness scores were calculated by using the sum of all the Z-scores. Analysis of variance was used to compare the scores on the physical and the psychosocial scales between the two groups.

Results: The total physical fitness scores improved in the intervention group, whereas they decreased in the control group; however, the difference in the interaction was not significant. The scores on the psychosocial scales improved in the intervention group, but decreased in the control group; the difference in the interaction was significant.

Conclusions: Exercise training is necessary for hemodialysis patients in order to maintain and improve their physical functions and quality of life. However, these patients tend to hesitate in their compliance to the new life-style. Nursing professionals play a vital role in helping the patient get accustomed to his new exercise program. This study revealed that the continuation of exercise training depends on psychosocial factors, especially physical exercise confidence that determines physical exercise behavior.

B6 Physical Activity, Renal Function and Quality of Life among Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease: A Longitudinal Study

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purpose: To investigate relationships of physical activity, renal function, and quality of life(QOL) among patients with Chronic Kidney Disease(CKD).

Method: The study is a retrospective and correlation design. 146 subjects were recruited from 4 CKD centers between June 2005 and January 2008.

Physical activity were collected using MESA(Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis)-TWPAS(Typical Week Physical Activity Survey) questionnaire, and the quality of life were assessed with the WHOQOL-BREF Taiwan Version. Renal function was evaluated with Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Formula(MDRD). Based on standards of the National Kidney Foundation, CKD was divided into different stages.

Physical indicators, including blood pressure, hemoglobin, albumin, was collected. As well as the body weight, waist to hip ratio(WHR), BMI, and body composition. Body composition, including muscle weight and body fat weight were measured by Body composition analyzer(InBody 3.0 Biospace).

Descriptive and inferential statistics, including survival analysis and mixed model of repeated measures analysis of variance, was used to analyze the data.

Result: The moderate intensity and bigger than 150 min/wk of physical activities were significantly correlated with overall QOL and renal function. Abundance of physical activities significantly correlated with higher QOL and better renal function..

Conclusions: The finding supports that physical activity for patients with CKD would be beneficial to improve their QOL and to preserve the renal function.

Ethical consideration: This study was implemented after institutional review board.

B7 Historical Changes in Patient Education in Japan

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A review of twenty-seven Japanese nursing text books and research articles from the Japan Journal of Nursing Science published from 1951 through 2007, along with thirty research articles from the Japan Journal of Nursing Research from 1978 though 2007 was conducted to evaluate patient education in Japan. We found educational key words; patient education, patient learning, health education in publications from the 1950s. In that period, health education was already recognized as nursing care. Although patient education existed as a task for nurses, it was more likely related with medical care. In that regard, there were no specific methods and contents, and it was not clear how and what nurses provided education for patients. Subsequently from the 1970s to the 1980s, the contents of patient's education were changed to be more specific in recognition of patient's rights. In addition, psychological theories and methods were introduced in the curriculum of nursing. Since the 1990s, health education developed further for patient learning due to short stays in hospital and to the spread of tropical diseases. As a result, patient education recognized the need to identify unique task for nurses. Providing health education from nurses is very important for quality of health care however the educational content and method have not been clearly identified in basic nursing education curriculum.

B8 Bridging the Gap between Nursing Service and Education with Learning Experience on Cultural Care

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Thailand has dramatically changed of health care services since government launched the policy to strengthen country to be the excellent Health Hub of Asia. So, the nursing curriculum has been revised appropriately which consisted of one subject related to cultural care diversity in order to prepare the graduated nurse to work harmoniously with the needs of clients. This research investigated nursing students for cultural care knowledge toward clients with different cultures before and after learning about Multiculturalism in Health Care. Learning module of cultural cares for six majority international clients who have received health services in Thai hospital including American, Western, Chinese, Japanese, Arab Muslim, and Asian people together with assignment about their folk care were implemented for 77 sophomore nursing students as the intervention in this research. Focus group interview questions were tested by expert judgment and used for data collection among 12 volunteer participants before and after learning to evaluate their knowledge how to take care of clients from these various cultures. Generic method of content analysis was employed for qualitative data analysis. The results revealed that nurses who took care of multicultural clients needed to have clear understanding about beliefs of clients related to health including causes of illness, eating habits, color, space, and time. Moreover, folk care was the important factor influencing health care behaviors. In conclusion, participants gained more knowledge to take care of clients from six cultures after completing learning activities and positive attitude was reflected while providing nursing care to international clients. Research ethical consideration was concerned which participants had to sign consent form before participating in the data collection process and could withdraw if physical or psychological discomfort was presented.

B9 The investigation of time-process on the relationship between the patient and nurse

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Purpose Peplau(1952)and Travelbee(1966)explains the importance of the human relationship, and Toguchi and Kawano assert the importance of human relation for caring and the phase of nurse is caring. The aim of this research is to clarify the relation between the confidential relationship and the passage of time, and gain the suggestion in regard to nursing education.

Method There are some books translated with Japanese such as "Interpersonal Relations in Nursing" Peplau wrote, "Interpersonal Aspects of Nursing" Travelbee wrote and the theory of the relationship between patient-nurse which describes the time course and confidential relationship based on human relationship written by Toguchi and Kawano.

Result Peplau describes that the nurse and patient have a commonality each other and have an interaction respecting as the inherent existence. Also, she emphasizes the nurse personality as a nursing care, but she does not say nothing about patient confidential relationship. Furthermore, she explains that the aim of the care of relationship is "Nurses understand the patient himself on what happened with him at the present situation" These assertion do not clarify the time course of their relationship. Although Travelbee attaches great importance to the interpersonal process and presents the four phase of human-to-human relationship, the phase of the formulation lead to the rapport and the development of confidential relationship. The relationship between the patient and the nurse is one-off in each case, and she showed three phase and the time of their relationship. Also, she clarified the viewpoint of the formulation of confidential relationship and the process of the time.

Conclusion 1.The Peplau is viewpoint of the interaction is not developed until the confidential relationship between the patient and the nurse. 2.Travelvee is developed the rapport concerns of relationship between a person and a person.3.Toguchi clarifies the viewpoint of the confidential relationship between patient and nurse.

B10 Study on the physical activity of trainees of assisted-living facilities: Amount of exercise and manner of practice of daily living assistance

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Purpose: We sought to clarify circumstances faced by students of a practical training class for caregivers. We investigated daily physical activity and classroom activities, including the practice of different skill sets.

Methods: Participants were 14 students of a two-year caregiving school. We examined students' practice of skills during a 20-day training class for assisting patients with daily living . We also monitored students' physical activity including steps traversed, total energy expenditure, and amount of exercise.

Results: Of the skills practiced in the course, the most time was allotted to communication, dining assistance, and bathing assistance. On average, students traversed $(8.54 \pm 2.89) \times 10^3$ steps, expended $(1.80 \pm 0.24) \times 10^3$ kcal, and exercised for $(2.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^2$ kcal each day, and over the course of the class, we saw changes in neither these values nor in total time of instruction, consultation, and discussion.

Conclusion: We believe time allocation was based on necessity, frequency of use, and amount of time required to perform each skill. The measured amounts of daily physical activity met government guidelines. This is more physical activity than encountered by average students, but less than typical in actual caregiving work. We believe even more physical activity outside the classroom could benefit student caregivers in the long-term.

Ethical Considerations: We explained the study and received written statements of voluntary, informed consent from participants.

B11 Examination of Discussion Work to Develop Emotional Literacy of Mid-level Experienced Nurse

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[Purpose] This study used the theory of "Emotional Intelligence" (Salovey and Mayer, 1990) that has been researched as a theory concerning interpersonal relationship ability. The theory aims to smooth interpersonal relationships within organizations and to provide "the ability to understand and adjust to your own feelings and the feelings of others." Based on this theory, this study was conducted with the purpose to examine the contents of discussion work and its method for developing Emotional Literacy (hereafter, EL) of mid-level experienced nurse.

[Method] 18 mid-level experienced nurses participated in the leaders' discussion work at X General Hospital in September, 2007, and 17 participants who agreed to this study were included in the final analysis. The inquiring utilized research group meeting records and feedback forms filled out by the research group participants. And focusing on self understanding, understanding of others, and circumstantial understanding which are elements that make up EL, the data was qualitatively and inductively analyzed.

[Result] An opinion "It was good that I could come out in sympathy with other participants" was presented in the group work. In the feedback forms, a statement "I want to show my feelings or doubts as much as possible" indicating desire to express his or her ideas or feelings was found.

[Conclusion] Sharing ideas, opinions, emotions, and experiences with other members who take the same roles and problems about their experiences to express internal emotions is considered to effect a big empowerment and influence a lot developing and improving EL.

[Ethical consideration] After obtaining an approval of nursing masters association at X General Hospital, the participants were explained verbally and with a written document that the obtained data will exclusively utilized for this study including its confidentiality, freedom of participating suspension, and no disadvantage of disagreement over participation. Then each participant's will was confirmed with individual signature.

B12 Nurses Knowledge and Management Behavior and Related Factors Toward Skin Tears

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the knowledge, management behaviors, and the related factors of skin tear prevention and management among nurses. **Design:** A cross sectional convenience sampling method was used. **Methods:** One hundred and fifty one nurses were selected from participants in a medical centre, Hualian County, Taiwan. Structured questionnaires were used to collect the data. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA, Scheff's test, Pearson's correlation and stepwise regression analysis. **Result:** The rate of correct responses in the skin tears knowledge was 66.94%. Skin tear management behaviors showed average score was 65.00(SD±9.13). The correlation between skin tears knowledge, age, work experience and skin tears management behaviors was positive ($p<0.05$). Skin tears knowledge, age and work experience were significant predictors that three predictors explained 40% of total variance of skin tears management behaviors. **Conclusion:** These findings can assist managers to understand nurses knowledge and practice toward skin tear in order to arrange appropriate continuing education to improve the quality of skin care. **Ethical Consideration:** Data were collected after approval from the Tzu Chi university and hospital institutional review board.

B13 Discourse analysis of encouragement using Japanese healthcare related comic books

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As Henderson points out, communication skills are regarded as vital for nurses in order to establish mutual trust and a therapeutic and supportive relationship with patients. In this paper, speech act of encouragement is examined and explored since nurses need to encourage their patients though vigorous encouragement is not always recommended. Therefore, the purposes for this study are to examine the ways in which nurses use verbal encouragement with their patients, to analyze what kinds of function and politeness effect each verbal encouragement have towards patients, and to explore how encouragement should be provided effectively towards patients. The data, consisting of forty-one scenes elicited from healthcare-related comic books published from 1994 to 2007, were examined and analyzed as a discourse from three perspectives; 1) the contextual background of the communication, 2) the relationship with the patients, and 3) the patients response to the encouragement. The patients response was evaluated by the imposition of face-threatening acts, social distance, and relative power based on Politeness Theory, and by the degree of politeness effect based on Discourse Politeness Theory. As a result, the elicited encouragement utterances were categorized into ten types based on their functions; 1) cheering up, 2) relieving from anxiety, 3) voicing thoughts, 4) greetings, 5) offering assistance, 6) giving advice, 7) praising the patients good points, 8) relaying the offer of assistance from a family member, 9) empathizing and 10) joking. The functions of cheering up(80%), emphasizing (100%) and joking (100%) indicated high percentage of the positive politeness effect; while greetings (0%), and praising patients good points(33.3%) projected low possibility of the positive politeness effect. It is suggested that the utterance such as "You will be fine," or "You can do it," should be more effective than "Do your best," or "Make your efforts", for the communication of encouragement.

B14 Development the evaluation tool for fundamental assessment ability in breastfeeding scene

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Purpose. The tool that objectively evaluates for fundamental assessment ability in breastfeeding scene is developed, and the reliability and validity are examined. **Method.** 1.We consult for seven breastfeeding assessment tools and four breastfeeding experts, and focused on "Positioning", "Attachment", "Health of breast", which divided it into 11 elements. It was fundamental assessment elements in breastfeeding scene, and these would be assess with actual still picture. 2.We had a large collection of photographs and chose suitable one for 11elements. 3.The original questionnaire was consisted of 2 parts, open-question and closed-question. 4.The questionnaire was unsigned writing by oneself type, and included the IBCLC qualification, the ages, experience of supporting breastfeeding mother-baby , IBCLC of the presence of their offices. 5.We sent the questionnaires IBCLC, Midwives and Midwifery students and collected by mail. 6.Analyzed for data using SPSS 16.0 J ver.**Result.** Response rate were 17 IBCLC (54.8%), 57 midwives (87.7%), and 31 Midwifery students (77.5%). The assessment power was evaluated by three groups, therefore the IBCLC 42.9 ± 5.4 points (mean \pm SD), a significant difference was seen 0.1% respectively of the Midwives 35.3 ± 5.5 points and the Midwifery students 38.2 ± 5.5 points, however, no significant difference was seen between Midwives, points and Midwifery students, points in 5% level. Reliability was supported from a coefficient .78 of Kuder-Richardson formula. **Conclusion.**A part of problem was left in the validity though the tool that had been developed this time was able to obtain constant reliability, and was suggested the possibility to be able to use as a tool that evaluated fundamental assessment ability in breastfeeding scene.**Ethical consideration.**The approval of Kanazawa University medicine Ethical Review Board was obtained.

B15 Characteristic differences in nursing practice between Japan and Korea: From interviews with Japanese and Korean nurses who have worked and lived in both countries

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to describe the differences between nursing practice in Japan and those in South Korea, particularly regarding issues of professional work boundary and interpersonal communications.

Method: The participants were 5 Koreans and 1 Japanese with experience working and/or studying both in Japan and in South Korea. Semi-structured interviews were conducted individually regarding the nurses' professional work boundary and the styles of interpersonal communications with other professionals and clients/families. The data from researchers' observations on home care nursing in Korea were added. This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee of the School of Nursing, Chiba University, Japan.

Results: From the perspective of the participants and the researchers, the following differences emerged. 1) The range of Japanese nurses' work seemed larger than it was in Korea, where custodial care was mainly provided by families attending clients almost 24 hours a day. The nurses' role in Korea was more focused on providing assistance in medical care, for example, giving injections or receiving doctor instructions. 2) They did not provide assistance for issues involving client/family relationships. The decision-making regarding treatment and care was entrusted to families. 3) Communication with seniors in Korea was more respectful due to the Confucianism there; on the other hand, communications among colleagues was quite direct and open. The nurses' attitude to clients in Korea was educational/guiding rather than as equals, and clients/families tended to respect and trust nurses.

Conclusion: The differences between Japan and Korea are not solely attributed to the differences between cultures; some differences are due to differences in healthcare systems and historical background. Yet some findings were considered characteristic differences: Japanese nurses tend to cover a larger range of responsibilities, and are more proactively involved with families.

B16 Caries Risk and Retention of Sealant among Sealed Teeth in Mobile Dental Clinic , Songkhla Thailand

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Purpose: To describe relationship between caries and sealant retention. The study design was follow - up study from the day sealant was applied by dental nurse in mobile dental unit at school. Method: The examinations were done every 6 months over a period of 30 months among 206 first grade primary schoolchildren from 11 schools in 6 Contracting Unit of Primary care in Songkhla. The sealant retention was divided into three stages : full retention, partial retention and total loss of sealant. Result: The result showed that the loss of sealant retention was highest in first 6 months with 32.8%. Trend of sealant loss was decreased by time. The Percentage of sealant loss were 12.4, 13.8, 6.3 and 3.9 during the intervals 6-12, 12-18, 18-24 and 24-30 months, respectively. Caries risk of partial sealant retention teeth was 3 times higher than teeth with total loss of sealant. Whereas full sealant retention teeth presented 0.4 times of risk or 2.5 times of preventive effect against teeth with total loss of sealant. Conclusion: The result from this study was suggested an urgent need to improve effectiveness of sealant program both performance and monitoring system. Ethical consideration: Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed, along with review by IRB.

B17 Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of the Caregiver in Oral Health Care for Children aged 0-5 years by the Primary Health Service Unit, Ranot Hospital, Songkhla Province,Thailand

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Purpose : To study about the knowledge, attitude and behavior of the caregivers in caring for oral health of children aged 0-5 years in the area responsible for by the Primary Health Service Unit, Ranot Hospital. Methods : Descriptive research. 166 subjects were selected by random sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire tested for quality by three experts. The content validity was 0.86 and the reliability coefficient was 0.87. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics. Result : Most (48.2%) could give 2 correct answers about the causes of dental carries out of 5. 35.5 % knew only 2 out of 5 ways to prevent carries. Most (73.5%) knew about the usefulness of fluoride and 74.7% knew the characteristics of periodontal diseases but 51.2 % knew only 2 out of the 4 causes of the diseases. Most (83.1%) knew the age that their children should abstain from late night milk feeding. Concerning the attitude in oral health care, . Conclusions:Most subjects (51.8%) thought that milk teeth were as important as permanent teeth. 87.3% felt that dental carries had negative effects on other aspects of health. 60.2% felt alright in going to see the dentist. Most (83.7%) saw that it was necessary to see the dentist although they did not have a toothache and 88.6% disagreed with the saying that letting children sleep with the bottle in their mouth resulted in no bad effects The knowledge, attitude and behavior of the caretakers in caring for the oral health of children aged 0-5 years did not include all aspects. Hence, more research should be conducted so that the findings can be used in specifying the policies in public dental health service.Ethical consideration :Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed , along with review by IRB.

B18 Oral Health Promotion in Children Aged 0-5 years with Family and Community Participation Thailand: Action Research

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Purposes: To study and understand health care behavior in children aged 0-5 years at the family and community level, and to study the nature of participation in health promotion in children aged 0-5 years at the family and community level. Methods : Participatory action research. The subjects were 55 children aged 0-5 years and their caregiver selected by the purposive sampling method. The instruments used were interview form, focus group discussion frame, and observation form of which the content was analyzed for its validity. In the typological analysis of the information, the information was tested by methodological triangulation. Results: The results revealed that there were three factors influencing health care behavior in children aged 0-5 years at the family and community level, especially the oral hygiene care. 1) Family economic condition (Though the family income averaged 20,000-40,000 baht a year, expenses were also high.) 2) Media influence causing risks in dental carries in children in the community 3) The belief that there were two sets of teeth and so the permanent set would eventually replace the milk teeth, and also the elimination of their being annoyed by letting children have what they wanted. Conclusions: The types of participation in health care promotion in children aged 0-5 years at the family and community level were as follows 1) Participation in problem analysis and the expression of wanting to participate 2) Participation in planning at the stage of activity choosing 3) Participation in the planned activities 4) Participation in the evaluation. These were the types of participation starting from brainstorming, planning, implementing and evaluating with the desire to know how to correctly care for oral health of children since most children did not allow their teeth to be brushed or their gum cleaned.

B19 The effectiveness of dental health education at school in Kinniya in Trincomalee district,SriLanka

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to compare pre and post dental health education, and analyze the effectiveness of the education at schools in Trincomalee district, Sri Lanka. Method: The study was conducted for pre and post education during the period from March to July 2006. The target of this study was 192 students who agreed with our survey and was selected from total of 405 students in 4 different schools. They attended dental health education once. The survey conducted before the health education and few months after the education. Result: There are three different ethnic groups in Trincomalee district, namely Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim. This study was conducted with the students of primary and secondary schools of Muslim. Some dentists in Trincomalee have pointed out that dental problems among the Muslim is severe than other ethnic groups. The results show that after the dental education the number of students who use tooth brush greatly increased from 47.9% to 91.9%. Also the number of students who brush teeth after meal increased from 34.4% to 53.1%, and who brush before bed time increased from 43.8% to 87.8%. Conclusion: These results indicate that the health education had positive effects on the students dental knowledge. However, in one of the school we found only 16.1% of the students were using tooth brush even after the first dental health education. In brief, single health education program was not sufficient to change brushing practice of students. And it is recommendable for habitual dental practice by comprehensive health education with consideration of regional culture and ethnicity. Ethical consideration: The questionnaire had the approval by DPDHS and Zonal health education in Trincomalee district and was explained to the principal and the teachers. The class teacher explained our questionnaire to students and, the study was conducted without enforcement.

B20 The promotion of effective oral health behaviors among the elderly

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[Purpose] In a previous study, oral hygiene (cleaning teeth with dental floss and cleaning teeth after breakfast and before sleep), proper diet (infrequent intake of sweets, drinking tea and a well-balanced diet) and visiting a dentist were clarified as effective oral health behaviors (Sakashita, et al., 2008). In this study, we aim to find the factors which are effective promoters of health behaviors among the elderly.

[Method] The subjects consisted of 459 individuals 60 years and over. They were a) given a standardized interview with a questionnaire concerning awareness of oral problems and oral health behaviors (Sakashita, et al., 2008) and b) with the questionnaire about their attitude towards oral health which was classified into five possible responses, namely having 1) pro-active orientation towards oral health maintenance, 2) a resigned attitude towards oral health, 3) confidence in one's own oral health, 4) unsolved dental health problems, and 5) being responsive to advice about oral health (Ostuka et al., 2008). The data were analyzed using SPSS and Amos.

[Results] The covariance structure analysis revealed that the awareness of oral problems, and attitude of 1) pro-active orientation and 5) being responsive to advice significantly ($p<0.001-0.05$) promoted oral hygiene, while 2) a resigned attitude was a barrier ($GFI=.95$, $RMSEA=.04$). The multinomial logistic regression revealed that 3) confidence($p<0.001$) was the factor promoting of visiting for dental check-ups, while the awareness of oral problem($p<0.05$) and 2) a resigned attitude ($p<0.05$) were the barriers. No significant factor was related to proper diet.

[Conclusion] The factors to promote or obstruct oral hygiene and visiting a dentist were founded

[Ethical consideration] Human subjects' approval was received from the institutional review board of the University. Informed consent was solicited and granted by the participants of the research.

B21 The mental health support of the nurse new face by the collaboration of a clinical / educational institution / clinical psychologist

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[Purpose] This study is aim at examining an effect by the collaboration with a clinical and the educational institution and clinical psychologist in the mental support of the nurse new face.

[Method] The contents of the mental health support are "Mental health workshop" by the clinical psychologist, "consultation" by new face,"personal interview"by the clinical nursing educator. The teacher of the nursing school participated in "consultation" as an adviser. The data are collected by questionnaires at the time of the mental programs. The data was analyzed qualitatively about an effect of the mental health support. The answer rate of the questionnaire was 94.8%.

[Ethical consideration] The questionnaire was unsigned and treated it with do not identify an individual. I explained these orally and obtained its consent.

[Results] The effect of each mental health support: 1)The effect of "Mental health workshop" by the clinical psychologist were [I was able to catch my situation objectively] [It was an opportunity to think about mental health] This support was able to make an opportunity to face self by utilizing the objective evaluation standard. 2)The effect of "consultation" by new face were [An opportunity to be able to talk about slowly] [Sympathy] [A feeling becomes comfortable] [Feel relieved] Because the teacher of the educational institution participated, they were able to talk in peace.3)The effect of "personal interview" by the clinical nursing educator were [I told the thought that I can say for nobody honestly] [I noticed my thought that I did not notice]. She could listen to an each person's mind in detail.

[Conclusion] The mental health support of the nurse new face by the collaboration of a clinical /educational institution / clinical psychologist had each characteristic.

B22 Psychological Conflict and Professional Competency of Nurses at Psychiatric Ward

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Objectives: This study aims to clarify the actual picture of "psychological conflict and meaningful feel of nursing at psychiatric ward" that left psychiatric nurses impression through their nursing experiences, by analyzing the contents of their description, and to consider its relation with nurses' professional competency. **Method:** The questionnaire survey was conducted on 449 nurses working for 3 psychiatric hospitals with over 300 beds held on 2007 in Japan. The questionnaire was prepared with reference to the professional competency survey sheet created in "Higher Education and Graduate Employment in Europe" (Yoshimoto, 2001). SPSS12.0J was used for statistical processing, and analysis was based on descriptive statistics. **Ethical consideration:** Consent was obtained from the participants who were informed that participation was voluntary. **Results:** Free descriptive answers on "psychological conflict" and "meaningful feel of nursing" were divided into analytical units, and analyzed using a qualitatively inductive approach. The number of valid responses was 266 (RR: 78.0%). 51 responses contained free descriptive answers. For "psychological conflict", there were some descriptions on inner conflict, such as handling the violence by patients and the rejective patients, dealing with families, and difference of policies against other staff members. Regarding "meaningful feel of nursing", the solution of psychological conflict and the raison d'être of themselves were extracted; examples of the former include developing human relationship with non-communicating patients, supporting social rehabilitation, and obtaining cooperation of families. **Discussion:** Analytical results revealed that the two seemingly different cases, psychological conflict and meaningful feel of nursing, were actually interacting. Some unique characteristics of psychiatric nursing lie on a situation where nurses may find difficult to autonomously come to terms with their feelings over psychological conflicts such as patients' violence. New nurses particularly tend to retain the conflict without solution, although trying to handle it as an issue of the entire nursing team.

B23 Examination of a cognitive model of stress, burnout and intention to resign in nurses

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[Purpose] The present study examined the influence of cognitive biases in stress, burnout and intention to resign in nurses, and aimed at building a recognition model that had medium variable to cognitive biases in the relationship of stress and burnout.[Method] Nurses (n=336, male 27, female 309) who worked at 3 acute-care hospitals and whose clinical experience was equal to or less than 5 years were asked to complete a questionnaire that measured burnout (Maslach Burnout Inventory:MBI), job stressors (Nursing Job Stressor Scale:NJSS), automatic thoughts (Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire-Revised: ATQ-R), irrational beliefs (Japanese Irrational Belief Test:JIBT-20) and whether or not they had an intention to resign.[Result] At first, automatic thoughts were classified into "negative automatic thoughts" and "positive automatic thoughts," then, "irrational beliefs," "negative automatic thoughts", and "positive automatic thoughts" were classified into a high or low group. The ones who were high on "irrational beliefs" and "negative automatic thoughts" had increased scores of stress and burnout, and high on "positive automatic thoughts" had lower scores of stress and burnout. These results led to a structural equation model of " job stressors" leading to "cognitive biases," and "cognitive biases" leading to "burnout" (GFI=0.80 ,AGFI=0.73).The stronger the intention to resign is, the higher the scores of "stress" and "burnout" are, as well as "avoidance of problems," "dependence," and "negative automatic thoughts." [Conclusion] For preventing burnout of nurses, it was suggested that replacing irrationals belief by rationals belief, as well as replacing negative automatic thoughts by positive automatic thoughts, would prevent stress and burnout of nurses, and reduce intention to resign.[Ethical considerations]The research protocol was approved by the Hiroshima University Ethics Committee. With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained and consent from was received from each subjects.

B24 What is necessary for nurses to prevent patient violence in psychiatric wards?

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Purpose: A study was conducted to document actions taken by psychiatric nurses to prevent patient violence.

Methods: Between April and June 2008, questionnaires were used to collect data from 1852 psychiatric nurses working in 22 hospitals in Japan. The questions ascertained age, years of experience, hospital violence prevention policy, and actions to prevent violence.

Results: Nine hundred five nurses responded. Their average age and experience (\pm standard deviation, SD) was $40.1(\pm 10.9)$ and $17.0(\pm 10.9)$ years, respectively. With regard to the policy for violence prevention at their hospitals, 31.6% of nurses stated there was such a policy, 22.1% stated that no policy existed, and 46.3% did not know. Actions to prevent violence were taken by highly experienced nurses, rather than novices ($p < .05$). Care requiring close body contact was done by more than one nurse in 90.5% of cases, sharp objects such as scissors were placed on the side of the nurse away from the patient in 90.5%, the door was left open when a nurse was in a private room alone with a patient in 89.6%, an emergency escape route was always secured in 85.0%, shoes that are not shed even when running were used in 73.5%, violence risk assessment was done in 52.4%, and local police contact details were known by 42.9%.

Conclusions: It is necessary for nurses to know hospital policy for violence prevention, and to promote the education of novice nurses. Violence risk assessment is necessary, focusing on the risk associated with specific diseases.

Ethical considerations: The study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of Iwate Prefectural University, Japan, and the letter of request sent to each subject included the objectives of the study, as well as the ethical considerations, stating clearly that return of the questionnaire indicated consent.

B25 A study of factors associated with intentions to leave among newly graduated nurses in Japan

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PURPOSE: The early resignation of newly graduated nurses (NGNs) is currently an issue of concern among hospitals in Japan. This study aimed to examine the factors associated with intentions to leave among NGNs. **METHOD:** Approval for this study was obtained from the institutional ethics committee at the University of Tsukuba. We distributed anonymous self-administered questionnaires to all the NGNs ($n=567$) in nine advanced treatment hospitals on two separate occasions (Time 1 and Time 2). The questionnaire items addressed individual attributes, employment characteristics, organizational characteristics, and subjective health, and also included the 22-item Job Content Questionnaire regarding job stressors, a scale of intentions to leave, and a novel 21-item job readiness scale. After eliminating incomplete data and one hospital that had distribution problems, we used the data from 301 NGNs who had participated in both questionnaire instances (the final response rate was 53%). To investigate the factors associated with intentions to leave, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was performed. **RESULT:** The results showed that while psychological distress was a more important predictor than cumulative fatigue in the cross-sectional survey (Time 1), cumulative fatigue was a more important predictor in the longitudinal survey (Time 2). Among the job stressors, coworker support was consistently a particularly important predictor, while supervisor support was a more important predictor at Time 1. "Being personally suited for nursing work," which was one of the job-readiness sub-scales, was found to independently and consistently influence intentions to leave. The full multiple-regression model explained 55% of the variance in intentions to leave at Time 1 and 51% at Time 2. **CONCLUSION:** Our findings revealed the predictors of intentions to leave among NGNs early in their careers in Japan. These results can be of significant help for hospital employers to understand ways to improve their management style to benefit NGNs.

B26 The Relationship between Job Environment and Intention to Quit among Nurses

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to discover if changing nurses' working environment would impact their performance. We also wanted to examine the relationship between job environment and intention to quit. Method: 206 floor nurses aged 24 to 39 completed a questionnaire. We asked these nurses to answer freely to the question, "How would you change your working environment to improve patient care." We added to Intention to Quit Scale. Result: Answers contained 8 elements. For example, "Our workplace has an atmosphere where I can speak freely." Factor analytic results If the 8 elements had one factor structure. Cronbach's α coefficient was 0.83.(It showed high reliability in the scale.)The 8 elements were named Nursing Job Environment Scale. The correlation coefficient of Job Environment and Intention to Quit was low. As a result of Structural equation modeling, the conformity degree of a model pulled a pass from Job Environment to Intention to Quit was low, too. Conclusion: We found that floor nurses would like to change their working environment to improve patient care. We created a scale to demonstrate this and named it the "Nursing Job Environment Scale". We also found that Job Environment does not have an influence on Intention to Quit directly. Ethical consideration: This study was approved in an Ethical Review Board in the hospital. Subjects received explanation of the purpose of this study and participated of their own free will and anonymously. Used personal data was disposed of with a shredder at the end of the study.

B27 Comparison of the Minimum Cost, Satisfaction and Nursing Production between New and Traditional Shift Management Eye, Ear, and Nose Ward of Songkhla Hospital, Thailand

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Purpose ; To comparison of the minimum cost, level of satisfaction and nursing production between new and traditional shift management in the Eye, Ear, and Nose Department of Songkhla Hospital, Thailand Methods : Action research design The target population of this developmental research on a was 27 nursing officials during a one year period (2007-2008). The instruments were personal data records, expenses records, nursing production records, and satisfaction records. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was 0.95. The data were analyzed with descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), and paired t-test.Results : The results revealed that the cost of the new shift management (an average of 2203 USD) was lower than that of the traditional one (an average of 2607 USD). The nursing production of the new shift management (67.8 percent) and that of the traditional shift management (67.0 percent) were almost the same. When statistically tested, it was found that the new and the traditional shift management were significantly different at 0.05 while nursing production of the two types of shift management was not significantly different. Eighty-five percent of the nursing officials were satisfied with the new shift management.Conclusions: Nursing administrators need to change their approach to personnel management to be in accord with the current economic crisis. Utilizing the nursing management evaluation is, therefore, important in that it could show how efficient their management is.Ethical consideration :Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed , along with review by IRB.

B28 Nurses' perception of "management by objectives"

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to identify nurses' perception of "management by objectives" in a Japanese hospital.

[Method] A structured self-administered questionnaire was used to gather perceptions of staff nurses (n=104) at one acute hospital, which started using management by objectives from 2003.

[Results] All the nurses were female. They ranged in experience at the hospital from 1 year to 16 years with an average of 6.3 years. About 60% of the nurses thought that management by objectives was necessary to work at the hospital. The purposes of using it were to understand the achievement of their responsibilities (51.0%) and to actualize their personal growth (44.2). Nearly half of nurses (42.3%) responded that they used it because the department of nursing told them to do so. Only a few nurses responded that the purpose was to contribute goal setting by hospital and the department of nursing (7.7%) and to activate nursing care at their units (18.3%). Nurses who had high score on the self education ability scale and had a strong desire for self growth significantly recognized that management by objectives were useful for their career development. Younger nurses (median 27years old) respond that it was useful and necessary for their career development.

[Conclusion] In Japan, many hospitals are using management by objectives to facilitate career development. Studies indicated that it was useful to increase organizational commitment and to improve nurses' job satisfaction. However, this study indicated that it is not suitable for all nurses. It is necessary to consider not only how to use management by objectives but also who should be used with.

[Ethical consideration] Ethical approval was obtained from the college ethics review committee and ethical considerations were explained on the questionnaire.

B29 Recognition of Off-the-Job-Training and its evaluation of clinical nurses.

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is to clarify the recognition of Off-JT and its evaluation of nurses, head nurses and educational nurses who work for hospitals with 300 beds or more. In this study, Off-JT refers to a method of in-service education and education to the nurses outside a ward.

[Method] The questionnaire survey was carried out on the nurses. The Data were analyzed by ANOVA and the multiple comparisons.

[Result] Of the 1457 questionnaires sent to institutions of consent, 794 replies were received(response rate=54.5%),of which 753 replies (valid rate=94.8%) were analyzed.Recognition of the importance of Off-JT and the purpose of evaluation of the head nurses and the educational nurses were high and there was no difference between the average scores. But those of the staff nurses were lower than that of both. This was due to the fact that the head nurses and the educational nurses understood about the importance of Off-JT and the purpose of evaluation, because they played a main part in the program of Off-JT and its evaluation. However the staff nurses participated in Off-JT and its evaluation at the request of the head nurses. In addition, I considered that the needs of the participant were not reflected by the plan of Off-JT, and the purpose of the evaluation was not clearly conveyed.

[Conclusion] The recognition of Off-JT and its evaluation of the staff nurses were lower than that of the head nurses and the educational nurses.From the above, the following proposal was suggested. 1) conveying the reason for the plan of Off-JT before Off-JT participation and planning an incentive, 2) conveying the purpose of the evaluation and promoting independent participation in the evaluation.

[Ethical consideration] The ethic examination of the position institution was taken. It was explained in writing that the responses to this survey were based on voluntary participation.

B30 Relationship between ethical problems and job satisfaction of nurses

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Niigata College of Nursing

Objectives: The objective of this study is to investigate relationship between ethical problems in hospitals and job satisfaction of the nurses, in order to identify measures that can be taken by nurses and the hospitals to improve the satisfaction.

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted on 1,746 ward nurses in October and November 2007 in Japan. The investigated items included: nurse characteristics, summary of the hospital facility environment, ethical problems in nursing practice, responses to ethical problems, job satisfaction. Data was analyzed statistically.

To meet ethics requirement, the study was performed after obtaining approval from Niigata College of Nursing, Institutional Review Board.

Results: Average score of job satisfaction was 144.5 points ($SD=26.8$) and correlation between job satisfaction and other factors was as follows. Post of the nurses: the higher the post was, the higher the job satisfaction was, with significant difference ($p<0.001$). General knowledge on ethical problems: the nurses having much knowledge felt higher satisfaction ($p<0.001$).

Scale of the hospital: the nurses working for small hospitals felt lower satisfaction with significant difference ($p<0.001$). Presence of Institutional Review Board or any system to study ethical problems: nurses working for hospitals with Institutional Review Board showed higher satisfaction than those working for hospitals without it ($p<0.001$).

The more the nurses experienced ethical problems, the lower the satisfaction they felt ($n=878$, $r=-0.235^{**}$, $p=0.000$). The higher the percentage of ethical problems that were solved was, the higher the job satisfaction was ($n=623$, $r=0.210^{**}$, $p=0.000$).

Conclusion: It became clear that more the nurses experienced ethical problems, the lower their job satisfaction was, and that the higher the percentage of ethical problems that were solved was, the higher their satisfaction was. This result suggests it is necessary to build problem solving ability in nurses, and to establish a problem solving system in hospitals.

B31 Identifying Job Stressor among Japanese Midwives Working in Hospitals: Predictors of Burnout

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PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to investigate the level of burnout among Japanese midwives working in hospitals and to determine potential demographic and job related factors that may be associated with burnout.

METHODS: This research was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo.

From February to March of 2005, we conducted a quantitative cross-sectional survey by anonymous self-administered questionnaire in 839 midwives working in the obstetric departments of 72 hospitals in Japan. The questionnaires included socio-demographics, characteristics of midwife work experience, workplace features and a novel 69-items job stress questions.

Factor analysis of the job stress questions extracted 11-subscales. Burnout was assessed by Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). In order to determine the relationship between MBI subscales and job stress, multiple regression analysis were used.

RESULTS: The response rate was 87.2%. In order to conduct statistical analysis, appropriate data from 708 respondents were used. The average age was 35.2 years. The average of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and sense of reduced personal accomplishment, which were MBI subscales, were 15.67 ± 4.50 , 11.89 ± 4.32 and 20.61 ± 4.30 , respectively. Among the job stress factors, especially excessive workload, poor co-worker support, and poor midwives-obstetricians collaboration and communication were important predictors of emotional exhaustion/depersonalization consistently.

CONCLUSION: In comparison with the results of previous studies examining nurse burnout, emotional exhaustion and depersonalization were at the same level or lower. Although causality cannot be confirmed, it was indicated that there are relationships between burnout and job strains. These findings suggest that the effective strategy for midwives burnout is to develop educational and supportive systems; to reduce quantitative work burden, to obtain their supportive feelings from colleagues and supervisors, and to improve midwives-obstetricians collaboration and their communication skills.

B32 Nurse burnout research throughout the last 10 years in Korea

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Purpose: This study was done to identify the current status of burnout research for Korean nurses and to suggest the future research directions. **Method:** Fifty two studies submitted or published between 1998 and 2007 were selected using keywords as "nurse and burnout" from the database provided by National Library of Korea and Korea Education and Research Information Service. All studies were written in Korean. Analysis was done using the guideline by both authors. **Results:** The number of studies has been increasing since 2003. 82.7% of studies were master thesis unpublished in the nursing journals. All studies were cross-sectional and therefore did not allow causal inference. A longitudinal study and intervention study has not been tried yet. Hospital nurses were most common subjects (21 studies). 8 studies were for oncology nurses and 5 studies were psychiatric nurses. Most frequently used burnout measurement instrument was the tool developed by Pines et al.(1981) and Maslach Burnout Inventory which is most well-known global instrument was used in only 6 studies. 55.7% of studies reported the average burnout score as higher than middle level. Among individual factor, significant variables on burnout were age, position, work experience, coping and personality. Some of job factor such as shift work, workloads, job stress, and organizational commitment were significantly related to burnout. There was very little explanation about the influence of organizational factor analyzed by unit or institution level. **Conclusion:** It is well recognized that burnout is very strong influencing factor on nurse turnover and nurse health. In Korea, the next phase of nurse burnout research needs to consider the measurement tool selection for the international comparison and longitudinal design to find more specific causal relationship. It is suggested that organizational factor must be incorporated to individual factor in the data analysis method and developing the burnout prevention program.

B33 Factors affecting job satisfaction and attitudes toward management: Comparison among occupations in a hospitals

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Key words: hospital staffs, job satisfaction, comparison by occupations, management

Purpose:The purpose of this study was to investigate factors related to job satisfaction and the working environment of a hospital.

Method: A questionnaire concerning hospital staff job satisfaction (HSJS) and attitude toward hospital management (AHM) was distributed to the entire 800-member staff of the general hospital in Nagaoka. The questionnaire included 53 items related to AHM and HSJS and demographic variables (Cronbach α 0.6~0.9). The items were divided into nine categories: 1, job satisfaction; 2, appropriate relationship with one's superior; 3, clarity of evaluation system; 4, evaluation of management ideas and policy; 5, staff efforts to achieve management ideas; 6, staff ability to work independently; 7, hospital concept and the transmission of administrative goals; 8, atmosphere recognizing of autonomy; and 9, cooperation with others in the workplace. **Analysis:** Comparison (by one-way ANOVA) of job satisfaction in each of the nine categories above, according to each of 10 different hospital staff occupations. The level of significance was set to <0.05 . Statistical work was conducted by using SPSS ver.17.0j for Windows.

Results: Subject: Questionnaires were returned by 728 participants (87.6%). Average age was 38.4. Five hundred and four of the respondents were female (79.1%). Nurses, the largest population, numbered 400(54.9%). Comparison with job satisfaction among occupations : The highest score,representing greatest job satisfaction, among 10 occupations in hospital was physicians (11.68 ± 2.23). The second highest was PT/OT(10.29 ± 2.00). Nurses were the fifth (9.20 ± 2.40). The lowest one was clerks (8.12 ± 2.15). Most significant factor affecting job satisfaction of nine(9) categories : Evaluation system clarity was the most significant factor for nurses.

Conclusion: Physicians were the occupation of highest job satisfaction and the lowest was clerks. Nurses'job satisfaction were fifth among 10 occupations. Each occupation had their own specific factors.

B34 Study on physical activity in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) evaluated by daily number of steps.

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<Purpose>

The purpose of this study is to clarify the change of physical activity evaluated by daily number of steps.

<Methods>

The subjects were 13 patients with type 2 DM(5 men and 8 women)who have participated in the health class . The average age of the subjects was 62.2 ± 8.8 years. Based on all the number of steps for the first year of each patient, T score of each patient was computed by using the average number of steps and standard deviation (SD)to evaluate the physical activity for the patients.The target of the health class was to participate in the walking event in October every year. The time course of the average T score was examined at 7 points that is, the beginning month at the first year, September at the first year just before the walking event, November at the first year just after the walking event, the period of winter at the first year, the beginning month at the second year, September at the second year, and November at the second year.

<Results>

There were significant differences among 7 points. The T score of November at the first year, at the second year, or winter time was significantly lower than that of the beginning month at the first year. The T score of the beginning month at the first year, September at the first year, or second year was significantly higher than that of winter time.

<Conclusion>

After the walking event, T score decreased and just before the walking event, T score increased.It is thought that the walking event may influence the exercise habit of the patients and the decreasing T score in winter is due to much snow in our district.

<Ethical consideration>

This study was proved by the Committee for Medical Ethics of Hirosaki University and the patients gave informed consent.

B35 Oral health behaviors, oral health conditions, and subjective masticatory function in patients with type 2 diabetes in Japan

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[Purpose]Periodontal Disease (PD) is the sixth complication of diabetes. Caring for the patients with type 2 diabetes (PT2D) to prevent diabetes-related PD complications (DPDC) is one of the important nursing interventions. The purpose of the study was to describe the status of oral health behaviors (OHB), oral health conditions (OHC), and subjective masticatory function (SMF) of PT2D. [Methods]We recruited twenty-seven PT2D and interviewed them about SMF with Food Intake Questionnaire of which validity and reliability were already confirmed, and OHB quoting from The Survey of Dental Diseases (2005) by Ministry of Health Japan. Using the school dental examination methods, we observed their OHC and classified into two groups, "clean group (CG)" and "dirty group (DG)". Values were expressed in mean \pm SD. For statistical analysis, we used SPSS 14.0. [Results]The mean age was 61.6 ± 8.9 . The mean HbA1c level in CG was 9.3 ± 2.8 % and DG was 7.7 ± 1.7 % ($p = 0.092$). About OHB, all PT2D brushed their teeth. But the rate of brushing the marginal gingival area to prevent DPDC was significantly high in CG($p = 0.039$). Regarding OHC, 17 (63%) patients were in CG and 10 (37%) in DG. Only 29.6% patients in CG used interdental brushes and 7.4% used dental flosses. The number of existing teeth in CG was 21.6 ± 9.3 , and that in DG was 12.0 ± 7.5 ($p = 0.008$). The SMF level in CG was 96.0 ± 8.5 , and those in DG was 83.0 ± 20.2 ($p = 0.078$). Patients in CG were able to eat greater variety of food than those in DG. Acquiring the knowledge of OHB had significant relations with interdental cleaning ($p = 0.026$). [Conclusions] PT2D with brushing the marginal gingival area having better OHB had better OHC and SMF. We should include the education of better OHB in caring of PT2D. [Ethical Consideration] Approval was obtained from all institutional review boards associated with the study.

B36 Discontinued Consulting Behavior of Patients with Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus in an area having Less-Number of Health Service Facilities

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Purpose: To clarify discontinued consulting behavior of type-2 diabetes patients living in an area having less-number of health service facilities. Method: Data were obtained from 10 type-2 diabetes patients by using a structured or semi-structured interview. Ethical Consideration: A written informed consent was acquired from all patients who agreed to participate to the study. The Ethical Review Board of the institute approved the study. Results: 1) Reasons why discontinued consulting a doctor were ; (1) work or community activity was more prioritized,(2) not able to pay for consulting,(3) no will to consult a doctor, and (4) felt troublesome to consulting. 2) In terms of difficulty in consulting a doctor regularly, the following responses were obtained ; no problem at all, no problem because of being able to reserve the consulting day, never have skipped the consulting day, and hesitated to request the day-off of work to consult a doctor. 3) Reasons why restarted consulting were; running out of medication (including insulin), changing for the worse of physical condition, and enabling the inconvenient consulting days to reorganize. 4) What patients perceived about diabetes were; I don't understand well, complications never happen to me, complications are dreadful, and I want to keep days without complications. Discussion and Conclusion: Patients stopped consulting a doctor when they had higher priorities than going to clinic. This seems because of insufficient level of diabetes knowledge and underestimating the possibility to have the diabetes complications in the future. It is important to provide diabetes knowledge according to what patients perceived about diabetes, what makes them feel fear, and how they handle their inconvenience for consulting.

B37 Group effects of health education program with group dynamics approach in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM)

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<Purpose>The health education program contains an experiential exercise program, a cognitive behavior therapy and a group dynamics approach. In this study we examined the effectiveness of group dynamics and the difference of group effects by the level of an emotional burden in patients with type 2 DM.

<Methods>The subjects were 15 patients with type 2 DM (5 men and 10 women, the average age: 65.3 ± 6.3 years) admitted an exercise by the doctors, and they participated in health education program once a month from June 2008 to November 2008. Group effects were assessed using the scale of group cohesiveness and a part of a the scale for encounter group member's individual experience in groups. An emotional burden of DM was estimated by Problem Area In Diabetes (PAID).

<Results>The group cohesiveness scores significantly correlated with the scores of *I can get a relief*, *I can get a sense of unity*, and *I can have a hope* after the intervention of group dynamics, though it did not significantly correlate before the intervention. We divided the patients into two groups according to the score of PAID, that is high score group (HG; n=8) and the low score group (LG; n=7). The score of group cohesiveness significantly increased in LG and decreased in HG after the intervention. Regarding the item of *I can get a relief*, the score increased in LG and it slightly decreased in HG.

<Conclusion>These findings suggest that group cohesiveness have influenced in self-help group effects. The patients who have a feeling of burden accompanying medical treatment for DM may suffer from psychological pain by comparison with another person.

<Ethical consideration>The protocol of this study was approved by the Committee for Medical Ethics of our institution and the patients gave informed consent.

B38 Effects of health education program for emotional state in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM)

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<Purpose> The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of health education program including an exercise program, a cognitive behavior therapy and a group dynamic approach for the emotional state influenced by the level of blood sugar control in patients with type 2 DM.

<Methods> The subjects were 28 patients with type 2 DM (8 men and 20 women, the average age : 62.5 ±11.2 years), participated in health education program once a month from June to November in 2007 and 2008. The program consisted of physical exercise(1.5 hour), group work(1 hour) contained setting a target and increasing a group cohesiveness, and self-monitoring. We measured HbA1c and the Profile of Mood Status (POMS) and the subjects were divided into two groups by the levels of HbA1c, that is high level group(HG: HbA1c>7.2%) and low level group (LG: HbA1c<7.2%). The changes of POMS scores between HG and LG were analyzed by two-way repeated-measure ANOVA.

<Results> The scores of Tension / Anxiety (T-A) and Anger / Hostility(A-H) became significantly lower in HG than LG, and the scores of Total Mood Disturbance (TMD) score also became significantly lower in HG than LG.

<Conclusion> In this study, we showed that the subjects who had poor state of HbA1c improved the negative mood by their participating in health education program, suggesting that doing exercise and communication with group members contributes to improve the negative mood.

<Ethical consideration> The protocol of this study was approved by the Committee for Medical Ethics of our institution and the patients gave informed consent.

B39 Factors and process is of bringing motivation and maintaining changed behavior of people with Type 2 diabetes.

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<Purpose> The purpose of this study is to identify why and how people with Type 2 diabetes change and maintain modified behavior. <Methods> A grounded theory approach was selected. Theoretical sampling and unstructured interviews were conducted on people with Type 2 diabetes. Interview records were qualitatively analyzed and the validity of categories obtained was assessed throughout this study. <Ethical consideration> With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained and consent from was received from each subjects. <Results> Twenty-one subjects participated. "A process of unstabilizing and reconstructing self-image" was generated to explain this research question.

This process included 5 core categories: "self-image", "incongruous self-image", "reaction to stabilize incongruous self-image", "positioning" and "balanced self-image". Subjects diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes experienced a "sense of incongruity against their own "self-image". Motivating and maintaining changed behavior in these subjects resulted in a "reaction to stabilize incongruous self-image". Through this trial and error process, subjects found that they were supported and wanted to respond and position themselves into relation with others, which is termed "positioning". Through this process they acquired a "balanced self-image". In maintaining changed behavior "gratitude to those who support them" and a "feeling of oneness with those who support them" were observed, which consequently enforced the self-management of subjects. <Conclusions> In people with type 2 diabetes a feeling of "incongruous self-image" is required to motivate behavior change and achieve "positioning" in relationships with others. It is important to support reconstructing self-image in the process of changing the behavior of people with Type 2 diabetes.

B40 Japanese nurse administrators perceptions of barriers to research utilization in nursing practices

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Purpose: Integration of research into nursing practice is necessary for the delivery of high-quality nursing care. Although the leadership of nurse administrators has been identified as important for promotion of research utilization, few attempts have been made to identify factors that interfere with nursing practice in Japan. The purpose of this study was to clarify barriers to research utilization in nursing practice from the view point of Japanese nurse administrators.

Methods: Questionnaires were mailed to 722 nurse administrators who were attached to hospitals with more than 400 beds in Japan.

Results: The questionnaire was returned by 136 nurse administrators (18.8%). The main barriers to research utilization identified by the respondents were a lack of understanding of research published in a foreign language (87.5%), lack of sufficient time on the job to implement new ideas (73.5%), lack of replication of the research (63.2%), lack of time for nurses to read details of research (54.4%), and perceived incapability of nurses to evaluate research quality (52.9%). The lowest-rated barrier was nurses unawareness of research (5.9%). From the viewpoint of individual factors, the main barriers to research utilization were items that were related to research ($M=2.63$, $SD=0.57$).

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that a complex array of barriers exist, but that the foremost barriers are related to research within the nursing work environment. Therefore it is necessary for Japanese nurses to improve their foreign language skills, create time to implement change, and empower them to evaluate their nursing practices. These findings are discussed in the context of Japanese healthcare.

Ethical consideration: This study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Yamagata University, Japan. The purpose of the study was explained to all participants in a covering letter, and permission for data collection was obtained from all participants.

B41 What are delegatable tasks? A result from motion analysis of tracheal suctioning

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[Purpose] Caring for children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMIDS) with medical devices could be a major burden for the family members. Some family members fall into burnout syndrome and their children have to stay special need institution longer, separating from their family regardless of their intension. In 2005, Japanese Nursing Association produced a manual about provision of limited medical care for teachers at special need schools, and actually authorized teachers to do suctioning for children with endo tracheal tubes. Limited to do suctioning up to pharynx area by this manual, however, the special school teachers are struggling to provide efficient suctioning for their students. Focusing on tracheal suctioning, this research aims to extract techniques of experienced nurses for safe delegation. [Method] The movements of four nurses in two institutions were video-taped and verbalized as they provide suctioning techniques. ICNPR[®] version 1.0 was referred for word selection. The verbalized data was categorized according to content similarity. As for ethical consideration, written agreement form was obtained before research commencement.[Result] 311 motion was found. Five inter-related themes were subdivided and then named: Assessment, Provision of nursing techniques, Fundamental knowledge as a professional, Nursing Management, and Education. There are three levels of medical cares which are: need to be provided by licensed nurses due to the laws, require training beforehand of care provision, and do not require any education that is already provided as activity of daily living at home-settings. [Conclusion] This standard might help nurses to decide if the medical care is delegatable to the teachers at special need schools. Consequently, it will increase the amount of manpower due to the increase of accessible people around children with SMIDS, in addition to protection of professional identity of nurses at special need schools.

B42 Evaluation of appropriate sites for intramuscular injection in the deltoid muscle

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Purpose: The site of 3 fingers' breadth(3FB) below the acromion that is often used for an intramuscular injection site in the deltoid might be affected by two variables, the thickness of the fingers and the distance between the acromion and the running level of the axillary nerve. So, the present study was carried out to re-evaluate appropriate sites for intramuscular injection in the deltoid.
Methods: We measured the thickness of the fingers of living persons. And we examined the pectoral girdle, the shape of the deltoid and the level of the axillary nerve running horizontally around the surgical neck of the humerus beneath in four cadavers of medical dissection course.
Results: 3FB at the distal interphalangeal joint (3FB-DIP) was 5.1 ± 0.4 cm in males, and 4.4 ± 0.3 cm in females. 3FB at the proximal interphalangeal joint (3FB-PIP) was 5.7 ± 0.4 cm in males, and 5.0 ± 0.3 cm in females. Both 3FB-DIP and 3FB-PIP showed positive correlation with the height. In the deltoid, although the shape varies among the cadavers, the distance between the acromion and the horizontally running level of the axillary nerve was about around 5cm.
Discussion: These data show that the site determined by 3FB below the acromion is very close to the axillary nerves beneath the deltoid. Thus, the method to determine the intramuscular injection site in the deltoid using finger breadth may involve risk of damaging the axillary nerve.
Ethical Consideration: The protocol for this study is based on the agreement of the deceased before life and the agreement of the body donation from the family, and this study did not include any specific issue that had needed to approve by ethical committee. The present work conformed to the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki that was revised in Edinburgh in 2000.

B43 Fundamental research for estimating sleep depth using heart rate variability data.

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< PURPOSE > To assess the effects of nursing intervention for sleep, observational method, which is not very suitable for assessing sleep depth and sleep cycle, is mainly used. An evaluation of the quality of sleep, however, requires data concerning sleep depth and cycle. To solve this problem, this fundamental research study aimed to develop a sleep assessment tool with which nurses can objectively and easily evaluate sleep status.

< METHODS > To investigate the relationship between sleep stages and power spectral indexes of heart rate variability (HRV), PSG and electrocardiography data were collected synchronously from 10 healthy women in a laboratory. The HRV was analyzed using MemCalc software (GMS Co.) and calculated at 4 frequency band powers (VLF: -0.04Hz; LF: 0.04-0.15Hz; HF: 0.15-0.4Hz; VHF: 0.4-0.5Hz). Relationships between sleep stages and power spectral densities were analyzed.

< RESULTS > The ratio of HF value to the total band power (TF) value (HF/TF) showed the strongest changes corresponding to sleep stages. A simple algorithm was devised for estimating the sleep stages and cycles based on the changes of the HF/TF value during a night. The method uses the HF/TF as a main index to categorize sleep status into 3 depths: light, deep, and REM sleep. The range of epoch-by-epoch agreement rate with the sleep stages as determined by PSG and the developed method was from 32 to 72 %.

< CONCLUSION > The developed method was expected to be able to estimate depth and cycle of sleep though further investigations which improved accuracy are necessary.

< ETHICAL CONSIDERATION > The study was approved by the human investigation committee of Nagano College of Nursing.

B44 Validity test of the bedridden elderly buttocks model

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'Purpose' Bedridden elderly patients are vulnerable to pressure ulcer because they have difficulty in changing their posture by themselves. While support surface(SF) are recommended, no selection criteria have been defined. Therefore, we have developed a model based on measurements of the buttocks of bedridden elderly people. We employed a resin model of the female pelvis as a base, and used polyurethane gel and films for soft tissues and skin. The purpose of this study was to validate this model and quantitatively evaluate the Immersion (IM), envelopment (EP), and change in areas of contact over time (CAC) with respect to the SF. 'Method' We quantitatively evaluated the IM and EP in terms of the distance to which the model sank into the mattress, contact area(CA), and maximum pressure(MP). Air mattresses with varying internal pressures of 25, 29, and 33 mmHg, and three types of urethane foam (low resiliency, polyether, and high resiliency) were used. We compared the average of measurements for the three varying pressure and resiliency levels. We then inflated and deflated the air mattress so that different sites of the model contacted the mattress, and measured the contact area and maximum pressure(MP). CA and MP were monitored. This research obtained the approval of the Ethics Committee. 'Result' With regard to the IM and EP of the model, the distance and CA significantly decreased with an increase in the IP and hardness of urethane. Similarly, the MP increased significantly with an increase in the IP hardness urethane. When the air mattress was inflated, the CA was 0.97 times smaller and the MP was 1.5 times higher. 'Conclusion' Using the buttocks model of bedridden elderly allowed quantitative evaluation of IM, EP, and CAC. This model proved to be useful in defining selection criteria for the selection of support surface.

B45 The influence of heel microcirculation condition on heel blood flow during off-loading assessed by transcutaneous oximetry in ridden older adults

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PERPOSEComparing with differences in heel blood Flow(HBF)during off-loading among 3 groups of ridden older adults. METHODS DESIGN A quasi-experimental design.SETTINGS AND PATIENTS Forty-five bedridden subjects over 65 years old participated in this study. The subjects was divided into groups according to an ABI and the heel tcPO2; GroupA(n=22) was comprised of patients with an ABI(Ankle Brachial Pressure Index)more than 0.8 and 0.8. GroupB(n=15) was comprised of patients with an ABI less than 0.8 and tcPO2 (transcutaneous oxygen tension) greater than 10mmHg at the heel. GroupC(n=8) was comprised of patients with an ABI less than 0.8 and tcPO2 less than 10mmHg at heel. HBF was monitored using tcPO2 sensors were placed at the site where the heel touched the bed surface. The following data collection procedure was performed with the heel (1)suspended above the bed surface (preload), (2)on the bed surface for 30 minutes (loading), and (3)again suspended above the bed surface for 60 minutes (off-loading). HBF during off-loading was assessed using 3 measures ; the ORI(Oxygen Recovery Index), total of tcPO2 for 10 minutes during off-loading, and changes in tcPO2 after 60 minutes of off-loading. RESULTS ORI in groupC was significantly shorter than that in groupA($p<.05$) or groupB($p<.05$). Total tcPO2 for 10 minutes during off-loading in groupC was significantly less than that in groupA($p<.05$) or groupB($p<.05$). Changes in tcPO2 after 60 minutes of off-loading in groupC tended to be less than that in groupA($p=.089$). CONCLUSIONS These findings suggest that in ridden older adults, HBF immediately after off-loading was significantly reduced in patients with an ABI <0.8 and tcPO2 <10mmHg at the heels, but improved during off-loading. This would suggest that their heel pressure ulcer may develop from touching at their bed surface.ETHICS This study was approved by Kanazawa University Ethical Committe.

B46 Survey of the reinsertion of a needle into a catheter in the event of the peripheral short catheter placement by Nurses

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Purpose

To investigate the actual situation regarding the prohibited reinsertion of a needle into a catheter. Reinsertion is defined as reinsertion after a needle in a catheter has been partially or completely removed.

Method

The subjects comprised 90 nurses. We videotaped how nurses placed a catheter into a nurse who played the role of a patient. We checked whether they reinserted a needle into the catheter. I had a doctor cooperate for a complication by a puncture. Seirei Christopher University Ethical Review Board was approved.

Results

1. 48 nurses (53.3%) reinserted a needle. Among these, 1 nurse performed reinsertion after the needle had been completely removed. 2. 37 nurses (41.1%) reinserted before the skin had been punctured. 21 nurses (23.3%) reinserted after the skin had been punctured. 10 of these nurses reinserted both before and after the skin had been punctured. 3. 38 of 90 nurses (42%) failed to correctly place the catheter. 14 of the 38 nurses who failed to do so (37%) reinserted after the skin had been punctured.

Discussion

Reinsertion after a needle in a catheter has been partially or completely removed may shear the catheter and is thus contraindicated in the instruction manual for the device. After a catheter has been inserted, it may become distorted, so a needle must especially not be reinserted. The reason why there was a high rate in the group of nurses who failed is believed to be because the nurses checked for the reflux of blood at the time of inserting the catheter.

Conclusion

1. 53.3% of the nurses reinserted a needle into a catheter. 2. Reinsertion before a puncture accounted for 41.1%, and reinsertion after a puncture accounted for 23.3%. 3. The reinsertion of a needle occurred more frequently in the group of nurses who failed in performing successful catheter placement.

B47 The Role of Outpatient Rehabilitation for Stroke Patients in chronic phase

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to delineate - from the perspective of stroke patients - expectations of the roles that outpatient rehabilitation at hospitals covered by the Japanese national health insurance would fulfill during the maintenance period of their recovery.

Method : The study was designed using a qualitative inductive approach. I was oral explained a study summary, a purpose, a method, safety, protection of the privacy, the profit of the person of study and contribution in medical care / the science of nursing, freedom of the agreement withdrawal with a document and, for a person of object, obtained its consent at the time of investigation request time and investigation. In addition, all the formal interviews went in a private room. Furthermore, before a study start, I took examination about the ethic side and got approval.

Result : There were a total of 30 participants consisting of 25 males and 5 females, with an average age of 63.0 ± 6.9 (SD). The reported roles of outpatient rehabilitation were classified into six categories: "maintaining acquired body functions," "getting healthy," "learning," "daily routine," "social contact," and "feeling secure."

Conclusion : The role of "feeling secure" was especially important among participants, since it enabled them to express themselves. During rehabilitation, the participants reported that they sought both improvement and maintenance of their body's functions, and expected that outpatient rehabilitation would function in a positive role in their lives, in the sense that they hoped to recover from their injuries. Despite these expectations, the role of outpatient rehabilitation was a passive experience, due to limited social contact between patients.

Poster C

C1 The Process by which the Family of a Patient with Glioblastoma Overcomes Emotional Pain and Prepares for Hospice Care of the Patient

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The purpose of this study is to clearly identify the process by which the family of a patient with glioblastoma overcomes emotional pain and prepares for hospice care of the patient, and to create a structured support program for the family. In order to identify the suffering and wishes of the family, a qualitative induction study was designed to deepen understanding of the personal experiences of the subjects. Eleven families were targeted, and a longitudinal examination using a semi-structured interview was carried out, and was analyzed using the Modified Grounded Theory Approach (M-GTA). Upon commencement of this study, the study was reviewed by the ethical review board of the data collection institution and approved. In the results, the process by which the family of a patient with glioblastoma overcomes emotional pain and prepares for hospice care of the patient consisted of 6 core categories, 4 categories, and 25 concepts. The process to overcome emotional pain developed in the order of "the experience to grow from a family in despair to one who supports the patient," to "the experience to mentally prepare oneself to part with the patient," and then to "taking a step toward hospice care without any regrets," and is influenced by the "factor to reconcile the emotional pain" and the "factor that increases the emotional pain." Moreover, it became clear that "emotional pain that never goes away and accompanies the reality that the patient has cancer" is present from the time of diagnosis until death, and that the family must live with emotional pain that cannot be wiped away. Consequently, in nursing assistance, the need to adjust these two factors and the need for intervention by nurses for the family to reconcile the emotional pain were suggested.

C2 Research into the psychological state and behavior of the partners of breast cancer patients and nursing support

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[Purpose]The family is said to be second patient. In order to clarify the support provided to family members and especially partners, we therefore conducted research on the psychological state and behavior of breast cancer Patients partners and the actual nursing support provided in the time from informed consent until hospital discharge.[Method]The subjects were 34 partners by unsigned questionnaires, self-recorded, and semi-constructive interviews with 5 partners at one specialist breast cancer treatment clinic. The research content is as follows: Breast cancer information collection method; actual support received from nurses and the psychological state and behavior or reaction as partners at the time of informed consent, pre-surgery, post-surgery and after hospital discharge. Content analysis and statistical description were conducted.[Result] Anxiety/panic of partners was high at the time of informed consent, and tended to gradually calm down in the following time sequence: pre-surgery, post-surgery, to after hospital discharge. The feeling and behavior of willingness to support wives were found through all stages; and consideration towards wives such as prioritizing her feelings and ideas, carrying baggage, and cooperating with domestic work was observed. The support to wives by nurses was highly valued, however they felt that not much support was provided to partners, and therefore weak relationships were established between nurses and partners. [Conclusion]Nurses need to support not only patients, but also their partners and family. The consideration of partners and high anxiety and panic of family at the time of informed consent and pre-surgery is especially important. Moreover, it is necessary to provide specific advice and information, according to personal circumstances, to the partners of patients to enable them to support their wives.[ethical consideration]Written agreement was obtained for research cooperation. Furthermore this study was approved by the ethics committee of research cooperating organization.

C3 Related factors affecting end-of-life nursing care for patients with end-stage cancer and their families

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to identify factors related to end-of-life nursing care for patients with end-stage cancer and their families at general hospitals in Japan.

[Methods] Semi-structured interviews were conducted with four Oncology Certified Nurse Specialists working at university hospitals to ascertain the factors affecting nursing care provided by registered nurses from an educational standpoint. With regards to ethical considerations, protection of anonymity and privacy were explained to subjects and informed consent obtained. Interview records were qualitatively analyzed and the validity of obtained categories was assessed throughout the study.

[Results] The results revealed factors in the following 10 categories: "individual nurses' views on nursing", "role awareness in end-of-life care", "sharing of high quality information among team members", "formation of team values through staff interactions", "basic clinical skills and knowledge about palliative care", "basic knowledge of family nursing", "basic knowledge of social resources", "linking basic knowledge about the necessary theories for end-of-life care and actual practice", "communication skills" and "experience individual nurses".

[Conclusions] These categories include the knowledge, clinical skills and attitudes that form the foundation of nursing practice, and these appear to be valid as related factors. In addition, it was clarified that the basic level of knowledge is required. In the future, educational programs should be developed and intervention research should be conducted based on these categories.

C4 Bereavement and Adaptation -Adaptation among 4 groups of the bereaved by illness-

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It is known that some perceive the death of their family member to be sudden despite his/her long terminal period, and such survivors were shown in previous study to experience more intense grief. In Japanese sample, we measured self-reported general health ;GHQ, depression ;SRQ-D, and grief ;four subscales of MGM: Cherished Reminiscence, Alienated Feelings, Mood Stability, Lack of Effort to Adapt, of survivors, and compared four groups of the bereaved by Group A: shorter illness (less than 13 months) with perception of suddenness ,n=77. Group B : longer illness 13 months and over, with perception of suddenness ,n=40. Group C: shorter illness without perception of suddenness ,n=80. Group D : longer illness without perception of suddenness ,n=95, all which were equivalent regarding age, sex, years since the bereavement, stressful life events, and kinship to, age at death of, years of cohabitation with, and psychological relationships to the deceased. One-way ANOVA on 6 outcome scales revealed that the most distressed survivors were Group A and the least were Group C on GHQ 3 of 4 subscales of grief, except on a grief-subscale ;Lack of Effort to Adapt with Group B scoring statistically higher than any other groups. No difference was found among four groups on SRQ-D. Though we may not consider the bereaved by longer illness with subjective suddenness to be a high-risk group in respect of perceived general health, depression, and over all grief, our data suggests the uniqueness of this subgroup. Further research will be needed to clarify whether lacking effort to adapt has clinical significance in there bereavement process.

C5 **Concerns of Mothers with Autistic Children who Undergo a Medical Examination for General Disease**

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Purpose When autistic children undergo a medical examination for general disease, such as a cold or fever, at a medical institution, the characteristics of their disorder, for example, hyperactivity or panic, can cause major difficulties. This situation can therefore cause much worry and unease for mothers with autistic children. The purpose of the present study was to gain an understanding of the concerns of these mothers when their child undergoes a medical examination for general disease.

Method Informants were given a semi-structured interview in order to investigate when her child was undergoing a medical examination at a general hospital, clinic or doctor's office, what kind of difficulties did she experience? Data was analyzed qualitatively and inductively.

Ethical considerations All informants were given a consent form to read and sign, which included a full description of the project. The informant was informed that emotionally sensitive information did not have to be discussed, that their participation was voluntary, and that they could withdraw from the study at any time with no untoward consequences.

Results and Discussion The subjects were four mothers (mean age: 33.5 years), and the mean age of their children was 5 years old. Mean interview duration was 50.9 minutes. The results suggested that the mothers' concerns could be classified into four main categories: 1) The work pace of the medical staff causes feelings of unease; 2) The child is not psychologically prepared; 3) The Fear of the child resulting from traumatic experience; and 4) Difficulty in finding a suitable family doctor. Our findings indicate that it is appropriate support by medical staff is needed when autistic children have a medical examination for general disease at a medical institution.

C6 **Health Problem of Mothers Having Children with Mucopolysaccharidoses- Based on Questionnaire Survey -**

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Our past survey has revealed that mothers who have children with Mucopolysaccharidoses are in extremely delicate health conditions. This time, we conducted another questionnaire survey about subjective symptoms for clarifying the body parts the mothers feel sick, and the levels of the sickness: from the level requiring treatment to the level preventable or improvable by simple self-control, to obtain data as reference material for the mothers' health care. Here we report the obtained result. The used questionnaire was Total Health Index. The result showed the mothers having children with Mucopolysaccharidoses tend to have somewhat higher points for indefinite complaint and depression, and lower points for respiratory disease and eyes or skin troubles, as compared to those of women living average lives. The mothers are considered to live with much anxiety and concern about their children, as the result of that they can be easily caught by a condition they feel sick or depressed. The fact the mother have lower points for respiratory disease and eyes or skin troubles probably shows that they pay every attention "not to make their children catch a cold" as one element in their caring. The mothers take care of their children on daily basis, knowing the risk that the mothers' own cold may cause complication of respiratory infection or worsen the disease in their children, which means that the mothers consider it very important to avoid the risk, in rearing their children. The survey result also disclosed some cases where the mothers themselves may need medical treatment. The mothers continuously care their children and devote themselves in keeping the children's health. In supporting the mothers, however, we should emphasize the importance of keeping/improving the mothers' mental and physical health, that is, taking more care of themselves.

C7 Empowerment program for mothers of children with defecation disabilities

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Objective: To examine how mothers of children with fecal incontinence were empowered through intervention in the form of an empowerment program.
Methods: The subjects were 24 mothers of children diagnosed with fecal incontinence in the neonatal period or early infancy, currently in infancy or childhood, receiving outpatient treatment. The intervention program consisted of: 1) a questionnaire survey designed to promote awareness, 2) provision of knowledge through a "Guidebook for defecation control", 3) having the mothers keep a defecation journal, and 4) telephone visitations. Results of intervention were assessed through data obtained from a semi-structured interview after intervention. Study design was approved by three ethics committees, and carried out with full informed consent and protection of privacy.
Analysis of interview data: Interview content was taped and recorded verbatim with the subjects of consent, categorized according to meaning or content, and rendered to content analysis.
Results: The mothers were brought to "Awareness" of their child of defecation conditions and their own feelings through interviews and the defecation journal, which garnered a "Sense of positivity" through confidence borne of recognizing the challenges and difficulties they had overcome over time, precipitating "Self-directed action". Such self-analysis, judgment, and the creation of appropriate strategies was, in effect, the "Acquisition of problem-solving skills". Additionally, "Acquisition of knowledge" from the Guidebook and review of day-to-day care through journal entries made mothers aware of the sense of security and emotional order they had become capable of feeling through the "Construction of partnerships" with professionals encountered in the empowerment program.
Discussion: It was found that among the measures contributing to "Stabilization of the mother of emotions", the factor of crucial value was not the provision of textbook knowledge, but the continual interaction with knowledgeable persons invoked through participation in the empowerment program.

C8 Impact of Perfectionism and Testing Anxiety on Changes of the Menstrual Conditions during Test Evaluations among High School Girls

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Purpose: Dysmenorrhea is one of the most common gynecologic complaints of young women. This study investigated the changes of the menstrual conditions during test evaluations by perfectionism and testing anxiety among high school girls in order to provide informations for care of dysmenorrhea.
Methods: Data collection was done from July 14 to 18, 2008 by self administered questionnaires with 300 high school girls.
Results: The subjects experienced amenorrhea (35.3%), changes in menstrual cycle(66.3%), changes in menstrual duration(50.0%), changes in amount of menstruation(47.7%), and increases in menstrual pain during testing evaluations. There were significant differences on changes of menstrual patterns, physical symptoms, and menstrual pain during test evaluations between high perfectionism group and low perfectionism group. Also, there were significant differences on changes of menstrual patterns, physical symptoms, and menstrual pain during test evaluations between high testing anxiety group and low testing anxiety group.
Conclusion : The results of this study revealed that perfectionism and testing anxiety relate with dysmenorrhea positively. This indicates a comprehensive health-oriented approach to dealing with dysmenorrhea. Recommendations about the school health care providers in counseling dysmenorrheic girls with high perfectionism and test anxiety and promoting less perfectionism and test anxiety and more positive menstrual attitudes are discussed.

C9 Menstrual and Sexual Health of Female Patient with the Spinal Bifida between Adolescence and Period of Sexual Maturity.

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It is said that their reproductive function of women with spinal bifida is normal if their sexual cycle is fine and they can sex with a male person. The sexuality of the women with spinal bifida has not been considered as an issue to be discussed so far because they could not live long enough to face this issue. This leads female patients suffering from the spinal bifida to their anxiety. It is said that children with spinal bifida, who grow up with excretion disorder from their childhood, have tendency that they consider themselves negative. It is also said that their disability can give negative affect to their self-affirmation. [Purpose]To identify menstrual and sexual health of female patients with the spinal bifida between their adolescence and the period of sexual maturity.[Design and Methods] A descriptive design was utilized. Participant was patient with the spinal bifida and their family. Data were collected retrospectively using a survey method. The questionnaire were made for patient and family, and consisted of items on menstrual experiences, sexual behaviours and attitudes, and about their disease. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and content analysis. We got recognition by the Human Investigation Committee of the Gifu University.[Results]113 female patients aged 10-36 years old and 124 families answered. Average age of menarche was 11.72(SD=1.84), and 83.2% of participants had menstruation. They had lots of problems, and ambivalent feeling about menstruation. And they and their mother had lots of concerns about reproductive health. [Conclusion] We had found that there were specific and common problems that it was difficult for female patients with spinal bifida to care for menstrual flow and sexuality. We need to give a special and supportive care for their menstrual and sexual health.

C10 Relationships between the intention of sexual behavior and sensation seeking and junior high school student knowledge

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Purpose. Sensation seeking (SS) is a type of characteristic in which one desires stimulation. Relationships between SS and smoking, risky and sexual behavior were examined in Europe and USA. However, the relationship with sexual behavior has not been examined in Japan. This study aimed to clarify the relationships between intention of the sexual behavior at sixteen years old and SS and knowledge. **Methods.** Two sex education classes were conducted for 214 third year at a junior high school students in July, 2008. A longitudinal questionnaire investigation was carried out before education (T1), after (T2) and eight months later (T3). The contents of the questionnaire were as follows: SS scale of six items, daily life style, knowledge of contraception and sexually transmitted diseases and intention of sexual behavior at sixteen years (dating, holding hands, kissing, petting, and sexual intercourse). Questions about the efficacy of communication and the tendency to avoid casual association were asked. We analyzed the results of T1 and T2 on this report. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of International University of Health and Welfare. **Results.** The alpha's coefficient of SS was 0.789 (T1) and 0.817(T2). As for the average score of SS, a significant difference was not seen between genders. Multiple regression analysis was conducted through the independent variable of sexual intention and the dependent variables of SS and daily life style at T1 and the knowledge and the recognition of the sexual behaviors at T2. The score of SS, hours of mobile phone use and family relationships (T1) and the tendency to avoid casual association (T2) influenced to their intention of sexual behavior significantly. **Conclusion.** The SS may work to encourage a tendency toward sexual behavior on junior high school students. The results suggest it is necessary to consider the SS in adolescent sex education.

C11 Japanese high school students' knowledge of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and their image on the medical institutions

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Background and purpose The reported number of people infected with HIV in Japan is gradually increasing up to 1,082 in 2007. It should be noted that STI and abortion rate among young people has been gradually decreasing in Japan since 2003. This report may show the decrease of risky sexual behavior among the young people. However, it should be remembered the reported possibility that young patients not having the symptom does not visit any medical institution. It is important that young people visit medical institutions to reduce the problem of STI for young people.

Method Knowledge of STI and the image of the medical institutions (urology, obstetrics and gynecology department); are investigated with a questionnaire for 636 high school students before/after having the sex education. The participants of this study are the high school students who agree the agreement on the cooperation of this study and publication of the results.

Result The correct answer rate for the questions on knowledge of STI (10 items) is low before having the sex education, and generally high after having sex education. As for the image of the medical institutions, many male students select "don't understand" and/or "don't get any image"(46.3%). For the female students, many students select items of actual visitors such as "place for delivery", and/or "adult"(37.9%). Subsequently, many of both the male and female students select negative image for medical institutions to select "being afraid to visit" and/or "not easy to visit"(male 23.0%, female 27.4%).

Conclusion It is considered that the negative image of the medical institutions (urology, obstetrics and gynecology department) is related to a factor of obstacles for the last half of teenagers not wanting to visit medical institutions. It is needed to provide related information to those young people from medical institutions.

C12 Development of Parenthood for Adolescent Males and Females:Psychological, Physiological, and Brain Science Evaluation of First-hand Learning about Infants

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Purpose:There are no systematic educational programs to develop adolescents parenthood in Japan. This study was designed to identify the psychological, physiological, and brain science effects on the experience of first-hand learning about infants in adolescent males and females.
Methods:1. Nine male and ten female adolescents experienced first-hand learning with infants. 2. Study sessions at a nursery school continued for two to three hours at a time, once a week, for a period of three months. 3. The scale of readiness of parenthood was given to the participants before and after their learning experience for psychological evaluation. 4. A video of the crying and laughing faces of the infants, which was intended to stimulate an understanding of parental development, was shown to the participants before and after their learning experience for physiological evaluation which included spectral analysis to heart rate variability and brain science (fMRI) evaluation.
Results:1. In the physiological evaluation, the participants positive affection towards the infants significantly increased higher after the experience than before ($p=.01$). 2. In the physiological evaluation, although the participants heart rate variability (LF/HF) significantly increased crying faces of the infants higher than laughing before the experience ($p=.006$), there was not significantly after the experience. 3. In the brain science evaluation, the infants crying condition compared with white noise condition, the participants showed significant activation in the bilateral cingulate cortex and bilateral middle frontal gyrus after the experience.
Conclusion:Based on the accumulation of learning experience and the development of relationships with the infants, it is clearly identified that continuous first-hand learning about infants is positively effective for the development of parenthood.
Ethical considerations:The study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the University of Fukui Faculty of Medical Sciences. We performed informed consent and obtained consent form from each participants.

C13 An Investigation on the applicability of the game theory to analyze the decision making process between patients and nurses

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[Background] Game theory was originally proposed for the analysis of decision making in economics, and it has contributed to the successful analyses of human behavior since then. A player chooses one of his or her available strategies to maximize their pay-off. The pay-off is dependent on the choices of the other players, so we can see and analyze the interactive relationships between patients and nurses. [Purpose]The objective of this study is to investigate the applicability of game theory to particular decision making situations in terminal care nursing. [Method]We interviewed 7 nurses from two palliative care units in two separate hospitals in Hiroshima. The five set questions related to decisions about, 1) where to die, 2) taking medicine, 3) palliative treatments, 4) final reconciliations with other people, and 5) giving information about the time of death. We used a semi-constructed questionnaire for data collection which allowed for spontaneous additional questions. Game theory was then applied to analyze the questionnaire results.[Results] All nurses, in their responses, said that an overriding priority was to support the patient's hopes and wishes. This means that the usual calculus in game theory where each player is only concerned with their own profit is altered. However, we can use game theory with this new factor of altruism included. For nurses, a win-win result is one in which their happiness or satisfaction is directly tied to the patient's well-being or happiness. [Conclusion]This altruism is a core meaningful value-goal for nurses which guides their decision making. Game theory shows us how relationships are still problematic, even in the case where one or more players is acting not in their own self-interest, but in the interest of another.[Ethics Considerations]Nurses were informed about the purpose of this study, and assured that confidentiality would be preserved.

C14 Guideline of decision-making process in terminal care and nursing practice regarding hospice and palliative care

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[Purpose] This study examined nurses' awareness of guideline of decision-making process for terminal care, and knowledge and clinical practice about hospice and palliative care for older adults in long-term care setting.[Method] Cross-sectional survey was conducted using a questionnaire. A convenience sample of 127 nurses belonging in two hospitals with long-term care ward participated in this study. Survey items include demographics, knowledge and clinical practice about hospice and palliative care, and nurses' attitudes towards death and dying. [Result] Mean age was 39.4 +/- 9.6 years, 118 (92.9%) female, and 15.2 +/- 9.2 years of nursing experience. Awareness of the guideline was that 70 (55.1%) know it, although 57 (44.9%) did not know it at all. Factors associated with awareness were knowledge ($p<0.001$) and clinical practice ($p<0.001$) regarding hospice and palliative care. On the other hand, demographics and attitudes towards death and dying were not significantly related. Knowledge of hospice and palliative care were shown that higher point of symptom management and teamwork compared to pain management and providing information about long-term care insurance for discharge. Additionally, lower point of practice regarding hospice and palliative care than knowledge was observed. [Conclusion] These results suggest that palliative care skills and good teamwork were indispensable in decision-making process for terminal care. [Ethical consideration] The institutional review board at the university approved the study.

C15 Awareness of terminal care by nurses working in general wards: comparison between general wards and palliative care wards

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Purpose: In Japan, more than 90% of cancer patients die in hospital, and most of these patients spend their last days in general wards. Therefore, in order to clarify factors that hinder terminal care in general wards, the present study was conducted to compare terminal care provided by nurses in general wards and palliative care wards.
Methods: Subjects were full-time nurses working in general wards (general group) and full-time nurses working in palliative care wards (palliative care group) at three hospitals, excluding ICU, CCU and clinics. By excluding nurses in managerial positions (including chief nurses), a total of 440 nurses were enrolled. Subject profile, knowledge about terminal care and attitude toward care of the dying (FATCOD-B-J) were determined.
Results: The ratio of nurses who answered that palliative care for cancer pain was sufficient was 68% for the palliative care group and 19% for the general group. With regard to the important roles of nurses for palliative care of cancer pain, many nurses in both groups considered the following roles important: "pain assessment" and "mental care of patients". Many nurses in the palliative care group considered "analgesic efficacy assessment" to be an important role. The ratio of nurses who knew the details of the WHO cancer pain relief guidelines was 87% for the palliative care group and 19% for the general group. Many nurses in the general group could not identify codeine and fentanyl.
Conclusion: Only about 20% of the nurses in the general group knew the details of the WHO cancer pain relief guidelines, and many did not know that codeine and fentanyl were narcotic analgesics, while only about 20% correctly identified the side effects of morphine. The lack of knowledge is one of the factors complicating terminal care in general wards.

C16 Nurses' perceptions regarding the transition from inpatient care to home care for terminally ill cancer patients -Analysis of the description contents-

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Purpose: The purpose of the present study was to clarify nurses' perceptions of the transition from inpatient care to home care for terminally ill cancer patients and to obtain data allowing nurses to promote the smooth transition to home care.

Methods: The subjects were nurses with at least 5 years of experience in terminal cancer nursing at 65 hospitals. A descriptive non-experimental mailed survey design was used for this study. Data concerning nurses' perceptions surrounding the smooth transition to home care, extracted from descriptive records of nurses were analyzed. The study proposal was approved by the human subjects committee of Kochi Women's University.

Results: A total of 326 nurses (69.5%) returned questionnaires, and descriptive records from 304 nurses were analyzed in the present study. Their average number of years of experience in terminal cancer nursing was 8.94 ± 6.80 years. The 119 nurses (41.0%) had experienced the transition from inpatient care to home care for terminally ill cancer patients. Twenty-seven categories were extracted for the current state of transition to home care and twenty categories were extracted for the ideal transition. Each category was organized with respect to the following six aspects: nurses' attitudes about facilitating the transition (7 categories), practical nursing skills (13 categories), doctors' perceptions of home care support (3 categories), support environment within the facility (5 categories), social and family characteristics (14 categories), and medical system (5 categories).

Conclusion: Nurses recognized the techniques and skills desirable for a smooth transition, but their perceptions were limited by a lack of necessary knowledge and experience, as well as by the difficulties currently associated with support environment within the facility, social and family characteristics, and medical system. In the future, nurses have to develop collaborative care guidelines to facilitate the smooth transition to home care, with patients, their family and other medical members.

C17 Roles of Nurses in the Genetic Counseling System -Comparative study between Japan and the United States-

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[Purpose] To clarify the present situation of the genetic counseling system as well as the roles of nurses, in Japan and the United States

[Methods] 1. Study design: Qualitative descriptive study using semi-structured interviews 2. Subjects: One nurse involved in genetic counseling at a university hospital in Japan, and two nurses who conduct genetic counseling at the Regional Genetic Consultation Service (RGCS) in Iowa, United States 3. Period: December 2005 to March 2006 4. Analysis method: Data collected from interviews were analyzed to compare the roles of nurses in genetic counseling between Japan and the U.S.

[Ethical considerations] The ethical committee of the University of Hyogo, Japan, examined the study protocol and gave approval.

[Results] 1. Japan : The interviewee's areas of expertise were oncology and pediatrics. The interviewee played the following eight roles : <Physical Management Support>, <Mental Support>, <Supporting Patients' Understanding of Relevant Knowledge>, <Introducing Other Cases>, <Intervention for Family Members>, <Linkage between Various Departments in the Hospital>, <Care, Making Use of Clinical Experience (Background)> and <Promoting Awareness-Raising Activities> 2. U.S. : Of the two interviewees involved in genetic counseling at RGCS, one specialized in oncology and the other in pediatrics. They played the following six roles: <Diagnostic Evaluations and Confirmatory Testing>, <Medical Management>, <Providing Information to Individuals and Families>, <Supporting Individual and Family Adjustment>, <Case Management> and <Education and Consultation>.

[Conclusion] In Japan, counseling sessions were conducted by doctors in the presence of nurses. In the U.S., counseling was conducted independently by nurses, as genetic counselors. It was found that there were differences in the roles of nurses in genetic counseling between Japan and the U.S.

C18 Developing Quality of Nursing Care by Application of Case Management Program in Songkhla Hospital Thailand

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Purpose: To improve the quality of care by application of case management program. Method: In this study, technical action research was conducted. The subjects were selected using a purposive sampling method. The sample consisted of 20 professional nurses assigned to case managers. This study consisted of three cycles. Cycle 1 : To analyze the problems of care and outcome indicators in target patients, contributed case managers for targeting patients, assigned to disease management. Cycle 2 : To integrated role functions and indicators of case management program with nursing quality assurance system, to applied evidence-based and innovation for intervention, promotion discharge planning and holistic continuum care. Knowledge management between case managers. Cycle 3 : To improved the qualification of case management program and approached continuing, to revised quality care measurement tools for specific field, monitoring nursing process implementation, emphasized on patient safety by clinical risk prevention. Collecting data through observations, interviews, group discussions, and testing data validity using triangulation and using descriptive statistics. Result: All case managers were developing specialized competency. The patient assessment tools, clinical practice guidelines (CPG), Care MAPs, discharge plans and self care guidelines were developing by multidisciplinary teams, as practical (cycle1). From cycle2 found that : the length of stay (LOS) within criteria was 60 %, self care ability was 71.87%, readmission rate about 1.57%, efficacy of guidelines implementation were 75.40% and 76.5% case managers have appropriated competence as criteria. Conclusion: The effectiveness coordination with primary care unit for continuum care, to solved the problems with continuous quality improvement and researches. In 2008, found that LOS within criteria was 70%, self care ability was 77.24%, readmission rate about 1.40%, efficacy of guidelines implementation were 79.50% and 83.25% case managers have appropriated competence as criteria. Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Hospital.

C19 A study on the magnet-recognized facility in Australia in order to develop a system for promoting nursing service improvement in Japan

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[Objective] To consider a system to promote nursing quality improvement in Japan, a magnet-recognized facility where the public insurance system plays a major role was case-studied.

[Method] A magnet-recognized facility in Australia was visited, reference materials were collected and several interviews with interdisciplinary executives and staff were held. Nursing leaders in the district were also interviewed for their view. Interviews were taped, transcribed word for word and analyzed qualitatively to clarify the effect of the Magnet Recognition Program.

[Result] One interview of the nursing director, three group interviews of six interdisciplinary executives, and interviews of twelve nursing executives and eleven magnet champions were held at the hospital. Two were conducted with both the director of the Office of the Chief Nursing Officer and the Nursing Council. The main reason to apply for the Magnet Recognition Program was to obtain excellent nursing staff to combat the shortage of nurses. The process of achieving Magnet Recognition resulted in changes such as 'reflection on own advantages and weaknesses', 'interactive communication', 'micro level management in which all members participate' and 'strengthening the ethical aspect in problem-solving'. After achieving magnet recognition, not only a high score on the nursing work index (Aiken and Patrician, 2000) but also high patient satisfaction was attained. Nursing leaders in the district welcomed the hospital's achievements, though they initially thought only a few big hospitals could acquire recognition because of the high standard required.

[Conclusion] Features of the magnet facility where the public insurance systems play a major role were reviewed in order to consider a system to promote evaluation and quality improvement of nursing services in Japan.

[Ethical consideration] Human subjects' approval was received from the institutional review board of the University. Informed consents were taken from the participants.

C20 A comparison of nursing care quality as a differential of experience in clinical practice using the evaluation tool NURSING QI

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[Objective] To examine the differences of quality in nursing care according to length of nursing career practice, using the results of process indicators. [Method] We conducted research to measure the quality of nursing care using the NURSING QI evaluation tool which was developed in 1997. The NURSING QI evaluation tool consists of 3 dimensions Structure, Process, and Outcome. Each dimension was constructed from measurement items according to 6 nursing care components, 1)understanding individuality, 2)patient empowerment 3)family care, 4)direct daily care, 5)medical team coordination, 6)incident prevention. Nurses were required to evaluate themselves using 40 items. The score range was 0-120 for the total of 40 items. 552 nurses consented and completed the evaluation items. [Results] The mean overall process score was 88.81(SD=16.7). The correlation coefficient between the length of a nursing career and the overall process score is 0.271(p=.000). There is also a correlation between the length of nursing career at a current ward and the overall process score (0.123 p=0.004). Each score of 6 components was also correlated to the length of nursing career. However the process score of understanding individuality and family care did not correlate to length of experience in the ward of current employment. [Conclusion] The longer the whole nursing career and current ward career were, the higher the process score was. Further research is recommended to define the relationship between process score and each component. [Ethical consideration] Approval of human subject was received by the institutional review board of Aomori University of Health and Welfare. Informed consent was solicited and voluntary withdrawal guaranteed even after consent was granted.

**C21 Relation of Ward Scale and Staffing to the Quality of Nursing Care
- with the Web-Based Nursing Care Quality Improvement(Nursing-QI) System -**

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[Purpose] The aim of this presentation is to evaluate ward scale for nursing quality and evaluate staffing for nursing quality. "The Nursing-QI System (<http://www.nursing-q.com>)" is a self-evaluation and feedback system. This system evaluates unit based nursing care from three aspects: Structure, Process, and Outcome.

[Method] The research used The Nursing-QI System that we developed. In the ward based research, the nurse managers, nurses and patients all consented to participate in the study. The nurse managers input Structure is administrative data and self-evaluated data. The nurses input Process is self-evaluated data. The data collected was input to the web site. The data from patients is Outcome (patient satisfaction) gathered by utilizing unsigned questionnaires. All data were collected once a year. This report used the data that we obtained from 2006 to 2008, and analyzed the evaluation results and administrative data i.e. ALOS, nurse ratio and additional data.

[Results] The data was based on a total of 341 wards. The number of beds in the wards averaged 46.2. The average length of stay (ALOS) was 18.2. The patients per full-time nurses ratio was 1.6. The quality of nursing care was not affected by the ward scale, the bed utilization rates or the ALOS. However, when the nurse patient ratio was low, process and outcome evaluation were high ($p<0.05$).

[Conclusions] We evaluated the quality of the nursing care in the wards, examined some administrative data and the relation to the evaluation results.

When the nurse patient ratio was low, process and outcome evaluations were high. In other words, high nurse staffing resulted in high quality nursing care.

[Ethical considerations] Approval for the use of human subjects was received from the institutional review board of AUHW. Informed consent was obtained, the data were managed with IDs, and the individuals were not identified.

C22 Nursing at geriatric health services facilities providing high quality health care

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Objective: The aim of the present study was to clarify the organization and function of the nursing profession and the methods of collaboration among multiple professions to ensure safe care at geriatric health services facilities for elderly individuals with high levels of medical dependency.
Methods: Nursing managers of skilled nursing facilities in the US were investigated as models of geriatric health services facilities for elderly individuals with high levels of medical dependency.
Ethical considerations: The study was initiated after obtaining the approval of the ethical review board of each facility. Participants were informed that participation was voluntary, that privacy would be protected, and that refusal to participate would not result in any negative consequences.
Results: Six facilities participated, of which three had sub-acute nursing units in addition to skilled nursing units. Nursing staff consisted of RNs, LVNs and CNAs, and as far as staff ratios were concerned, the ratio of RNs was lower for skilled nursing units compared to sub-acute units housing patients on respirators. In terms of role sharing, RNs were in charge of drug management, and state laws regulated staffing and work responsibilities based on licensing. Since there were no on-site physicians, staff were trained in early detection of abnormalities and contacting of physicians, and staff task performance was confirmed by nursing managers.
Conclusions: The results of an investigation of skilled US nursing facilities clarified that state laws regulated staffing and work responsibilities and dictated nursing management. In the absence of physicians, patient management requires proper decision making by nurses, and protocols and training programs should be designed for this purpose.

C23 Analysis of Decision Making by Couples after Genetic Counseling, Pursuant to the Diagnosis of Fetal Cystic Hygroma

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Objective Sixty percent of cystic hygromas detected in early pregnancy are combined chromosomal abnormalities, and are characterized by high intrauterine fetal death (IUFD). In genetic counseling, there is a need for an explanation of the fetus' condition, plausible causes and likely outcomes, together with support for decisions pertaining to the pregnancy as well as psychosocial follow-up. Purpose of this study was to investigate the decision-making process of parents who were predicted to have cystic hygroma in early pregnancy. **Methods** The subjects of the study were 44 cases. Data were collected from clinical charts. The decisions made after genetic counseling, changes thereafter, whether amniocentesis was performed and its result were analyzed. Before the start of the analysis, the subjects' permission was obtained for collection of data and the use of clinical charts, with a view to the presentation of a paper at a medical conference. **Results** The subjects had been introduced to the clinical genetics unit in the 11th to 20th week of pregnancy. Fourteen cases (31.8%) wished to have natural birth, but ended up with IUFD; seventeen (38.6%) wished to terminate the pregnancy (TOP); six (13.6%) experienced IUFD, even if they planned a TOP; and seven (15.9%) sought TOP from the beginning. The couples showed signs of psychological stress with respect to threatened abortion symptoms, or IUFD or changes, which resulted in increased fetal edema. **Conclusion** Couples who were aware of the possibility of fetal death in early pregnancy required support with respect to what to do during pregnancy rather than research on the causes. Furthermore, although a repeat of the chromosome test is effective for determining causes in subsequent pregnancies, it is important to check the psychological state of the couples.

C24 Analysis of Decision-Making Process after Genetic Counseling of Pregnant Women of Advanced Maternal Age

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Objective The genetic nurse in our clinic identifies client's personal risk factors and provide to the information and anticipatory care. Purpose of this study was to investigate decision making in relation to amniocentesis for pregnant women of advanced maternal age, after undergoing genetic counseling by our clinical genetics consultation system from 2004 to 2007. **Methods** The subjects were 429 pregnant women who sought consultation on amniocentesis, since they were of advanced maternal age. The subjects' permission was obtained for the collection of data, and for the use of diagnostic records with a view to the presentation of a paper at a medical conference. **Results** After counseling, 288 mothers (67.4%) took the test. The average age of the clients was 38.0 years. The amniocentesis results showed chromosomal abnormalities in 13 cases and follow-up was performed. 11 cases could continue to pregnancy. On the other hand, 93 persons cancelled the appointment for the test and 48 persons made no appointment to take the test, thus making a total of 141 (32.6%) who did not undergo amniocentesis; their average age was 37.9 years. After birth of 141 cases, 2 cases were with chromosomal abnormalities. **Conclusion** 3% had recognizable chromosomal abnormalities; many were normal variants or unrelated abnormalities. Twenty-one percent of the clients changed their decision after counseling. Information provision before the tests and the continued follow-up system were very important.

C25 Intimacy and Its Related Factors of Couples undergoing Infertility Treatment in Japan

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Intimacy relieves tension for couples undergoing infertility treatment. It is an important measure of their psychosocial adjustment to infertility and its treatment. But there is no study that clarifies a couple of intimacy in Japan. The purpose of this study was to clarify the intimacy and its related factors of couples undergoing infertility treatment in Japan. This is a survey research of consenting peoples undergoing infertility treatment. Data was collected by an anonymous, Internet-based survey, using demographic data and a four-choice an Intimacy Scale for Japanese Infertile Couples (ISIC). ISIC score was made into the dependent variable of multiple linear regression analysis. The study was approved by an ethics committee. The results could be summarized as follow: 1) 925 peoples accessed a special website, 593 peoples participated this study. The mean age was 32.4; the mean length of treatment was 1 years and 11 months; and AIH was most common. 2) The mean ISIC score was 117.1 ± 17.8 . 3) The results of the analysis revealed eight explaining variables: age, partner's age, marriage period, gender, kind of medical institution, kind of infertility treatment, clarification of treatment and existence of trouble. 4) Multiple linear regression analysis demonstrated that couples intimacy is improved by "existence of trouble ($\beta=0.416, p<0.01$)", "marriage period($\beta=-0.133, p<0.01$)", "age($\beta=-0.120, p<0.01$)", "kind of medical institution($\beta=-0.101, p<0.01$)" and "clarification of treatment($\beta=0.082, p<0.05$)". These variables explained 21.5% of variance in intimacy. These results suggested that nurse need to assess the trouble and to care according to individual intimacy situation. This study was supported by a research grant from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

C26 Nursing Practices on Infertility Counseling in the Community

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is to discuss infertility nursing practice in a community through the lens of practicing an infertility counseling room. The aim of this study is to improve the community support for infertile women.

[Method] Data was obtained through narratives during counseling of 13 cases who came to the room in 2008 and 2009. Their background and reasons to seek counseling were analyzed. The privacy of all clients was considered. Also, necessary collaboration, location, method of counseling, content of counseling, and advertisement were considered.

[Result] Collaboration between clinics and public offices was necessary to exchange the information. The room was located in a public community facility, which enabled women to stop by casually. While 5 cases were on infertility treatment, 8 cases (62%) were currently wondering if they should consult a doctor. They also had a common issue that they needed information about which clinics would match their problems. Three cases (23%) were from rural areas, and they stated difficulty to access proper information. Each case took about 1hour to counsel, after which clients stated they could clarify their future plans.

[Conclusion] 1. There were many clients who were wondering if they should see a doctor or not. It is possible that there is an access barrier to clinics and information. If so, a counseling room in a neutral setting offers accessible support. 2. Spending about 1 hour in face to face counseling seems effective for clients to arrive at their own decision. 3. Interdisciplinary collaboration is necessary to improve the support of infertile women by exchanging information and increasing infertility care knowledge. 4. A national infertility support network, such as RESOLVE in the United States, should be considered in Japan, so that infertile women can access information and support in their own community.

C27 Issues For Medical Personnel Involved in Infertility Treatment

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1. Aim To clarify issues for medical personnel grasped by the nurses in infertility treatment, for it is part of developing a comprehensive care model for couples receiving infertility treatment. 2. Methods 4 nurses in infertility treatment and 3 others including an interviewer and a recorder conducted three focus group interviews between January and March in 2008. The interview contents included: physical and psychosocial problems of patients which the nurses felt while providing care; problems within patient-couples; and problems in complex with those factors. Then, issues in infertility treatment recognized by the nurses were extracted qualitatively from the contents. For ethical consideration, the nurses received an explanation on the details of the research and were asked for voluntary participation. Furthermore, the anonymity of the patients mentioned in the interviews was protected. 3. Results Issues for the nurses appear to be the difficulties in continuing to care because of the hospital system structure and/or lack of time, in establishing a relationship with patients, and in dealing with treatment failure or termination. Additionally, they experience uneasiness because of the diversification and complexity of infertility treatment, such as: differences in the view between them and patients, a tendency for patients to behave according to their own plans, and their reluctance to sufficiently understand explanation. Issues for medical personnel identified by the nurses are: insufficient explanation on adverse effects and treatment schedules from doctors; patients' uneasy relationships with doctors to talk to them; and obtrusiveness of treatment approach by doctors. Furthermore, despite varieties of medication in infertility treatment, the instruction from pharmacists to patients appears insufficient because of their lack of knowledge. 4. Conclusion Because of the diversification and complexity of infertility treatment, problems for patients in continuing the treatment as well as issues for nurses and doctors have been extracted.

C28 Social Significance and Stress: Japanese Women's Causal Models of stress

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[Purpose] While research has made general statements about the social beliefs that impact Japanese help seeking, little is known about the specific concepts of social significance Japanese women attach to their physical and emotional symptoms. This study used Analytic Ethnography to examine how women in Japan evaluate the social causes of their stress, as well as the social significance of help-seeking for their distress. This study can help illuminate how nurses can understand and reduce the stigma of distress. [Method] Women were randomly selected from a middle-sized Japanese city for completion of a survey and an interview. Of the 67 returned surveys, 8 women also participated in a 2-hour semi-structured ethnographic interview. All the interviews were audio-taped and transcribed. Analytic Ethnography was used for coding and extracting themes. [Result] The women ranged in age from 30-60 years old. All of the participants were married, and all but one had children. Two had full time jobs. Psychological distress symptoms included anxiety and depression, and physical distress symptoms included palpitations and headaches. Four core themes were identified, including: Unstable Relationships; Parent-Child Relationship Difficulties; Culturally Valued Self-Sacrifice; and Symbiosis with Distress. [Conclusion] Women described that relational problems and philosophy of life were rooted in their adherence with culturally valued self-sacrifice by strictly observing their expected roles to the exclusion of their personal needs and activities. These beliefs constrained their help seeking options, and fostered isolation. Nurses need to recognize that while adherence to cultural norms may be important for their Japanese patients, a mature balance with personal identity may be able to reduce stress and distress. [Ethical Consideration] All aspects of this study were reviewed and approved by ethical review boards in the US and Japan. In the cases where significant distress was suspected or discovered, women were provided with referrals.

C29 Culture and Help Seeking for the Stress Experienced by Japanese Women

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Purpose: Nurses must provide culturally relevant support for people who are experiencing mental health problems. However, we know little about how cultural beliefs and values affect the help seeking process. This study examines how Japanese women seek help for physical and emotional distress. **Method:** Women were randomly selected from a middle-sized Japanese city for completion of a survey and an interview. Of the 67 returned surveys, 8 women also participated in a 2-hour semi-structured ethnographic interview. All the interviews were audio-taped and transcribed. Analytic Ethnography was used for coding and extracting themes. **Results:** The women ranged in age from 30-60 years old. All of the participants were married, and all but one had children. Three help seeking themes were identified. The first theme was "Rational suppression and inhibition of sharing own distress", in which women abandoned hope of finding someone who would understand or respond to her expectations. The second theme was "Active Problem Solving", in which women chose concrete behaviors such as consulting someone close, seeking treatment, and seeking information. The third theme was "Withstanding distress by changing thinking" in which the women avert pain by changing her view of the cause of her distress and accepting it. **Discussion:** This study suggests that the participants had a narrow range of help seeking options. In addition, while they were conflicted about how to deal with their stress, they tended not to adequately express it to others. We argue that this is a manifestation of the characteristics of Japanese women who are concerned about the social face and therefore choose not to show their true feelings. **Ethical Concern:** All aspects of this study were reviewed and approved by ethical review boards in the US and Japan. In the cases where significant distress was suspected or discovered, women were provided with referrals.

C30 The thought of a Japanese midwife's "HIE"

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This study is qualitative investigation of the thought of midwife's HIE. HIE is to feeling cool on the feet, the hands, the waist, and so on. This is symptom of one on the Eastern medicine. Many Japanese women have the HIE. But this is no disease on the western medicine, however that is also well known condition of one for the woman of the menopause. Therefore we investigated on that. The result are that some midwives who are working in hospitals were not thinking and assessment of the HIE, exclude normal cases. However, they said that a mother's body of parts had a feeling of the cold, when she had the strain of the uterus, or the edema of a leg during pregnancy, and it was when her process of delivery is not smooth. Some midwives who do not belong to a hospital, but do childbirth are thinking to give some approaches for the HIE of women who are perinatal period. They are thinking that important to prevent the cold during pregnancy period, because they thought it was one means to the safety of a delivery. As preventive measures of the cold was soaking the feet in hot water and clothing enough wear, other methods had the alternative auxiliary treatment. However, many of them were thinking that these methods had not enough evidence.

C31 Effects of individual psychoeducation on insight of disease for schizophrenic patients

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Objective

Currently, most assessment studies of psychoeducation being implemented in Japan verify the effects of utilizing interactions among groups. Unknown is what the effect of knowledge acquisition has on changes in behaviors in receiving treatment and insight of disease. Therefore, how insight of disease and behaviors in receiving treatment were affected was discussed.

Method

Subjects: Six patients with schizophrenia during acute hospitalization in a psychiatric ward Assessments were implemented during individual psychoeducations performed once a week (total: five weeks). It implemented a session with 30 times of the total number.Psychoeducation interventions were recorded on tape after obtaining approvals from patients. Through a qualitative analysis, data was classified into 18 categories.

Ethical consideration

This study was conducted with the permission the faculty ethical committee of the study field. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

Result and discussion

It became apparent that individual psychoeducation encouraged patients to shape their notions of their lives. Additionally, it was supposed that patients started regaining their image of life and, therefore, independence of patients was maximized. Further, the scheme for cognitive process could be modified through receiving individual psychoeducation. It was important for caretakers who treated patients every day to relate to patients by talking about the disease and treatments in settings using language appropriate for the patient. It was supposed that individual psychoeducation could be utilized as a technique for the relationship.

C32 Reasons Why Schizophrenics before the Onset of the Disease in Japan aren't Willing to Talk with Someone about Their Problems: Considered from Their Life Episodes

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[Purpose] It is well known that schizophrenics before the onset aren't willing to talk with people about their problems. This is a continuation of a previous study. In that study many life episodes were collected. This time only those related to talking were used. This study concentrated on the reasons schizophrenics gave for not talking to someone about their problems.

[Method] Interviews, autobiographies and research papers related to life episodes of schizophrenia before the onset were analyzed using Krippendorff's method. The resultant categories were examined in relation to the reasons for schizophrenics' unwillingness to talk with someone. The research was carried out from 2004 to 2007.

[Result] The researcher collected 5,259 pieces of data from different sources (9 autobiographies, 6 research papers and 6 interviews). The researcher got 76 codes and 13 categories from the data. The reasons for not talking with someone were related to all categories and can be divided into 2 groups.

(Group1) 1.Clients had difficulty explaining their problems. 2.Clients coped with their problems in a passive way.

(Group2) 1.It was quite normal for clients to feel unhappy. 2.Clients had a fear of other people from early childhood. 3.Some clients had experiences where their consultants were often powerless to solve their problems.

[Conclusion] The research suggests that there were two kinds of reasons why subjects were not willing to talk with people about their problems. One related to communication skills and the other to negative emotions and experiences. Health professionals need to consider both of these aspects when giving advice.

[Ethical Consideration] Interviewees were in a stable condition and were living in the community. They joined the study voluntarily. The study was approval of the ethical committee of the Health Sciences University of Hokkaido and the manager of the Support Center that Interviewees belonged to.

C33 Video-based preventive education for reduction of the prejudice towards schizophrenia

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Traditional Japanese culture often stigmatizes schizophrenia patients and their families. Reduction of the general people's Prejudice Towards Schizophrenia (PTS) is an important factor for the patients who intend to live in the local community with adequate levels of the Quality of Life. The research object was to see if reduction of the prejudice could have been achieved by a short educational session. The present study measured the effects of a one-hour video education session viewed by a total of 198 undergraduate university students. The experimental conditions were randomly assigned, such that the participants watched the patient narration video (Group A), psychiatrist explanation video (Group B), or the Urakawa-Bethel-House Video (community-based approach) (Group C). The effects were measured by the Attitude toward Mental Disorder Scale (AMDS: Kitaoka-Higashiguchi et al. 2001) using the pre-test and the post-test. The sessions were done according to JPA Ethical Standard. The Social Distance Scale of AMDS, which measures the behavioral component of prejudice, was mildly improved in every experimental group. However, the Patient Image Subscale of AMDS, which measures the cognitive component of prejudice, was differently improved among Group A, B, and C. Group C resulted in the largest progress for the reduction of prejudice in the bad image scale. The influential effects of patients' concrete presentation of their ways of life based on their own narratives were found to be crucial for the prejudice reduction education.

C34 Enhancing Learning Effectively: A Project-Based Learning Undergraduate Education on Critical Thinking and Group Collaboration

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The rapid evolution of health care reform and the information age of computers have challenged all facets of education to keep pace. Nursing educators must recognize generational differences in learning. To enhance student participation, collaboration, and critical thinking in the learning process, a project based learning was introduced in an undergraduate nursing research course. The purpose of this study was to examine the perceptions of nursing students using project based learning over 12 weeks in a traditional nursing undergraduate curriculum. Descriptive Phenomenology provided the methodological basis for data generation and analysis. Interviews and observations were conducted with 46 senior nursing students. A total of 78 interviews was yielded during the multiple occasions of data collection. Thematic Analysis guided by Giorgi and van Manen were used to analyze the text generated from the interviews and field note. Critical thinking, active learning, group collaboration, learning from peer, and integrating and synthesizing knowledge were the five major themes. Subthemes and meaning units of each theme offered details of feelings, thoughts, concerns, and learning oriented responses to a project based learning journey. This study informs nursing educators that project based learning can be a useful and effective educational approach to meet the needs of today learners and to enhance their learning effectively.

C35 Satisfaction of undergraduate nursing students towards case-based simulation training: a pilot study

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Purpose: The Clinical Nursing Education Centre of The Open University of Hong Kong is installed with 3 adult and 1 child high-fidelity human simulators. These simulators are full-body manikin that can mimic clinical reality through scenario software. Case-based high fidelity simulation training is integrated into the curriculum of year-3 undergraduate general and psychiatric nursing programs to train students to manage complex clinical problems in a safe environment.

Objective: To evaluate whether the undergraduate nursing students are satisfied with the case-based acute respiratory distress simulation training.

Method: Year-3 full-time general and psychiatric nursing students participated in the training. They had received low-fidelity simulation training and 1-hour briefing to familiarize with high fidelity simulators. A 90-minute simulation training session was conducted for each group of 8 students. The students took turn as nurses to manage a 15-minute pre-programmed acute respiratory distress condition and as observers to evaluate the performance of group-mates. A debriefing was conducted at the end of the training. The participants filled in the evaluation questionnaire immediately after the training.

Results: Fifty nine students attended the training and returned the questionnaire. Of the participants, 72% was general students and 28% was mental students. Multiple linear regression showed that satisfaction towards simulation training was statistically associated with holding attention of participants, an effective way for practicing clinical skills and improve effective team communication ($r = 0.809$; df (3,54); $F=34.1$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: The pilot result shows that the participants are satisfied with case-based simulation training and it is an effective means to facilitate learning of complex clinical condition.

Ethical consideration: It is optional for the students to complete the questionnaire. Anonymity is protected because no name is needed.

C36 The development of Nursing Education for Joint Outcome Objectives inherited from Florence Nightingale in Japan

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<Purpose> This study is to report how to develop Nursing Education for Joint Outcome Objectives, inherited from the principles of Florence Nightingale at Miyazaki Prefectural Nursing University(MPNU) in Japan. <Method> As a profession we have to educate students in the competence to judge complicated phenomena from scientific evidential nursing perspectives. Theories and models are like tables of constellations which are helpful for students to learn how to make these judgements. Based on the essence of "Nursing", "Disease", "Health" and "Vital Power", as defined by Nightingale, President Hiroko Usui developed "Nursing Theory as an Independent Science" and created the nursing education curriculum at MPNU. The evaluations of education were made based on the achievement level of Joint Outcome Objectives.<Result> Based on Nightingale's description of "high principles as: at the bottom of all. Without this, ... That is as if you were to try to nurse without eyes or hands" and the nature of the relationships between human beings and society and the natural environment, Usui developed the Life Cycle Model, the Vital Power Assessment Model, etc., to help students assess a patient through comparison with a common healthy individual and judge what ability he/she has. After working with patients and their families to look at the characteristics of their repeated 24-hour-lives, which formed their individual life cycles, the goal of establishing a harmonious situation could be found. The nurse could utilize patients' vital power to improve everyday life. This is a process of applying the "threefold interests" expounded by Nightingale. Due to more than ten years of this practice, MPNU received a high evaluation on Joint Outcome Objectives from National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation in 2009.<Conclusion>We have verified that Nightingale's principles are indeed helpful for students in learning what nursing is and doing self-evaluation continuously.

C37 Impact of Image Training on Emotional Response and Self-efficacy for Nursing Interns

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to conduct an experimental investigation of image training, which was designed to increase self-efficacy for the nursing practice by providing emotional support for interns in tense, critical, high-pressure situations.

Methods

Using cartoon illustrations, the image training was put into practice over a period of about five months when one- or two-week rounds of internship were completed. The experiment was designed based on the influencing factors of teaching materials and learning methods through a combination of two kinds of teaching materials (Teaching Material Group A and Teaching Material Group B) and two kinds of learning methods (Feedback Group and Image Group). In addition, the experiment was designed to balance the impact of the internship location, intern groups, internship curriculum, etc. The effectiveness of the training was examined based on the two indexes of emotional response immediately after the internship and feelings of self-efficacy in nursing practice. We passed through an ethical procedure, and got an agreement and cooperation from a student. The mean value of the entire series of internship rounds of each index was counted as the individual intern score, and variance analysis of the two factors influencing the subjects was carried out.

Results and Discussion

As a result, significant effectiveness was identified in two indexes. In both the Teaching Material A Group and the Image Group, a relative effectiveness of image training was identified. This result verifies the effectiveness of image training because the interns became more emotionally secure immediately after their internship experience, and their self-efficacy increased while being engaged in the nursing internship.

C38 Effects of a New Nursing Administration Practicum in which Students Manage Care of Two Patients

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[Purpose]

The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of a new nursing administration practicum in which each senior student managed the care of two patients under the supervision of an attending nurse.

[Method]

This study used content analysis to evaluate students' performance in group work following the practicum as well as reports in which students described what they had learned from the practicum. We also inductively analyzed instructor evaluations. Subjects were senior nursing students from 2007 to 2008. This study protected the anonymity of students and instructors.

[Results]

Most of the 128 students who participated felt that caring for two patients was difficult, but that they became competent in providing continued nursing care and collaborating with other members of the nursing team, including the team leader. They also learned to be responsible for managing care-related information that had to be accurate and up-to-date. Caring for two patients required prioritizing their nursing practices. Learning about patient safety-related issues was achieved through attention to protection from falls, infection control, drug oversight, and improvement of patient environments. Particular attention was placed on a patient-centered nursing approach in which patients decided for themselves the goal of their care and took part in planning its implementation. Students recognized that high-quality patient care was undertaken, and this promoted cooperation with other healthcare professions.

[Conclusion]

This practicum was beneficial for the senior students. We would like to further enhance students' physical assessment skills for identifying patients' health problems, most likely through the development and implementation of one or more other practicums.

C39 Learning Methods of student a nurses in clinical practice:Situational analysis of Conflict recognition linked to Patient awareness

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the tension, contradiction, and conflict that arise in relations between students and patients in clinical training, to understand that conflict, and to measure student responses to conflict situations from analyses of interviews and their written reports. The method of study consisted in explaining the purpose of the research and then interviewing eight nursing students from whom consent was obtained. The results of two of the above interviews, representing the extreme ends of the conflict awareness spectrum of the eight students, are examined in this research. In this investigation, data were obtained from the above-mentioned interviews as well as from the student practicum reports, in which they recorded their feelings concerning perceived conflict with their patients. How the students recognized and tried to solve the conflicts was thus clarified. All students had previously been instructed on the importance of recognizing conflict situations in order to be able to adequately solve them. As a result of the analysis, the student at the positive extreme of the interview spectrum was able to stimulate both verbal and nonverbal reactions in the patient, as well as recognizing the patient feelings of uneasiness, doubt, desire, and assumptions that had led to the conflict. By recognizing the conflict, the student was able to initiate communication with the patient and thereby provide appropriate care. It can be concluded that if students receive proper instruction on conflict recognition, they will be better able to respond adequately in the provision of nursing care. The protocol of this study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of their nursing school.

C40 A study on the formation of effective group for active learning: two universities compared

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Purpose: IBL (Inquiry Based Learning), an active learning method, has been used in Seminar on Nursing Science in order to improve students ability to analyze phenomena. This study contributes to the formation of the more effective groups for learning, in particular, focusing at students clarifying own learning tasks on hypothesizing and verifying nursing problems. Research Method: IBL was practiced in two universities where students were separated into twelve groups. The groups were formed from nominal rolls in University A and to equalize secund year students performance in each group in University B. Before and after the seminar, SDLRS (Self-Directed Learning Readiness Scale) score was recorded and hypotheses formation was evaluated. The sample size was 123 students whose both SDLRS scores were recorded. Ethical Consideration: at the beginning of the research the students were informed the purpose of the research and that it is their choice if they participate or not. Results: the average SDLRS scores before and after IBL practice in University A and B were more or less the same and the difference of the average scores in 12 groups was more than 40 in both universities. The groups whose average score was less than 180 got the less number of hypotheses and of own learning tasks. SDLRS was analyzed into five factors for instance, attachment to study, learning methods, responsibility to learn and so force. The group, whose average score of the factor Attachment to Study, obtained more hypotheses. And the group whose members who were active to form own learning tasks showed several characteristics. They got a variety of items in hypothesis structure and had students whose factor scores, Learning Method, were higher. Also their factor structures were diverse.

C41 Using focus group to explore community service experience the of nursing students

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The purpose of this study was to explore the nursing studens experience and perception of community service.The students of nusing department involved community service for one week.After ward, two interviews were conducted in focus groups. Twenty-one nursing students subjects participated in the study. The tape-recorded interview were transcribed ad analyzed using content analysis.Six themes emerge regarding the nursing students subjects experences and perceptions of community service,as follow:(1)becoming more motivation to caring others.(2)feeling self-actualization. (3)learning the skill of problem solving. (4)learning the skill of empathy.(5)learning skills to improve commication.(6)learing collaboration. This information might be used as a helpful and reference in nursing education involed in the planning of community service programs for the nursing students.

C42 A Literature Study of Social Service-Based Practical Training Programs (Based on Interprofessional Education) Conducted in Latin America, concerning Their Effects on Nursing Students and Communities

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In Latin America, social service-based practical training are widely conducted for students pursuing medical professions.The purpose of study is to clarify the effects of such interprofessional training programs on nursing students and communities. Method is a review of relevant literature.It was conducted via internet-based search engines Science Direct,CINAHL, LILACS (a web search engine in Latin America) and etc. using the keywords: interprofessional + education, social service-based practical training and etc.. As a result of search gave a total of 12 hits, and also included 41 materials that the researcher obtained directly from institutions in Mexico.In some literatures, were found that contained the term of interprofessional cooperation,however, no studies have been found that examine the effects of training program.As for dissertations and reports, none of them in their writings addressed the effects of the programs from the perspective of interprofessional training. Despite the widespread implementation of this training program in Latin, however, little attention has been paid.It is considered that cultural background is one of the reasons.The reasons why this program has not been evaluated objectively and scientifically from the perspectives of university education and contribution to community health care are due to (1) their spirit of compassion and charity and (2) their mindset of regarding social services as a matter of course.A literature review was conducted on papers and other published materials, as well as personal documents. In the case of personal, the document was photocopied after explaining the purpose of use to the author and obtaining his/her approval.

C43 First report of the Gendai GP program: "Establish of an Educational System for the Development of Skilled Professionals"-Understanding levels of developmental disorders

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[Purpose] The theme of Gendai GP was "establishment of an educational system for the development of skilled professionals who can facilitate supportive parent-child relationships". The contents was a project for undergraduate students of nursing course, including lectures of basic communication skills and understands of developmental disorders. The understanding by undergraduate students of levels of developmental disorders and relevant changes were evaluated.

[Method] The same questionnaire was administered twice to all undergraduate nursing major students adapted for GP project to evaluate the effect of the project. The evaluation was done before the start of the GP program for the first, and half a year later for the second. McNemar or paired t test was used for the analysis. The participants were 200 students (66 second-years, 72 third-years, and 62 fourth-years), and the valid response rate was 95.2%.

[ethical consideration] It was explained to the students that individuals would not be identified and their academic grade would not be affected regardless of their participation in the investigation.

[Results] Understanding of developmental disorders: The ratio of the students who answered correctly the names of the disorders, that is, Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Learning Disorder (LD) were evaluated. The ratio for third-years increased significantly to 37.9% after half a year compared with 16.7% before the start of the GP ($p<.001$), and a similarly significantly increase was noted for fourth-years, from 31.7% to 76.7% ($p<.001$). **Case question:** As for the case question about a three-year-old child, who was restless and did not participate in group activities, 77.7% answered that there were some problems, while 45.3% could answer specific correspondence for the child. The answers related to "Correspondence about the child" and "Approaching another organization" increased significantly half a year after the start of the GP.

[Consideration] Students' understanding of developmental disorders was enhanced by the GP.

C44 The usefulness of lecture including Parent Training skills for students of clinical and public health nurses

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Introduction: The Gendai GP program is a project conducted in our department aimed to establish an education system for undergraduate students to develop the skilled professionals who can facilitate supportive parent-child relationships. We adopted the Parent Training (PT) skills in the lecture format. The purpose of this paper is to report the usefulness of the one-day course lecture including PT to promote the student's understanding concerning the developmental disorder.

Methods: The subjects were 94 third-year nursing students. A one-day course of lectures lasting six hours was presented to the students. The course consisted of four lectures: Lecture 1: "The experience and feelings of a parent", presented by a mother with a child with a developmental disorder; Lecture 2: "Need for and theory of PT"; Lecture 3: Virtual presentation of experience of a child with sensory difficulties; Lecture 4: Role play. The students' reports were collected for classification and analysis after the Lecture 4. As for ethical considerations, the investigations were filled out anonymously.

Results & Discussion: Many of the students showed understanding and awareness concerning following concepts. 1: The difficulty and suffering of parents, children and teachers caused by the characteristic symptoms of developmental disorders; 2: The necessity of support for parents; 3: The necessity of PT skills to support them; 4, The awareness as a person supporting them. Since the most of the free description were described based on the parent's lecture, the lecture was thought to give big influence on understanding and awareness of the students. After the course of lectures, most of the students indicated the deep understanding and self-awareness to support families of children with developmental disorders in their report.

Conclusion: The lecture including the PT skills can be considered helpful in acquisition of useful specialized skills for clinical and public health nurses.

Poster D

D1 Researchers' supervision of health care support provided by public health nurses to patients with spinocerebellar degeneration in a municipal city in Japan

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Purpose: In this case study, the author examined the effects of researchers' supervision of public health nurses who provide health care support to patients with spinocerebellar degeneration(SCD) in a particular municipal city in Japan.Method: Participants comprised of four public health nurses working at different public health centers in the municipal city. They provided health care support to residents suffering from SCD, so that they could carry out their daily or social activities. The author, as a researcher, supervised their support through telephone, e-mails, and three case conferences. Furthermore, the author conducted a focus interview with each of the nurses with regard to the effect of the supervision. She further analyzed the transcription of the focus interviews, e-mails, and reports written by the public health nurses.Ethical consideration: The participants were well-informed of the purpose of the experiment and the confidentiality of their participation through letters. They were assured that the analysis results of the data would be published as academic articles only after ensuring that it maintained the participants' privacy.Result: The results showed that there were a considerable number of changes in the health promotion activities and the support provided by the public health nurses. In particular, the changes in the health promotion activities included the prioritization of tasks to meet the patients' needs and active consultation with other paramedical or social welfare professionals. The changes in the support provided by the public health nurses comprised the realization of the long-term goals of the support and the formulation of a support development process the patients. Additionally, the researcher's role entailed providing various problem-solving methods and monitoring the plan-do-see process. Conclusion: The researcher's supervision addressed the issues of the public health care nurses and contributed to their growth as health professionals.

D2 Perception and Participation towards Waste Management for Health : A Case Study of Community of Korpong, Phechtboon Thailand

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Purpose : This study were to investigate perception and participation in garbage disposal for health of people in Ban Khok Prong community and to compare them according to their variables, household size, education and income. Method: The subjects were 295 heads of the household in Ban Khok Prong community. The instruments used for data collection was a questionnaire. The statistics used in analyzing the data were mean and standard deviation; T-test and F-test were carried out. Results : The five aspects of perception and participation in garbage disposal for health of people in community were at a high level. When considered by item, it was found that garbage prevention, garbage reduction, and garbage reuse were at a very high level. However, the perception and participation of garbage recycle and garbage disposal for health of household members was at a moderate level. In comparing perception and participation in garbage disposal of people who were from different household size and with different level of education, it was found that their overall and itemized perception in garbage disposal were not different. However, heads of the household with different income levels were different in their perceptions in garbage disposal in the aspects of garbage prevention and garbage reuse significantly at the level .05. Moreover, participation of heads of the household with different number of household members in garbage disposal in terms of garbage prevention and garbage reuse was significantly different at .05, and participation of heads of the household with different levels of education in garbage disposal in terms of garbage reduction and garbage recycle were significantly different at .05 Conclusion : This information can be useful in promoting people perception and participation in garbage disposal for good health.Ethical consideration : Approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of IRB from Mahasalakrum University.

D3 Specific community attitudes to the health education programs by a nursing university

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Purpose: We intended to clarify the community needs on health education programs conducted by a school of nursing in an information-rich society. Background: Nowadays professional medical information is available and accessible through TV etc, in Japan. However, the diversity of health information unnecessarily confuses the people in various cases. Therefore the people want even more right health information. Our Faculty started health education programs in October, 2008. 5 lectures were given in 3.5 months to 63 people in total, 19 after reducing duplication. The participants answered to a questionnaire after each lecture and rated total impression as (good) 92% or (slightly good) 8%. Their rating judgment seemed to come from (depth), (familiarity) of the lecture contents through their free statements. Method: A qualitative inductive study of the verbatim records in a group interview. The study was carried out to 2 groups, consisting of 4 participants for about 45 minutes in January, 2009. Results: 282 labels were extracted and summarized into 5 categories: presentation of evidence, actual life, home care, prejudice, and supportive community. As for (the depth), connection was thought to be the grounds of lecture contents. (The familiarity) was related with relating a skill of the actual life to the knowledge of the disease. The main item which community expected of the nursing university was two of the next, of the knowledge in home care (urgency in particular), and the supportive community which can defeat prejudice. Conclusion: 5 categories were shown as community needs to the health education given by Nursing University: presentation of evidence, actual life, home care, prejudice, and supportive community. Ethical consideration: We explained it to our participants with a document orally after having taken the approval of the Faculty of Nursing ethic screening committee, and we took consent by the signature of the handwriting.

D4 Relationship between achievement and activity purpose established by public health nurses for activity purpose in spreading community activities

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Background Our first report described an attitude of cooperative work and respect for others as a characteristic of competency for public health nurses (PHNs), and development of social resources and fostering a work climate as means to emphasize the individual and support self-reliance in daily life. Since emphasis is placed on the activity purpose in the Soyo Model, we conducted an analysis with a focus on the activity purpose set by PHNs and the results. **Purpose** We attempted to structure the activity purpose for spreading community activities by experienced PHNs and the results of those activities, to obtain suggestions on the competency of PHNs. **Methods** Semistructured interviews on the development of community activities were conducted of four PHNs with careers of more than 30 years. The interviews were 60-90 minutes per person, and recorded with the subjects consent. The "intention" in the first report was classified, and its relation with the present situation, results, and ripple effect were structured. **Results** The category of public health nurse's "situation" was composed of "There was no social resource" "community needs" "Problem of the public health nurse" and "There were an organization and a resource that was able to do the cooperation of labor". The category of the intention of the improvement was composed of "Necessity" "thought and feelings" and "End goal". The result of "End goal" was "The device and the proposal from the resident were encouraged" and "Held of the business". **Discussion** Public health nurses developed community activities that combined necessity, thoughts and feelings, and activity purpose. The activity purpose lacked specific measures, but from the results it seems that resources and coordination to enable cooperative work were attempted and approachable activities are being carried out. The findings suggest that clarifying activity purpose induces community residents to act voluntarily and raises interest in public health activities.

D5 First report on creation of population-wide healthcare activities for mothers and their children based on universal home visit for infants project - Development of Empowerment Visits

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[Purpose]

This research aims to develop effective interventions for mothers and their children by means of home visits.

[Method]

Prepare a manual on home visits to mothers and children. Then, evaluate the effectiveness of the manual after making home visits to target families in municipalities.

[Result]

Empowerment home visits consist of five steps. In each step, some intervention is made to facilitate empowerment in order to provide help to families and children. Such intervention at the empowerment visits was intended to take the form of "listening and sympathizing," "relationship of trust," "partnership" and "emotional support" to families. In addition, the intervention should lead to a better understanding of health problems and the needs of each family and its children, and subsequently to the "health care guidance," "coping enhancement," "education of the knowledge and skills," and "coordination of roles." Thus, the visits should further empower the families while providing "positive evaluation".

[Conclusion]

We believe that the intervention with mothers and their children should continue with guidance from the empowerment home visit manual, along with continued review of its effectiveness. This continued effort is expected to help in the development of a new way of intervening with mothers and their children.

[Ethical consideration]

Sufficient explanation will be provided and consent will be obtained with respect to the research objectives and content.

D6 Nurse's Criteria for Evaluating Self-care Agency of Patients Receiving Outpatient Chemotherapy

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<Purpose> To identify, from the nurse's perspective, criteria for evaluating the self-care agency of patients receiving chemotherapy on an outpatient basis.

<Method> Research Approach: A qualitative and inductive inquiry Setting: General hospitals in Japan Participants: 17 nurses involved in outpatient chemotherapy Data collection and analysis : To inductively elicit the findings from patients' real experiences, interviews and qualitative analysis were used. Main Research Variables: self-care Agency of outpatient chemotherapy

<Ethical consideration> The ethical committee of the University of Hyogo, Japan, examined the study protocol and gave approval.

<Result> We identified the following 10 criteria for nurses to refer to in assessing the self-care agency of patients undergoing chemotherapy on an outpatient basis: 1) engagement in social activities, 2) physical condition, 3) family relationship, 4) attitude toward the illness, 5) ability to monitor and control one's body, 6) ability to understand, 7) communication skills, 8) ability to develop patient-nurse relationship, 9) ability to coordinate treatment and personal life and 10) ability to use information. We also found that these criteria can be organized into a three-level hierarchical structure: 1) Level 1: Nurses assess self-care agency based on the patient's physical condition and the social support networks available to the patient, 2) Level 2: Self-care agency are evaluated on the basis of the patient's ability of cognitive, and 3) Level 3: Self-care agency are determined through the observation of patients' ability to develop relations with medical experts, accommodate the environment to their needs and conditions, and make use of information.

<Conclusion> Nurses evaluate patients' self-care agency in stages, paying attention not only to the patients' external attributes, but also to their physical condition, interactions with society, attitude toward the disease and the various abilities they need in order to take care of themselves at home while undergoing treatment.

D7 Emotional Reactions of Adult Male Cancer Patients to the Loss of Body Hair by Chemotherapy

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Emotional reactions of male adult cancer patients who have lost hair as a result of chemotherapy tend to be overlooked as shown in our previous study which found that the majority of nurses would play down the impact of hair loss in male patients. A greater understanding of male patients emotional experiences would enable the medical profession to provide better information about hair loss to them and prepare them to face the reality. This study considers the experiences of male patients in cancer specialist hospitals in Japan in relation to information given to them by nurse. An anonymous survey using a postal questionnaire was conducted. Questionnaires were sent to 154 hospitals that had agreed to cooperate with the survey, from where they were distributed to individuals (both patients and nurses). To ensure anonymity and privacy of individuals and hospitals which participated in the survey, the respondents were asked to personally complete the questionnaire and return it by post directly to the author. Data were processed with a statistical analysis software SPSS.106 completed questionnaires were returned from the patients (68.8%). 84.5% of them were given information about head hair loss by nurse before procedure, and 28.2% were also told about the loss of body hair. 35.9% were shocked to find their head hair fell out more severely than they had expected. Those who were given information about body hair loss found it difficult to come to terms with it. The findings show that information given to male adult chemotherapy patients before procedure tends to focus on the loss of head hair and that many patients did not realise the hair loss could be severe. Recommendations for examining, and revising if necessary, the contents of information given to these patients are suggested.

D8 The Trend of Nursing Research on Outpatient Chemotherapy in Japan

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Background and Purpose

In Japan, for the purpose of shortening the duration of hospitalization, chemotherapy has been strongly geared towards outpatient treatment since 2002. However, in Japan, where the duration of hospitalization has been basically long, outpatient chemotherapy is difficult not only for patients and their families, but also for medical staff. The purpose of this research is to clarify the development of the research of nursing for outpatient chemotherapy in Japan and shed light on future tasks.

Method

Literature concerning "cancer", "chemotherapy", "outpatient" and "nursing" were searched using the Japanese literature database, "Central Medical Magazine Web" Ver. 4 for the period from 1983 to July 2008. The number of searched literature was 678. Discussions were performed on 125 procurable original articles excluding the articles with themes different from our present task. The items analyzing the literature were established and a review sheet was prepared. Descriptive statistics were constructed for the items for which the number can be quantitatively counted.

Results

The main topics of the articles were the contents concerning a chemotherapy providing system, the care need assessment for the patients with many symptoms and the search for care system to support patients living at home. Among object persons, patients themselves were at the top in number and this was followed by the medical staff including nurses and the persons engaging in outpatient chemotherapy. Furthermore, some research targeting systems including records and documents was discovered. These data were arranged chronologically and the trend was investigated.

Conclusion

In the next step, discussions on the system integrating experiences at various institutions and the control of symptoms from the viewpoint of supporting patients' self-care are necessary.

D9 A study on skin damage by chemotherapy in gynecologic cancer

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Objective Along with developments in cancer treatment, the use of chemotherapy for gynecologic cancer has increased. It has been noted that cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy frequently experience skin problems. The aim of this study was to verify whether or not damage to skin physiology occurs in patients undergoing chemotherapy for gynecologic cancer.

Methods From November 14, 2006 to November 27, 2007, 23 patients with gynecologic cancer undergoing chemotherapy (average 54.8 years) along with 6 healthy adult women (average 46.0 years) were included in this study. For each patient and healthy control, stratum corneum hydration (capacitance), trans-epidermal water loss(TEWL) and skin pigmentation were measured at 14 locations on the face, bilaterally on the clavicles and the back of the hands. Sebum quantity at the skin surface was measured on the fore head. The measurements were performed with Multiprobe adapter MPA5, Courage+Khazaza electronic GmbH, Germany.

At measurement, the average room temperature was 24.1 degrees Celsius with an average humidity of 53.9%. Student T test was used for analysis. This investigation was conducted with the approval of the A University Ethical Review Board. All participants received ample oral and written explanation, and the study was performed only after receiving informed consent.

Results Among the measurement sites, stratum corneum hydration was significantly lower in chemotherapy patients than in healthy control at face.

TEWL of the chemotherapy group was also lower at all measurement sites, and a significant difference was found at face.

Regarding skin pigmentation, melanin levels were not different at all sites, however, erythema level was significantly lower in the chemotherapy patients at face and hand.

Sebum quantity of the chemotherapy group was significantly lower than the healthy group.

Conclusions Anticancer agents may induce dryness of the skin. Thus skin care during chemotherapy should be focused on maintaining water and sebum in the skin.

D10 Stress assessment in patients with lung cancer undergoing chemotherapy

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[Purpose] In the present study, the author investigated stress assessment in patients with lung cancer who were receiving chemotherapy.

[Method] The patients included 8 men and 2 women, with a mean age of 65.8 ± 8.46 years (range, 50-76 years). Salivary samples of the patients were collected before and during chemotherapy for about 2 weeks and they were analyzed for the levels of the stress markers cortisol and alpha-amylase. Salivary cortisol was measured by ELISA and alpha-amylase was measured by using the Phadebas Amylase Test. The participants completed the POMS and FACT-L questionnaires after the collection of salivary samples, which was performed once a week. All data analyzed using the SPSS 11.5 software. Results were compared using one way-ANOVA and Pearson's rank correlation test. $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

[Result] Salivary samples were collected 7.5 ± 2.7 times. No significant differences were found between the before and after chemotherapy in salivary levels of cortisol or alpha-amylase, POMS and QOL scores. Both salivary samples and questionnaires were collected 2 to 4 times (total of 25 times). The salivary cortisol levels correlated with the POMS subscales of anger-hostility ($r = 0.419$, $p < 0.05$), and confusion ($r = 0.442$, $p < 0.05$), although the salivary alpha-amylase levels and POMS scores showed no significant correlation. A negative correlation was observed between the salivary cortisol level and the QOL full score ($r = -0.590$, $p < 0.01$).

[Conclusion] It is very important for medical staff to understand the state of stress of patients with cancer and to support these patients. Measurements of stress markers in saliva are noninvasive and may be useful for assessing clinically the mental stress status of a patient.

[Ethical consideration] This study obtained the permit of the committee for medical ethics in a university and the patients gave us informed consent for our study.

D11 Effects of acupressure massages on alleviation of menopausal symptoms

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Objective: This study was to evaluate the effects of acupressure massages on alleviation of menopausal symptoms and quality of life with Japanese women.
Methods: Study subjects were 32 Japanese menopausal women who had not been treated with hormonal therapy, recruited between January and July 2007. We performed 30-min acupressure massages to 10 acupoints twice a week for four weeks. The locations of the selected acupoints were GV20, BL18, BL20, BL23, CV4, HT6, SP6, LR3, KI3, and the second metacarpal segmentum system which was considered to take balance of whole body. We evaluated the effects on alleviation of several menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and depression. Evaluation was done once a week for six weeks based on two indices, namely, simplified menopausal index (SMI) and health-related quality of life scale, SF-8. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the means among groups. When the association was significant, Bonferroni's procedure was used as a post hoc test. p<0.05 was considered significant. All analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows version 15.0. Study protocol for this experiment was approved by the Ethical Committee of Hamamatsu University School of Medicine. Informed consent was obtained from all the subjects.
Results: We obtained complete date for 31 women. SMI scores continued to decrease even at the 2nd week and such scores at the 2nd week were significantly lower than those at the 1st week. Such tendency continued until the 6th week. SF-8 scores except for SF and MCS increased at the 2nd week. However, such scores were not significantly higher than those at the 1st week. Such tendency continued until the 6th week.
Conclusion: Acupressure massages were significantly contributable for alleviation of menopausal symptoms.

D12 The relationship of Slimming Orientation, Menopausal Symptom and SF36 in Japanese Mid-Life Women(Hanako Generation)

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Objective: Japanese mid-life woman's generation are called Hanako Generation. It is characteristic that this generation has a beautiful consciousness about slimming similar to young generation. The purpose of this study was identify an association between menopausal status, health-related quality of life and slimming orientation in Japanese mid-life women(Hanako generation).
Method: The 104 mid-life women (age:45-55y, they have daughters who are university students) were recruited using snowball sampling method. Measures were conducted on data collected from a survey questionnaire. The questionnaire includes socio-demographic factors, height/weight ratios, the Green Climacteric Scale, the Bell's silhouette chart test and the Short Form Health Survey (SF36). Data entry and analysis were performed using version 14SPSS. Chi-Square test was used to compare the BMI groups on the Bell's silhouette chart test. Anova was used to compare the menopausal symptoms and SF36 among BMI groups. Result: Participants were divided into four groups(underweight G BMI<=20, pre-underweight G 20<BMI<=22, normal G, 22<BMI<=24, obese G <24). 24.8% were underweight, 20.8% were in the pre-underweight range, 19.8% were normal range, 34.7% were obese. 38.4% Participants recognized that their body's size fit 6th silhouette using Bell's silhouette chart test. The 6th silhouette is adapted to pre-obese. 22.2% recognized that their size fit 7th silhouette. Most of all participants recognized one or two sizes bigger than real size. The total menopausal symptom's score of underweight group is highest. There was a significant difference among 4BMI groups for psychological factor in menopausal symptom's factors (p<0.05). There was a difference among 4BMI groups for Physical functioning of SF36. The score for underweight group differ significantly from scores for either of other groups(p<0.05). Conclusion: About 50% of Hanako generation belongs to underweight or pre-underweight groups. The underweight group expressed stronger menopausal symptoms and complains weariness. Ethical Concern: This study was reviewed and approved by ethical review boards of researcher's institution.

D13 Physical Complaints after Surgical Operation of Restoration of Genital Prolapse

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This research is descriptive studying which has made in order to surveying of physical complaints after restoration surgical operation of genital prolapse .In this research 102 ladies who suffer from cystocele and rectocele have considered under surgical operation from April 2006 to the end of September 2008 and through census . Tool for collecting information has been the interview .The descriptive and resumption statistics have been used for analysis the finding of this research have been written in 66 tables.Results indicated that the most complaint among of urinary complaints which has been stress incontinence and among of intestinal complains the feeling of incomplete discharge has been existed and among of sexual complaints the dyspareunia has been formed and among of the local complaints the feeling of pressure has been in vagina . Totally the most of research courses have low physical complaints and the statistic analysis showed that the meaningful relation has been among of urinary complaints with gestation ($P = 0.04$) and placing in squatting posture ($P = 0.04$) and between intestinal complaints with the number of gestation ($P = 0.02$) and the kind of prolapse ($P = 0.03$) menopause ($P = 0.02$) and suffering from chronic constipation ($P = 0.000$) .Finally the results showed that the meaningful relation is between physical complaints with the number of gestation ($P = 0.04$) placing in squatting posture ($P = 0.01$) and suffering from chronic constipation ($P = 0.000$) .Finaly the conduction of results from this research has been discussed in the fields of nursing . Moreover the offering have been provided for conducting next researches.

D14 A Study of Breast/Cervical Cancer Screening Behavior and Health Promotion Behavior, and Effect of a Health Educational Program on Middle-Aged Women

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Purpose

The purpose of this study was to examine the status of breast/cervical cancer screening behavior and health promotion behavior, and effect of a health educational program on middle-aged women.

Method

The subjects were 30 middle-aged women who attended the health educational program. The questionnaires covered consultation behavior, Health Promoting Life Style Profile(HPLP2), and the attitude of breast/cervical cancer screening before and after they attended the program, Original questionnaires were used for the first and third topics.

Result

The following results were obtained.

1.90.0% of the middle-aged women have received medical examinations, 66.3% of the women have received breast and cervical cancer examinations, and 43.3% of the women have self-examined their breasts.

2.Breast self-examination performance was strongly associated with Health Responsibility attitude.

3.Concerning what the women felt about breast cancer examinations, the total number of women who agreed with the item "I have to have a check-up" was significantly higher after they attended the Program($p<0.01$) than before.

Conclusion

It was suggested that this health educational program serves as motivation to a breast cancer screening behavior.

Ethical Consideration

Prior to beginning of this study, each participant was remained of the objectives and their rights. We obtained administrative approval from each participants.

D15 COPING IN DAILY LIFE OF WOMEN IN RURAL CHINA

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[Purpose] In rural China, the issues of mental health such as depression and suicide came to the surface. Coping for difficulties in daily life influences mental health was clarified. The purpose of this study is to clarify coping in daily life of rural Chinese women aiming at getting suggestions to mental health support.

[Method] We recruited 10 women (the average age was 47) from county A, village B of Anhui province, and each of them was married, with one child or more. We used semi-structured interview and participant observation to collect data about their life, difficulties and coping in daily life. We used inductive methods to analyze the data qualitatively.

[Result] Coping for difficulties such as hard labor, poverty, discrimination, restrictions from a policy, and bind from the face culture, were clarified. 1) working hard and saving, 2) being independent and self-respect, 3) helping each other with relatives / women / villagers, 4) living for a child, having hope for a child, 5) supporting oneself through connecting with a family / villagers / the gods, 6) catching the meaning of difficulties positively, 7) accepting their fate and being generous, 8) escaping from the existing problems, 9) cheering up and taking good care of oneself, 10) acting destructively.

[Conclusion] It was suggested that the power of taking difficult situations positively and the spirit of transcending the limits of self were meaningful for mental health of rural women. It was also shown that nursing support through making use of power of women and the supportive network in the community is needed.

[Ethical consideration] This research has undergone Ethical Review Board in Chiba University and local Ethical Review. We ensured self-determination, privacy and personal information of the objects, respected for culture and customs, and considered for the objects regarding assurance, safety, family relationship, and status in the village.

D16 Eating habits associated with obesity in Japanese female

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It is generally accepted that Japanese dishes are low in calorie with good nutrition balance. With urbanization and westernization of lifestyle in Japanese, however, their eating behavior has been changing, which promotes obesity. To clarify their lifestyle problems affected by the drastic change of their lifestyle, we examined eating behaviors associated with diabetes parameter. We carried out a cross sectional study of female employee aged 30-69 who worked in middle size companies. They received an informed consent reference sheet. Conduct of this study was approved by the ethical committee of Okayama University. Triglyceride(TG) and total cholesterol (TC)of the participants were measured at their regular medical checkup. We also used brief questionnaire to assess the participants' 24 dietary behavior of eating, which included eating habit, eating preference and environment to eat. The participants were asked according to one of four qualitative categories. The data were analyzed by using one-way ANOVA and multiple comparisons. Of the 482 individuals completed the questionnaire, the mean (S.D) of age was 43.5 (11.1), 25% of them were single. The mean (min-max) of abdominal circumstance was 77.3 (53.0-116.0), the mean (min-max) of BMI was 21.9(15.0-40.0). TC of the subjects who "regard yourself as a lazy person" was higher than that of the subjects who "do not themselves" (216.5 ± 36.6 vs 196.7 ± 39.0). TG of the subject who was "have a habit of eating between meals" was also higher than that of the subject who do not have. However, TG of the subject who "gain weight during New Year, holidays or when you travel" was lower than that of the subjects who do not gain". There was no significant difference between the other factors, such as skip meal, eat quickly, and TG and TC. From our results, their eating behavior like this might be important factors for prevention program in Japanese female.

D17 Incidence and characteristics of urinary incontinence and its impact on quality of life among community-dwelling middle-aged and older women in Japan

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Purpose In Europe and the United States, urinary incontinence is reported to be a problem not only in old people but also in women of a wide age range. However, in Japan, there is little investigation for the community residents about the urinary incontinence, and the actual condition is not clear. **Methods** The subjects did it with obtained 182 people of the investigation cooperation among old and middle age women to live in the A prefecture B city. The investigation items of the questionnaire were: presence or absence of urinary incontinence; frequency of urinary incontinence; quantity during the urinary incontinence; circumstances of urinary incontinence; quality of life score (above from Scored International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form Japanese version); going out frequency; exercise habit; and the number of past deliveries. **Results** The proportion of those with urinary incontinence was 41.8%, and the proportion increased with age. They had influence on going out frequency and exercise habit so that frequency of the urinary incontinence increased. The quality of life score significantly decreased so that frequency of the urinary incontinence increased. **Conclusions** The study results showed that urinary incontinence is a common condition in this population. It became clear that having urinary incontinence is a factor in reducing the quality of life remarkably, and the need of promoting enlightenment activity to prevent the onset of the urinary incontinence more was suggested.

D18 Influence of urination disorders on sleep/wake patterns in women among geriatric long-term care hospital residents

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<Purpose> Sleep disturbance is a well-documented phenomenon observed in geriatric long-term care hospital residents. Urinary incontinence and post-voiding residual urine are suggested as a cause of this sleep disturbance. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between sleep/wake patterns, urinary incontinence, and post-voiding residual urine volume among geriatric long-term care hospital residents. <Method> Participants included 30 female residents aged 86.5±7.2 years. Data were collected between June and October, 2007. A portable ultrasound scanner was used for the measurement of residual urine volume. Urination for those participants unaware of its discharge was confirmed with a diaper sensor. We evaluated sleep patterns using a mini-motion logger wrist actigraph for three continuous days. <Results> The prevalence of urinary incontinence was 66.6% (n=20), and the average post-voiding residual urine volume was 80.0±54.3ml. Actigraphy measured such sleep variables as total sleep time and hours awake following the initial onset of sleep during night and daytime napping periods. Mean diurnal sleeping time was 241.6 minutes, and 89% of the subjects slept more than one hour during the daytime. However, sleep/wake patterns that were calculated by actigraphy showed no significant association with urinary incontinence or post-voiding residual urine volume among these residents($p>0.05$). <Conclusion> The relationship between sleep/wake patterns, urinary incontinence, and post-voiding residual urine volume among geriatric long-term care hospital residents was not conclusive. However, it can be stated that a high frequency of urinary incontinence, residual urine, and sleep disturbance among these residents does exist. <Ethical consideration> All patients and their families received a full explanation of the study protocol, and written consent was obtained from the families. The study was approved by the Ethical Review Board of the University of Saga.

D19 Effect of parenting support program *123 Magic* applied to Japanese families

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Purpose: The purpose of this present study is to examine the effect of a parenting support program named *123 Magic*.

Method: This well-known *123 Magic* was originally developed by Dr. Phelan, an American psychologist and an internationally renowned expert on child discipline. Then, the parenting support program adapted *123 Magic* to work in groups has been organized by public health nurses in Hertfordshire, England. The parenting support program *123 Magic* focuses on building relationships, play, positive time, discipline and boundary setting, and is facilitated by parenting cordinators. In collaboration with the UK team, the Japanese team organized the Japanese version of the program for Japanese families. Both the work book and the session guideline were translated into Japanese. The pilot study was performed to see the cultural and contextual issues. Subjects were ten mothers of children under the age of 2-12. They participated the program of 6 sessions. The parenting self-efficacy was analyzed at the beginning of the program and the end of it. A tool to measure parenting self-efficacy (TOPSE) has been developed by Kendall and Bloomfield (2005). We used the Japanese TOPSE. Ethical approval was obtained from the Kanazawa Medical University Research Ethics Committee.

Results: In general, the philosophy of *123 Magic* was accepted by Japanese mothers although some issues were emerged to be resolved. The TOPSE subscale scores of mothers were compared between the beginning of the program and the end of it. The TOPSE scores of the end of the program were higher than the scores of the beginning.

Conclusion: The parenting support program *123 Magic* could be applied to Japanese families. The program is likely to affect the parenting self-efficacy. The study to demonstrate that the program has a positive impact on parental stress and on child behavior and emotional outcomes is needed.

D20 Moving Toward Safer Communities: A Comparative Study of Parent Education in the Use of Child Restraint Systems in Vehicles

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Purpose: Collisions of vehicles represent the major cause of unintentional injury deaths among Canadian infants and children. They, of course, rely on caregivers to make knowledgeable decisions about the use of child restraint systems (CRS). Those decisions, when properly made, reduce infant and toddler deaths by upwards of 71% and 59% respectively. Part of a larger national (AUTO21) research project on CRS, this study compared the effectiveness of two different educational approaches on parental knowledge. One employed a multi-modal educational approach with a study group (E) and the other distributed brochures to a comparison group (C). **Method:** The method employed a double-blind, block-randomized clinical trial design. Parental knowledge was tested at baseline and six weeks following intervention. Questionnaires measured knowledge about the appropriate use of CRS. Data collection involved pencil and paper questionnaires (pre-test) and telephone survey follow-up (post-test). Analysis included descriptive statistics, X^2 , t-tests, and multivariable regression.

Results: Sample n = 418 (E = 211; C = 207). Meaningful between-group differences were detected for knowledge about height to change to: booster seats ($t = -2.36$, $p < .02$) and seat belts ($t = -4.03$, $p < .001$). Factors associated at $p < .05$ with change in responses (learning) were years driving experience $\beta = -.033$ (95% CI $-.054$, $-.011$) and years lived in Canada $\beta = .01$ (95% CI $.000$, $.026$) for height to forward facing, and group assignment for height to seat belt $\beta = .37$ (95% CI $.126$, $.614$). No other factors were statistically associated with learning. **Discussion:** Since intervention C did not include height information, between-group differences for height were expected. The researchers concluded that they had no evidence that a multi-modal approach was more effective than the standard print-based strategy. **Ethical and Limitation Considerations:** Informed consent was used with all participants. Study limitations included issues related to instrument validation, selection bias, and behaviour reporting.

D21 Effect of fathers' Participation in Child-Rearing Classes on Their Self-Efficacy and Child-Rearing Behavior

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Purpose: This study examined the effect of fathers' participation in child-rearing classes on their self-efficacy and child-rearing behavior. The classes centered on baby massage and were held three times for first-time fathers: during late pregnancy, and at one month and three months after birth.Method: The subjects in the survey: from two intervention group facilities (16) and two control group facilities (13). There were 5 conditions for participation in the study: married, Japanese national, in the 34th week or later of the first pregnancy, working full time and living with their wife. The program for the intervention group consisted of baby massage and conversation among fathers. Assessment tools were base attributes, the General Self-Efficacy Scale , child-rearing behavior, the Parenting Stress Index, readiness for parenthood, the fathers' role and housekeeping behavior. Survey forms were collected at the end of the fathers' classes for the intervention group and by mail for the control group.Ethical considerations: Approval was obtained by the ethics committee. Respondents were explained orally and in writing about the purpose, method, arbitrary properties and linkable anonymity of the survey; consent to participate in the survey and publish the results were obtained.Result: A comparison was made between the intervention group and the control group, as well as within each group. The percentage of respondents who changed diapers was significantly higher in the intervention group. The PSI was significantly lower in the intervention group. No significant difference was found in the GSES. Conclusion: Fathers' classes are helpful in acquiring child-rearing techniques and knowledge, and continued participation in the classes helped change their behavior.

D22 Evaluation of the perinatal family care education program

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Parents of high risk neonates need comprehensive family care included to promote relationships and attachment with their baby, and to deal with a crisis, bereavements, the dilemma of decision making and spirituality. However, we have no effective nursing education program in Japan. We constructed a one month education program for family care in the perinatal period involving PBL, role play, case study, and discussion.In this study, an evaluation of the perinatal family care education program was conducted, based on the results of the study group. The survey was conducted with nine members of the study group using a semi-structured questionnaire. The content analysis was used. The following three elements were considered for evaluating the education program: 1) The practical necessity and significance of spirituality was identified; 2) The essential of perinatal family care was studied; 3) It was recognized that perinatal family care needed for a comprehensive approach, including parent-infant relationship, ethical decision making, and spirituality.

D23 The effect of self-accepting ability of the nursing school students on the school life

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Aim;We analyze the four relations between joy, angry, grief, and self-accept ability, anxiety for college life, completion self- seek, anxiety and find a clue to education to support good growth of students and making human nature.**Methods;**We made a survey of fifty nine third students were agreed of a nursing college in the A prefecture about joy, angry, grief, , self-accept ability, anxiety of college life, and principle of self-assertion of completion after we got subject consent of ethical committee. We asked students put data in the box of theirs own free will within a week. The statistical method included the use of descriptive analysis, t test, F test, correlation coefficient of Pearson and χ^2 test.**Results;** 1)students who feel much anxiety about their lives tended to fear being evaluated, to require themselves high goals, to have low adaptability to the school life and to be nervous about making a mistake and failure.2)students with self-accept ability tended to have little anxiety about the school lives, to disregard mistakes and failure and to have self- confidence. **Conclusion;**Following to these result, we concluded that it is necessary for students with low self-acceptability to have following supports; to be relieved from their anxiety about the school lives and being evaluated, and to be advised not requiring themselves high goals more than their ability.**Key words:** nursing students, self-accept ability, anxiety

D24 A longitudinal study on the development of empathic behavior in nursing of student nurses

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Purpose

Although many studies have been done on the development of empathic behavior in nursing of student nurses, they did not support it. The purpose of this study was to examine the growth in the empathic nursing behavior during three years of the nurse school.

Methods

To identify the growth in the empathic behavior, longitudinal study was designed. Change in empathic attitude of twenty-nine student nurses for three years were examined by using the quantitative data of the Scale of Empathic Behavior in Nursing (SEBEN) (Hata and Maiya, 2003) as well as the qualitative data of the follow up interviews, written reflections, and teacher's observation.

Results

The results showed the significant increase in the total score (mean=7.9,SD=14.2,min=-34,max=43). After the differences between each adjacent period were calculated and compared each other, it was found that the difference is the largest in the first term (from December in the first grade to March in the first grade) and the second largest difference is in the forth term. After analyzing score of each subscale, the changes in the four subscales were found to be different between the first term and the forth term.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the emphatic behavior in nursing grows during three years in nurse school. It is suggested that the growth is different for each term.

Ethical Consideration

This study was approved by the ethical committee of the nurse school. Ethical considerations were addressed by explaining the study and participants' rights both orally and in writing. The purpose and nature of the study were explained, as well as the time commitment required, confidentiality and participants' right not to participate in or to withdraw from the study at any time.

D25 Efforts to promote Foot care ability of Nursing Students ~A Survey of foot trouble and shoe selection~

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The nursing students are expected to involve in work activities to strain their feet and legs after graduation. Increase of awareness over their feet and shoes to wear will prevent feet pathology and motivate themselves to care their feet. The purpose of survey is to explain their foot trouble and shoe selection. Survey method was self-report questionnaire and feet measurements. We explain the purpose of the survey through the use of written instruction. If they understand this purpose, they are required to sign a consent form .Participants are 102 nursing students whose age range is 19 to 35. 1) Six percent of participants presented no trouble. Seventy percent had callosities and horny thickening of heel which were not aware of. 2)The participants gave importance over shoe size, but 25 percent could not find shoes with proper length and width. Significantly large number of avulsion of nail or skin redness was observed among those who wore relatively small shoes. 3) There was significant tendency that participants, who had part-time jobs, reported fatigue of lower extremities as compared with those who had no part-time jobs. Long hours of standing posture and uniform shoes provided by employer could be the cause of trouble. It is suggested that feedback of these results, education of appropriate shoe fitting, removal of horny thickening, prevention of recurrences of callosities, and circulation improvement method of lower extremities will improve their foot care ability of their own foot care.

D26 Change of fecal conditions by oligosaccharide intake and the impact of observation of defecation on health-consciousness

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[PURPOSE]This study purpos to clarify how the fecal conditions change after consuming indigestible oligosaccharide that is known to regulate the intestinal functions without adversely affecting the body, and discuss how the observation of defecation influences ,health-consciousness.

[SUBJECTS]Six female nursing students in their twenties with a tendency for constipation.

[METHOD]The subjects stool conditions (form, color, smell and pH) were examined before and after oligosaccharide intake with an observation sheet prepared by the author. The result was scored for the analyses of principal components and corresponding variations. In the interviews with the subjects, they were encouraged to talk freely about their stool conditions and ,health-consciousness. Qualitative analyses were conducted on the result of the interviews. In conformity with ethical principles, these methods were explained to the subjects, and their consents were obtained beforehand.

[RESULTS]Significant differences before and after oligosaccharide intake were observed in the fecal conditions of all the subjects ($p<0.05$). Through the analysis of interviews with the subjects, their fecal conditions and health consciousness were classified into four core categories: daily food intake, thoughts on dietary habits, defecation habits, experience of constipation.

[DISCUSSION]The consumed oligosaccharide was effective in improving the subjects enteric environment. Meanwhile, the four core categories indicated that the change of their stool conditions encouraged them to review both the defecation and dietary habits of their own. These findings indicated that improvements in our own fecal conditions and the observation of our defecation conditions encourages us to become more health-conscious. In the future, it is necessary to increase the number of subjects to further clarify the impact of fecal observation on peoples ,health-consciousness.

D27 The Characteristic of the Gradual Scale for the Skill of Nursing Student's Communication

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Purpose The purpose of this study is to develop the of the phased scale for the skill of nursing student's communication

Method As the first investigation, free description survey were sent to randomly selected 850 nurses(response rate: 51.9%, valid response rate: 50.1%)to collect nursing student's communication skill at 5 general hospitals in Japan. Then, the original questionnaire were sent to 710 nursing students(response rate: 64.6%, valid response rate: 52.4%)to develop the phased scale for the skill of nursing student's communication at 3 college of nursing in Japan. This research was performed after the approval of the ethical committee at University of Fukui Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Result As a result of the factor analysis, 9 factors which are named "positive listening"(12 items), "assertion"(6 items), "acoustic consideration"(6 items),"relation" (5 items), "respect for man's life and dignity"(5 items), "observation"(3 items), "affective self-control" (3 items),"focusing" (2 items), "expressing the state of the mind" (2 items) were extracted. Cronbach's reliability for all items of the scale was $\alpha=0.939$. From these results, the four types of lesson programs were developed.

Discussion The high reliability and validity of "The Characteristic of the Gradual Scale for the Skill of Nursing Student's Communication" were confirmed.This developed scale is possible to use the lecture of the communication gradually-from 1 grade to 4 grade at nursing education. All nursing students have the ability to learn communication skills and to participate actively in the developed 4 original programs. So it is necessary to verify these programs to 4 all grades nursing students.

Conclusion The reliability and the validity of the developed scale are very excellent.It is suggested that the next problem would be to investigate the effectiveness of new communication programs. The part of this work "Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research(C)" was supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Technology and Science (MEXT), Japan in 2007.

D28 The images of the nursing students towards functional foods

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[Purpose] It is necessary to incorporate lessons on functional foods into the education in nursing. Therefore,a research on the images of functional foods by nursing students was conducted to create a foundational source for the nursing education in this area.

[Method] The subjects of the research were the first and third year students of a nursing university and they were all female. Using a form of questionnaire, 20 items in the images towards functional foods were investigated. Each question on the images consisted of a pair of two opposite concepts, and the subjects were required to give answer about 5 choices in each images item. Five to 1 point(s) were allotted to each of the choices according to the strength of the positiveness in the choice. The research was conducted from May to June in 2007.

[Result] About the following images, the image score of the third year students(n=76) was significantly higher($p<0.05$) than the image score of the first year students(n=61): "Safe - dangerous ";"Reliable - undependable" and "Stable - unstable". The number of the nursing students who were using functional foods was significantly larger($p<0.05$) in the third year students(63.2%) than in the first year students(39.3%). Also, the number of the nursing students who ate irregularly and were making effort to lose weight was significantly greater in the third year students than in the first year students($p<0.05$).

[Conclusion] The results suggest that the third year students who had frequently used functional foods considered such foods as safe and reliable. It was inferred that the third students used functional foods in order to supplement nutrients which were not sufficiently obtained from meals due to their diet.

[Ethical consideration] The aim of the research was explained, and the questionnaire was distributed to the students. The questionnaire was answered anonymously and the submission was their free choice.

D29 Characteristics of generation Y nursing students in Japan

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Purpose The aim of this research was identified the characteristics of the freshmen of nursing schools. It will be the basic data to reconstruct the introduction nursing course and to change the teaching methods to fit the students.

Method Three surveys had been done, and the characteristics of freshman were founded out from these results. (a) One survey was the experience of daily life activities of freshman. The questionnaire distributed to 6,618 students. (b) Second survey was hearing from the students on their difficulties when they started to learn nursing. Three group interviews had done and each group was made up of five students. (c) Third survey was hearing from the teachers who teach fundamentals of nursing on their difficulties. Five schools cooperated with this interview.

Results (a) Experience of daily life activities: Collected questionnaire were 4,601(69.5%), and 4,597 were valid. They have experience of cooking (97%), house cleaning (91%) and washing clothes (97%). Half of them have cared elder people (54%) and sick people (56%). (b) Difficulties of students: Three issues were founded. One point was changing daily life. Second point was changing of learning methods; writing reports, discussion and nursing practice were new experience. The third, they could not understand the relation with the subjects and nursing. (c) Difficulties of teachers: They pointed out many difficulties. The ability of understanding the contents was good, but their understanding was not on the reality but on the words. Students wanted the right answer. Students could not image the patients. Students considered the teacher as an evaluator.

Conclusion The characteristic of Japanese nursing freshman was almost same characteristic of generation Y. The results suggested changing the teaching-learning methods.

Ethical consideration All data were treated not to identified the subjects, and all surveys permitted from research ethical committee of the College.

D30 Reflections by Students Who Lowered Self-evaluation during Psychiatric Nursing Practicum: An Analysis of Self-evaluation Sheets as Formative Tools

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A self-evaluation sheet is developed for psychiatric nursing practicum in Osaka University, in order to grasp students, state of learning and to foster their self-reflection on nursing process. The sheet consists of 36 items on a 4-point scale (1=poor, 2=low, 3=fair, 4=good) and reflection notes on each phase of nursing process. Students chart the sheet on the last day each week of a 2-week practicum. We've found average points of all items in the second week were significantly ($p<.01$) higher than those in the first week. However, all items had some students who lowered their evaluations. This study is aiming at considering those students, experiences with formative evaluation.

The purposes of this study are (a) to explore characteristic trends of the items which are evaluated lower in the second week, and (b) to describe characteristics of reflections by students who lower their ratings.

Analyzed are self-evaluations sheets filled in by 78 students (97.5%) who are involved in psychiatric nursing practicum in Osaka University from 2007 to 2008, and also who agree research participation and submit both of two sheets. All participants are explained on research purpose, method, the fact that choice on participation never influences to the grades. Numbers and IDs of the students who lowered evaluations are defined. Their reflection notes are analyzed by qualitative content analysis.

58 students lower one or more evaluation items. Items which require "total" perspective tend to be evaluated lower in the second week (i.e. "consider the meaning of client,s verbal/non-verbal reaction", "comprehend environmental factors which influence client,s functioning" etc.). In the first week most of them noticed short of viewpoints. That reflection changed to the notice of low competence to utilize those viewpoints for clients.

It is found that while evaluations are rated lower, those students, self-evaluation becomes more concrete and practical.

D31 Factors predicting quality of life of HIV /AIDS patients receiving anti-virus medicine at Songkhla Hospital Thailand

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Purpose : To investigate factors predicting quality of life of 232 HIV /AIDS patients receiving anti-virus medicine. Methods: The analytical research was conducted.. These subjects were selected using the purposive sampling method, and the data were collected from January 21 to April 11, 2008. The instruments were personal data records and WHO quality of life evaluation form (Connell, 2003) translated by Natchaya (2005). The Cronbach alpha coefficient was 0.95. The data were analyzed using Pearson correlation, and stepwise multiple regression analysis. Results: The overall quality of life in all components of the HIV infected/AIDS patients under the anti-virus medicine scheme at Songkhla Hospital was at a moderate level. There were five statistically significant factors or variables .Predict the quality of life of these patients and they could be placed in the order of their predicting power as follows: continual undesired effects resulting from taking anti-virus medicine which had the best predicting power of the variation of quality of life best (10.6 percent), followed by an adequate income with the predicting power of 5.3 percent; side-effects from anti-virus medicine (3.0 percent); receiving knowledge and care continuously from doctors and nurses (2.2 percent); and the length of time receiving anti-virus medicine (1.4 percent). The overall predicting power was at a low level of 22.7 percent ($R^2 = .237$).Conclusion : The 5 factor predicting quality of life were very important for HIV services in Hospital to improving health service for good quality of life for patient.Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Hospital.

D32 Influence of alcohol-based hand rub on skin irritation and hand hygiene compliance

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Purpose:Alcohol-based hand rubs are frequently used for hand hygiene in the general ward in order to prevent nosocomial infections. In this study, we investigated the effect of an alcohol-based hand rub containing Lipidure™ as an emollient on skin irritation.

Methods:Two kind of alcohol-based hand rubs contained Lipidure™ as an emollient were placed in general wards for use in hand hygiene. These hand rubs were the gel type (Purerubbing™ , Johnson and Johnson K. K.) and the liquid type (Puremist™ , Johnson and Johnson K. K.). After 2 weeks, we surveyed 48 nurses who consented to participate in this study about changes in skin condition and frequency of hand hygiene. We also obtained administrative approval from the present hospital. During the test period, the nurse used their personal favorite of the two test agents. For statistical analysis, χ^2 test was performed.

Results:At the start of the study, participants described their skin type as having "irritation" (7 persons), "slight irritation" (21 persons), "not much irritation" (18 persons), and "no irritation" (2 persons). After using these test agents, 14.3% of the "irritation group" indicated that their skin condition improved and 28.6% of the "slight irritation" group indicated that their skin condition improved. In 18.3% of volunteers who used the test agent indicated that skin irritation improved, and 18.3% of volunteers indicated that their skin became moister; 10.4% of volunteers replied that dry skin improved and 8.3% of volunteers indicated that their skin became smoother. Furthermore, 4.2% of volunteers replied that the incidence of hangnails had decreased. In 42.9% of volunteers who reported improvement of skin conditions reported an increased frequency of hand hygiene.

Conclusions:This study suggested that skin conditions improve using an alcohol-based hand rub containing Lipidure™ and that hand hygiene compliance is increased by improvement of skin conditions.

D33 Identifying Bacteria in Human Normal Hand Skin for Evaluation of Hand Hygiene

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<Purpose> The health care workers should keep normal hands skin, not to be a nosocomial infection source. In 2002, CDC endorses convenient hand hygiene methods in the guideline for health care workers based on many evidences which showing to reduce microbial effectively. On the other hand, hand hygiene may cause lost a resident flora and moisture and oil which are essential for keeping normal skin, aiming exclude pathogens. It is important to assess normality of hands after hand hygiene, but distribution of microbial in normal hand is not clear now. We will report that bacterial variety and population of healthy normal hand, and mention a novel method to validate hand hygiene.

<Methods> Bacteria from 12 healthy volunteers were obtained by wiping some parts of their hands with sterile and dampened swabs. These volunteer's hands were normal and healthy. The bacteria harvesting by swab were vortexed in media, and the part of the media was inoculated to Brain Hart Infusion agar plate. The plates were incubated at 37C, 48hours aerobically, and count the number of colonies and grouping them with the form of colony. After separating the colonized bacteria, they were observed with Gram stain and identified with the DNA sequence of 16S rRNA. And each bacterium was identified with homology search using web site of BLAST.

<Results> Bacteria were harvested from palm of hand, back of hand, between the fingers and the nail. It was detected 15- 3×10^4 CFU/part bacteria, and separated clones were identified the bacterial species from DNA sequence. The variety and population were different from the individual, right or left and the part of hand.

<Conclusion> This results and methods must contribute to validation of hand hygiene.

<Ethical Consideration> This research was approved by ethics committee of University of Hyogo College of Nursing Art & Science.

D34 Factors associated with active hospital infection surveillance program

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[Purpose] To examine factors associated with active hospital infection surveillance program

[Method] Between October and November, 2007, questionnaires were mailed to all of the large hospitals (≥ 400 beds) and one out of four small to mid-size hospitals (100-399 beds). A systematic sampling was used to select small to mid-size hospitals from the hospital directory. A chief nurse at internal medicine unit and surgical unit at each hospital were requested to fill out the anonymous questionnaire asking characteristics of the hospital, type of hospital infection surveillance being conducted, and catheter care. Weight was used for analysis.

[Result] Of the eligible hospitals, 1650 hospitals had valid addresses. An overall response rate was 40%. Internal medicine units accounted for the largest percentage of the respondents (37%), followed by surgery unit (29%) and mixed unit (24%). Approximately 30% of the respondents reported to have surveillance programs for catheter-associated blood stream infection and catheter-associated urinary tract infection, while less than 20% of them had ventilator-associated pneumonia or surgical site infection surveillance. Factors associated with active surveillance were larger hospital size and higher patient-to-nurse ratios. In addition, hospitals with designated infection control professionals and those with certified infection control nurses were more likely to have surveillance program than those without. Further, the existence of active infection control team, activeness defined as the number of making rounds, was associated with conducting surveillance.

[Conclusion] In addition to the hospital size and patient to staff ratio, the existence of dedicated infection control nurse and the active infection control team were associated with implementation of hospital infection surveillance. The results elucidated the importance of designated infection control nurses to have active infection control program.

[Ethical consideration] This survey was approved by the O university human subject committee.

D35 A survey of Contamination of Small Volume Nebulizer after Usage

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the contamination of SVNs in intensive care unit (ICU) of medical center at the East Taiwan. During the study period, 80 patients with ventilator support and using small-volume nebulizer will be included. This study will be started from July 1 to December 31, 2009. Researchers will take samples for bacterial culture from nebulizers before usage and at 24, 72, and 168 hours after usage. The specimens will take from three different locations, the bottle inside, annular tube and T tube, of nebulizers for bacterial culture. Then, researchers will calculate the contamination rates of nebulizers before usage and at 24, 72, and 168 hours after usage.

D36 Effectiveness of an educational program on TB knowledge and health beliefs among hotel staff

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Effective screening methods and treatment for tuberculosis (TB) were developed for more than four decades, yet the prevalence and mortality rates for TB worldwide remain unacceptably high. Due to the globalization, diseases travel fast with the immigration of people. There is limited understanding on the knowledge, health beliefs, and behaviors towards TB prevention among hotel staff. This quasi-experimental study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program on the improvement of knowledge, health beliefs, and intended health-seeking behaviors for TB symptoms as well as annual chest X-ray screening among the hotel staff in Taiwan. IRB approval and informed consent will be obtained for the study. A delayed-treatment will be conducted for the control group upon the completion of data collection. A total of 90 participants from 3 hotels will be recruited for the study between March and July, 2009. Participants will be assigned into the control group (pamphlets on TB prevention) and two intervention groups (group health education vs. group health education and email-reminder) based on their location. Data will be collected used self-administrated questionnaire on three time points (baseline, 1st posttest, and 2nd posttest). Descriptive analysis, t-test, ANOVA, and Logistic regression will be used to analyze the related factors on TB knowledge, beliefs, and effectiveness of the program. The results from this study will be used to develop strategies on TB control and prevention among hotel staff.

D37 Caring Behaviors Perceived by Registered Nurses and Patients in Intensive Care Unit Songkhla Hospital Thailand

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Purpose : To describe and examine the perception of caring behaviors of registered nurses and patients in the intensive care unit of Songkhla Hospital. Method: The qualitative research was conducted. Participants were selected by a purposive sampling technique consisting of 10 patients and 8 registered nurses. Data was collected from May to September 2008. In-depth interviews along with non- participatory observation were utilized to collect data from the patients and a focus group was conducted with eight nurses. The transcripts were transcribed verbatim. Data was analyzed by using content analysis. Result: The meaning of caring as perceived by the patients in the intensive care unit consisted of 4 main categories: 1) care from the heart; 2) care as their own relatives; 3) keep in mind; and 4) care for healing and encouragement. The patients shared 7 caring behavior as follows:1) providing care to enhance activity of daily living; 2) sensitive to needs; 3) providing care with happiness; 4) gently care; 5) enhancement of hope and empowerment; 6) providing care with safety and security; and 7) providing care with information. Conclusion: The factors which affected caring behaviors of the nurses as perceived by the intensive care unit were: 1) nurses and patients accountability and responsibility; 2) working with the heart; and 3) career development and professional training. Obstacles to providing care included the wide spectrum of individual patients requirements as well as the patient temperament toward the care provided. Ethical consideration :Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed.

D38 Holistic Caring: Experiences and Perceptions of Nurses and Patients with Postoperative Lumbar Spine Surgery at Regional Hospital, Thailand

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Purpose: To describe and explain nurses holistic caring based on experiences and perceptions of nurses and patients with postoperative lumbar spine surgery. Method: Qualitative study and purposive sampling was conducted .Eight nurses who had experience in caring for PWPLSS and eight PWPLSS were interviewed. Collected data by in dept interview and non participant observation from . Data were analyzed using the content analysis method. Results : Nurses and PWPLSS defined the meaning of holistic caring with two congruent themes: 1) being concerned about body of patient and mind, as nurses relative, and 2) caring with heart and willingness to help. Nurses and PWPLSS perceptions of holistic caring behaviors in the same direction included: 1) being sensitive to patient problems and needs, 2) helping with compassion, 3) giving information, 4) being friendly, and 5) providing gentle care. Nurses perceived their holistic caring behaviors more than patients perceptions which included: 1) being concerned about patients conditions, 2) being sympathy with, 3) building patients confident, 4) providing spiritual support, and 5) developing self care ability. Conclusion : Nurses explained that supportive factors of holistic caring included: 1) nurses self management, 2) willingness to help and care, 3) loving the nursing profession, 4) being smart, 5) having communication skills, 6) nursing knowledge, 7) learning from experiences, 8) having caring family background, and 9) having good nursing role models. Patients perceptions of supportive factors for nurses to perform holistic caring included: 1) nursing knowledge, 2) responsibility, and 3) being a good person and having a kind heart. Conclusion: These findings provide knowledge and information that are useful for nurses striving to perform holistic caring for PWPLSS. Ethical consideration : Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed , along with review by IRB.

D39 Experimental study of recalling emotions on somatic sensation

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Purpose: Patients are better to keep positive emotions which bring the more comfort from the experience. However, it has not been objectively show how positive emotions influence the body, especially with respect to physiological sensation. So, we examined the effects of recognition and brain potential from the aspect of recognitional change and somatosensory function when emotional change occurs simultaneously with physical stimulation.
Method: Participants were 8 healthy female students of 20-30 years old volunteers. They were instructed to recall the memory of a personal event that was accompanied by strong emotion, during the consideration level clear. Pre-test and post-test experimental design was used with positive, negative and neutral emotional conditions under the electrical stimulation, which strength was set at about 2 to 3 times (2.4 to 5.8mA) threshold of the sense. Level of emotional change was evaluated by five stages. Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) values and interviews were used as subjective indices, and the Somatosensory Evoked Potentials(SEP) were measured as an objective index.
Result: By recalling memorizing, in the cases of evaluating the change in emotions more than three stages among, in positive emotions, the sensitivity restrained ($p<0.05$) recognition in 6 cases, in physiological sensation. There was not a single case of overestimating the stimulation from the SEP change. Oppositely, negative emotions showed an increase in both recognition and sensation ($p<0.05$).
Conclusion: These data suggest positive emotions lower physical sense function, and lower the sense recognition function. This fact may be related to keep patients calm and relaxed. On the contrary, negative emotions may sharpen patient's sensory function, so that nurses should pay attention to emotional phases.
Ethical consideration: The participants were given both a written and oral explanation of the study. The experimental protocol was approved by University of Miyazaki Medical Ethics Committee.

D40 The research in the effect of the healing due to the nurses' caring

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Purpose It is said that a caring moment involves an action and choice by both the nurse and the other. It is important to decide how to be in the moment and in the relationship as where as what to do with and during the moment. This study is to clarify the effect of the nurses' caring behavior to patients.

Method The subjects of this research were 10 patients who were depressive state and hospitalized at A psychiatric hospital assimilating the caring of nursing. All subjects gained agreement with subjects for the purpose of the research. Semi-structured interviews concerns of patients' thoughts to the nurses' relationship were conducted qualitatively and inductively with patients undergoing nurses' caring behavior. The contents of interviews were made as the verbatim records. Hours of interviews were thirty minutes to one hour by researcher.

Ethics consideration This research was held after the acceptance of ethical review board at the hospital the researcher belong to.

Result The contents of patients' words and actions equivalent for nurse's caring behavior were analyzed. As a result, the interviews yielded qualitative data that were coded and put into three categories; "relationship creation" which contains 'behaviors evaluated positively', 'thoughts of front-end', message contained patients' anxiety', "goal commoditizing" which contains 'discharge destination thought with them' and "support to the treatment" which contains 'relationship to make up for the deficit of the treatment's explanation from the doctor'. Caring behavior connected patient-nurse specifically to the good effect of the treatment.

Conclusion 1. As a result of the nurse's technique of caring, "relationship creation", "goal commoditizing", "support to the treatment" were generated. 2. Caring is absolutely necessary for the building up the relationship between nurses and patients, and the process between nurses and patients contributed to the effect of the patient's healing.

D41 Nurses' Caring Behaviors in Japan

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The aim of this study is to understand nurses' caring behaviors and to obtain suggestions on caring education. This survey was conducted on self-descriptive method with 42-items questionnaires. The 135 nurses responded to this investigation. Responses were analyzed by the method of six-level from "Doing nothing" score 1 to "Always done" score 6. Factor analyses were made by College Analysis Ver. 3.5, where t-test, rank sum test, Welch's t-test with 5% significance level. Ethical consideration was based on the approval of the ethic committee at the hospital. The items for lower average score are "Caring-planning with Patients",3.43, "Having confidence in My Caring" with 3.93. The high score items are "Knowing well how to administer intravenous injection",5.64, "Treating Patients as an Individual", 5.42 Six factors were abstracted through analyses, "Professional skills in caring", "Practical ability for caring", "Helping patients bring back resilience by bedside", "Making good-faith efforts", "Sensing and interacting ability", and "Well-mannered with respect". The third and fourth factor show significant differences in new nurses and nurses with more than three years,experiences($P<0.05$). The fourth factor shows the same significant differences in the unmarried and the married($P<0.05$), while significant differences among nurses working in acute wards and chronic wards are shown ($P<0.05$). This survey shows that new nurses with less than three years' experiences have more involvement with patients. The same thing can be said about nurses working in chronic wards. On the other hand, nurses have less relationship with patients in the acute wards, where they are busy doing auxiliary jobs for medical care.

D42 Inequality Distribution of Nurses and Other Health Workers in the World: Using mapping (GIS) analysis

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Equalities among societies for access to health care facilities are just as important as individual human rights. However, there are huge differences in the quality and availability of health services between and within countries in the world. A potential downside of this situation is the imbalance in the quality of health care available to societies in wealthy and developing countries. Visual mapping techniques, using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are useful tools to analyze data to set effective health policies for the present day and the near future. Data were obtained from the World Health Organization (WHO) and had no ethical conflict. GIS tools were employed to identify regions with varying quantity of health care professionals. A spatial correlation analysis was done to quantify the relationship between the incidence of diseases and the number of health care workers. The results showed an accelerated trend in the deterioration of health care when the number of nurses and doctors in a region decreased. The number of non-physician health workers grew rapidly in this area. There were fewer health workers in the countries which have more diseases. The analyses showed a merry-go-round when health workers move among countries and eventually migrate to developed nations with better economic conditions. This mapping-analysis highlights the correlation between access to health services and the socio-economic development of different countries.

D43 Using a data mining method to explore the risk factors of parenting stress

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High parenting stress has been shown to be associated with illness, poor marital relationships, and child abuse. It is thus important to detect and reduce the stress early. Numerous situational, socioeconomic, child, and parent factors contribute to parenting stress. However, regression analysis, the traditional method of exploring risk factors in medicine and social science, has the limitation of not showing the classification, nor exploring unknown potential factors. Hence, the goal of this study is to explore the risk factors of parenting stress using data mining with decision tree C5.0, to obtain more information. The data are from a professional research group, TBPS, in the National Taiwan University. A total of 206 mother-term born child dyads were recruited to complete the measures of the Parenting Stress Index (PSI), the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL), the Comprehensive Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers (CDIIT), and the Chinese Toddler Temperament Scale (CTTS), and so this database includes thousands of variables. All study participants provides informed consent previously as approved by the Ethics Review Board of the National Taiwan University College of Public Health. The study results indicate that a child development problem, CDIIT, is the major contributing factor to parents with the highest stress, the 90% parenting stress group. For the 80%, 70%, and 60% parenting stress groups, the behavioural problem of children, CBCL, is the major factor causing parenting stress. The data mining decision tree showing the classification route of risk factors is better than the regression model at detecting the significant factors. The findings in this work are considered helpful references for medical staff and social workers to help parents prevent and reduce their parenting stress and thus promote health.

D44 Response bias of the nation-wide mail survey by hospital characteristics

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Purpose The purpose of this study is to examine response bias of the nation-wide mail survey by hospital characteristics and catheter care.

Method Between October and November, 2007, questionnaires were mailed to all of the large hospitals ($>=400$ beds) and one out of four small to mid-size hospitals (100-399 beds) in Japan. A systematic sampling was used to select small to mid-size hospitals from the hospital directory. A chief nurse at internal medicine unit and surgical unit at each hospital were requested to fill out the anonymous questionnaire.

Result The response rate varied by hospital size with the overall response rate of 40%. The highest response rate was 62% for small to mid-size (200-399 beds), followed by 36% for small size (<200), 37% for mid-size (400-499), 32% for large size (500-699) and 34% for the largest size ($>=700$). When the response rate was examined by 7 geographic regions, the Tokyo metropolitan area had the lowest response rate (35%) and Shikoku-region (predominantly rural) had the highest rate (48%). In terms of catheter care, hospital size was not associated with the proportion of catheterized patients. However, hospital size was associated with the median duration of catheterization. Small to mid size hospitals had the longest median duration of catheterization (14 days) and the largest size group had the short median duration of catheterization (7 days). This order corresponded with the response rate.

Conclusion The response rate differed by hospital size and the geographic regions. Catheter use patterns seem to be associated with response rates, which hospitals with longer catheterization tended to have higher response rates.

Ethical consideration This survey was approved by the O university human subject committee.

D45 An Action Research Approach in Genetic Nursing Practice During the Perinatal Period

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I. IntroductionThe need for genetic medical care in the perinatal period is growing due to the introduction of achievements in human genome analysis and advancements in reproductive medical technology. With the goal of examining genetic nursing practice during the perinatal period, this study reports on an action research approach collaboratively carried out by nurses, and genetic specialists in a clinical setting to implement improved practices based on current data analysis.II. Nursing practice content Period: From June 2004 to March 2007. Research/Practice Sites: 2 medical facilitiesCollaborative Researchers: Nursing staff (obstetric clinic, obstetric ward, NICU, MFICU), genetic specialists. Method: The nursing practice content targeting clients who receive prenatal counseling was examined to clarify the role and function of genetic nursing. The nursing practice intervention method was examined. The execution of nursing practice was examined. Nursing practice during outpatient prenatal counseling and its evaluation was examined. Ethical considerations: Approval was received from St. Lukes College of Nursing Research Ethics Review Board. III. Results and DiscussionAlthough the majority of nursing staff had felt there was a need for care during prenatal counseling or for families of a child diagnosed with a congenital disorder, they seemed to avoid involvement because they were unsure of how to become involved. This type of action research that combines examination and practice in an attempt to promote exchange between medical persons, such as staff in other positions and departments, served to heighten awareness of team-based medical care. Training and group study encouraged proactive care of study participants.

Poster E

E1 Japanese Mothers Living Abroad: Mental Health and Husband's Nationality

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[Purpose] This study aim to contribute to the field of transcultural nursing by providing information about stress factors affecting mothers living in a foreign cultural environment. It examines the relation between mental health and husband's nationality.[Method] 200 questionnaires including GHQ30 were distributed in Beijing and collected by post. The results were analyzed using SPSS 13.0J. The duration of the study was from April 2004 to March 2007. The research proposal was approved by the Ethics Committee of Aomori University of Health and Welfare.[Results] 149 questionnaires (74.5%) were collected. 38 mothers (25.5%) had non-Japanese husbands (henceforth NJH) and 111 mothers (75.4%) had Japanese husbands (henceforth JH). 19 mothers (52.8%) with NJH and 49 mothers (49.0%) with JH had abnormal GHG30 scores, but the difference was not significant. Compared with the mothers with JH, more mothers with NJH answered that their ability in the local language ($p<.001$) and communication skills ($p<.001$) were good, and there were more working mothers ($p<.001$). However, the mothers with NJH were more stressed than the mothers with JH with the following factors: 'receiving medical services' ($p=.024$), 'child's learning of Japanese' ($p<.001$) and 'finance' ($p=.021$).[Conclusion] Regardless the husband's nationality, half of the mothers had abnormal GHQ30 scores. Mothers with NJH and with JH were subject to different stress factors. Mothers with NJH seem to be more adapted to their new life, but their mental health was not better than the mental health of mothers with JH. Health care providers in both the host country and the home country need to be aware of the mental health risks facing mothers living in a foreign cultural environment.

E2 Researching Lived Experience of Women with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose: Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) refers to a high-risk pregnancy that may contribute to unpredictable fetal insults and other severe maternal complications. The aim of this study was to explore and describe the lived experience of women with GDM from intra-partum to post-partum. **Method:** The study was methodologically grounded in the hermeneutic phenomenology of van Manen. A purposive sample of women with gestational diabetes mellitus was approached from a medical center in Taiwan. Each participant was interviewed using an in-depth, face-to-face interview method at least two times from intra-partum to post-partum. Thematic analysis was used to analyze interview contents. **Results** Six main themes emerged from the data: initial response to the diabetic screening; demand a reason to the diagnosis; seeking information and support; uncertainty to the pregnancy; sweet-being-controlled; relief. Women viewed the GDM as unexpected and stressful event. **Conclusion** Women with GDM experience a high-risk pregnancy. The unexpected disease induces a series of impacts to the women and their families. It is important to provide support and appropriate care to those who with GDM and their families. **Ethical Consideration** Approval to conduct the study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at the relevant hospital. Informed consent was gained from participants before interview.

E3 Effectiveness of mastication for Women at five or six months after childbirth

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Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to clarify effectiveness of mastication at five or six months after childbirth.

Methods:

The data were collected from women over twenty years old after childbirth at hospitals near Tokyo from July in 2006 to June in 2007. The questionnaires were handed out to the women who agreed to attend the study. They were randomly divided into two groups. In the control group, they were asked to do the same things before pregnancy and in the intervention group, they were asked to masticate thirty times in a mouth and check their weight per week. All of them were asked to send questionnaires about their lifestyle once a month. Ethical consideration was done on protection of subjects' privacy and their will to participate this study or not.

Results:

At six months after childbirth, intervention group tended to notice the importance of mastication compared to control group. Intervention group also likely to be changed their lifestyle compared to control group.

Conclusions:

It was suggested that continuing mastication frequently made their recognition of mastication more sensitive.

E4 The characteristics of the process whereby mothers of twins gained maternal confidence to individualize each twin

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(Objective) This study aimed to describe the characteristics of the process whereby mothers of twins gained maternal confidence to individualize each twin. (Method) Subjects were 18 mothers with only twin children. We surveyed using a semi-structured interview and questionnaire during 4 to 8 months after giving birth to their twins. The data was recorded by tape, and analyzed using a qualitative induction method. (Ethical considerations) A written explanation of this study, including its benefits, risk and alternative, and opportunity to ask questions was given to all subjects before participating in this study. Participants voluntarily took part in this study after having the details and purposes explained. A written consent form was signed by all subjects prior to participation in this study. Assurance was given to the subjects that they were free to withdraw from this study at any time or to refuse to participate without affecting their treatment and nursing at the hospital. The privacy of personal information was protected, and all data collected was used only for the purposes of this study. (Result) The results showed that the process whereby mothers of twins gained maternal confidence to individualize each twin had the following characteristics ; 1) recognizing the characteristic of each twin was an essential strategy for individualizing each twin, 2) how to individualize each twin was mostly extracted from situations where mothers carried out child-rearing of twins on their own, and 3) feelings of positive changes in the response from each twin and in their own child-rearing of twins give maternal confidence for individualizing each twin, etc. (Conclusion) A framework that expressed the process whereby mothers of twins gained maternal confidence to individualize each twin was created.

E5 The Association among Dietary Habits and Bone Mineral Density, Visceral Fat Area and Arterial Stiffness

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Purpose The objective is to evaluate the relationship among dietary habits, bone mineral density (BMD), visceral fat area (VFA) and arterial stiffness, as well as to recommend better dietary habits.

Subjects/Methods Study subjects (male 106, female 381, age 18-84) are participants for health checkup at University of Hyogo. To evaluate bone mineral density (BMD), speed of sound (SOS) was measured by ultrasonography. Visceral fat area (VFA) was measured by bioelectrical impedance. Arterial stiffness was evaluated by acceleration plethysmogram (APG). Subjects answered a questionnaire about their dietary habits.

Results When assessed by multiple regression analysis, SOS level was inversely associated with age ($p<0.001$). VFA level was inversely associated with eating moderate amount ($p=0.005$), whereas positively associated with smoking habit ($p=0.015$). SOS, VFA, and APG level was not associated with the score of any individual food intake. APG level was positively associated with SOS level ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions Eating moderate amount and no smoking were likely to prevent abdominal obesity. However, eating the amount of each individual kinds of food was not crucial for determining the level of SOS, VFA, and APG. This study also suggests that risk of dietary habits is variable among osteoporosis, abdominal obesity, and arteriosclerosis. Therefore, we need to recommend each dietary habits appropriate for the prevention of these life style-related diseases.

Ethical consideration The study was approved and monitored by the human investigation committee of University of Hyogo. Each participant was provided a written informed consent.

E6 The association among health awareness, bone mineral density, sex and age on the participants of Sonoda campus [Community Healthcare Room]

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[Purpose]The purpose of this research is to find out the association among health awareness, bone mineral density (BMD), sex and age on the participants of Sonoda campus Community Healthcare Room, and to find important hint on nursing care.

[Method]The subjects were 251 participants. We used the Hyogo Health Promoting Program to check the health awareness and used BENUS to measure BMD. The health awareness and BMD were compared in sex (male and female) and age (<65 and >65) by multivariate tests. The Spearman mutual relation between health awareness and BMD was analyzed.

[Ethica consideration]This research is permitted by the human investigation committee of Sonoda womens university and get the permission of the participants.[Result]Awareness of movement, nutrition and life-style was significant higher in age below 65 years old than above 65 (Wilks lambda: $F=3.7$, $p<0.01$),, and was significant higher in female than in male (Wilks lambda: $F=1.9$, $p<0.03$) by multivariate tests. In analyzing BMD in sex and age using multivariate test, stiffness index of male was significant higher than female and below 65 was higher than above 65 ($p<0.01$). However, no effect was found out in sex and age when analyzed the judgment level of BMD, and sex effect in Z deviation and SOS was not found. In BMD and health awareness, Spearman correlation coefficient between health awareness, between movement and Z deviation, judgment level, stiffness index of BMD in the same age was significant ($p<0.01$), and Z deviation and stiffness index had a significant correlation coefficient between analyzing nutrition and life-style. In the other factors, no significant correlation was found.[Conclusion]This research found out significant difference on health awareness between female and male, and in age. Finally, relationship between health awareness and BMD was proved. I think there is important hint on nursing care.

E7 Analysis on Daily Activity of Life to keep Walking

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Purpose:Walking opportunities of people are decreased unintentionally by urbanization and modernization, so low body activity might give rise to the circulatory organ disease in Japan. The purpose of the present study is to analysis daily activity on an unintentional walking for care and advice on politesse and differences among each life style, for the Life to keep walking.Method: We applied principal methods, that targets were 25 persons, men 6, and women 19. Each person was wore counters of steps, which registers steps per minutes. They were asked to fill out a questionnaire survey activities at 15 minutes intervals. We grasped the steps belong every actions. That is the counter of step was recorded time and steps per minutes. So we have compared a daily action from the questionnaire with steps by counter. It is examine a strong point the unintentionally by the steps with each behavior.Result:By doing this analysis women can get an unintentional walking by housekeeping. Men of almost walking was to go work. From this analysis it was found that the women have been got more steps than the men. Conclusion:It was found there are the different behaviors on life style between the men and the women. It is concluded we will approach an intentional walking, do walk after business or a holiday for men, and do walk in the interval housekeeping for women. These results suggest an important thing is making preparation for environment to walk on residence area. This paper also proposes people life style to keep the habit of walking.

E8 Drinking/Smoking Habits and Knowledge regarding Heavy Drinking/Smoking as a Risk Factor of Stroke among Japanese General Population

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[Objective] We examined the knowledge regarding heavy drinking and smoking as a risk factor of stroke according to drinking/smoking habits among randomly selected Japanese general population. [Method] The Japan Stroke Association sponsored large-scale educational interventions regarding the risk factors of stroke from 2006 to 2009. Prior to these interventions, we investigated the knowledge about stroke among 11,306 participants aged 40 to 74. We assessed the relationship between drinking/smoking habits and knowledge regarding heavy drinking and smoking as a risk factor by using the chi-square test and multiple logistic regression analysis adjusting for age, sex, area, employment, living situation, history of stroke and other stroke related diseases, history of cancer, history of liver disease and drinking (non-drinkers / ex-drinkers / occasional drinkers / habitual drinkers)/smoking habits (non-smokers / ex-smokers / current smokers). The approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Shiga University of Medical Science.[Results] Total 5,540 subjects (49.0%) participated in this study. Ex-drinkers tended to have knowledge that heavy drinking is the risk factor of stroke than non-drinkers (OR: 1.23, 95% CI: from 1.02 to 1.48). Ex-smokers and current smokers had better knowledge regarding smoking as a risk factor of stroke than non-smokers (ORs and 95% CI: 1.83, from 1.49 to 2.19. 1.73, from 1.44 to 2.08, respectively).[Conclusion] There was no difference between habitual drinkers and non-drinkers in their knowledge, whereas current smokers had greater knowledge regarding smoking than non-smokers. Accordingly, it is suggested that it will be necessary for habitual drinkers to be enlightened regarding heavy drinking as a risk factor of stroke and for current smokers to be provided with information regarding not only these risks but also the specific strategies for invoking behavioral changes. This study was supported by the Japan Stroke Association and the grant-in-aid from the Japan Cardiovascular Research Foundation.

E9 Development of Nutrition Labelling Manual on Snack and Beverage Selection for Guardians of Pre-school children

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Childhood obesity is an increasing public health problem exacerbated by inappropriate consumption of snacks and beverages as a major factor. This study was aimed to develop a nutrition labeling manual on snack and beverage selection for guardians of pre-school children. Data from a survey of nutrition labels and food composition of snacks and beverages in a department Store were used. Through purposive sampling, a sample of 103 snacks and 206 beverages were selected. Data was collected in two phases: Phase I: survey with a questionnaire developed by the researcher and analyzed by using descriptive statistics; and Phase II: development of a nutrition labeling manual on snacks and beverages by using data from the survey. Results revealed that the highest proportion of snacks was rice/starch (38.70 %), and rice/starch containing fat groups (37.70 %), while that of beverages was milk (38.40 %). Amounts per package were reported at a mean of 69.70 + 26 mg for snacks and a median of 250 ml for beverages. Similarities were found for the amount per serving in each type of snack (30 g) and beverages (200 ml). Number of serving size for snacks and beverages ranged from 1-3 and 1-6, respectively. Rate of nutrition label declaration was reported at 78.80 % of beverages, which was more than that for snacks (75.70%). These data were used to develop a nutrition labeling manual which included contents related to: 1) food allowed and not allowed for pre-school children, 2) snacks, beverages, and children, 3) recommendations for selecting snack and beverage, 4) information on nutrition labeling, and 5) a user guide for snack and beverage selection. Results suggest the application of the manual for the target population, followed by monitoring and evaluation with appropriate improvements.

E10 Lifestyle factors affecting life satisfaction in middle-aged and older adults; differences by age and sex

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[Purpose] This study assessed the factors affecting life satisfaction and differences between these factors by age and sex. [Method] Life Satisfaction Index A (LSI-A) was employed as the outcome measurement. The subjects answered questionnaires about their lifestyles and items of LSI-A. There were 970 subjects participating in this study and they were divided into 4 groups according to sex and age; men and women over 65 or under 64 years old. [Results] Age showed a significant correlation ($p<0.05$) with LSI-A score in all subjects. Stress were negatively correlated ($p<0.05$) with LSI-A score in the 4 groups according to age and sex. On the multiple regression analysis, there are more variables including "Working hours", "Social intercourse frequency", "Driving a car" and "Nutrition" correlated ($p<0.05$) with LSI-A in the male group over 65 than in the female over 65. In the male and female groups under 64, LSI-A were significantly higher ($p<0.05$) in the lower stress group. Adjusted R² in all groups were between 0.12 and 0.33. [Conclusion] These findings indicated there were differences between factors affecting life satisfaction based on age and sex. Men over 65 tended to be affected by more lifestyle factors, especially those affecting physical and social situations, compared to those affecting women over 65. The severity of stress was the most important aspect affecting life satisfaction in all age and sex groups. Further studies are necessary because adjusted R² values were not high enough and socioeconomic status, which was not included in this study, may be another factor affecting life satisfaction. [Ethical consideration] The subjects answered the questionnaire voluntarily. They were informed that they could cancel their participation in this study at any time without disadvantage. The privacy of data was strictly maintained and participants were never identified.

E11 Self-monitoring process for patients with chronic heart failure

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[Purpose] Self-monitoring is an important concept for understanding how people self-manage chronic conditions. However, since is not yet clear how patients with chronic heart failure perform self-monitoring, this study investigated certain aspects of such self-monitoring. [Method] Using a qualitative approach, data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with 23 outpatients with chronic heart failure involving left ventricle ejection fraction of 45% or less. Patients were asked how they understand and judge their condition. [Result] The study population comprised 17 men and 6 women, average age 67.2 years old. It was established that self-monitoring which helps patients to acquire adequate coping behavior consists of three phases. The first phase is "cognition", which begins with "awareness of symptoms of heart failure" when conditions change, and "correct reasoning" is carried out like increase of the work load to the heart. The second phase is "judgment", which involves making "correct judgments", such as the need for a rest, and making "decisions according to judgment". The third phase is "action", or adequate coping behavior, such as actually taking a rest. In addition, the patients added to the three process phases the "knowledge" they had obtained from advice by health professionals. Moreover, it became clear that patients who deviated from this process tended to show inadequate coping behavior. [Conclusion] To enhance patients self-care action, our results suggest the need for support so that patients may follow the process of cognition, judgment, and action. Therefore, it is important to determine the self-monitoring process used by patients and provide the knowledge required to understand and follow a more adequate process. [Ethical Consideration] This protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kobe University.

E12 Relationship Complicating Diagnoses of Outpatients with Cardiometabolic Disease and Risk Factors for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

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Aim: This study aimed to clarify the relationship between complicating diagnoses of outpatients with cardiometabolic disease and risk factors for coronary artery disease (CAD). Method: This study evaluated profiles and diagnoses, including smoking history and blood test data from medical records at 3 hospitals after approval of the ethical committees. CAD risk scores were calculated from risk factors for CAD. Nominal variables selected as risk factors for CAD were as follows: age>44 in men, age>54 in women, hypertensive disease, diabetes mellitus, and smoking. Each nominal variable was assigned a value of one point. Result: The study included 712 subjects, with a mean age of 58.0 ± 10.7 (mean \pm SD). 136 subjects had smoking habit. The average of their treatment period was 66.9 months. The number of diagnoses was 4.5 ± 2.2 . 654 subjects(91.9%) had complicating diagnoses (diabetes mellitus, 181; hypertensive disease, 396; ischemic heart disease, 263). The mean risk score for CAD was 1.8 ± 0.9 . Subjects who had both diabetes mellitus and hypertensive disease was 115(16.2%). Pearson correlation coefficient between the risk score for CAD and the number of diagnoses was 0.39, between the risk score for CAD and the nominal score of diagnosis that complicated cardiometabolic disease was 0.48, and between the risk score for CAD and the number of drug was 0.30. The result of chi-square test, TC and LDH in outpatients with ischemic heart disease were significantly higher value than outpatients with no ischemic heart disease. $p < 0.05$. Discussion: It is thought that the aging and smoking and diabetes mellitus and hypertensive disease are risk factors of a complication of circulatory disease and metabolic disease. Conclusion: This study found a significant correlation between the risk score for CAD and complicating diagnoses of outpatients with cardiometabolic disease.

E13 Development of a Japanese version of the MacNew Heart Disease Health-Related Quality of Life Questionnaire

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The purpose of this study is to develop a Japanese version of the MacNew Heart Disease Health-Related Quality of Life Questionnaire (MacNew). MacNew is a self-administered heart disease-specific health-related quality of life instrument and consists of 3 dimensions which are emotional, physical, and social. It has been widely used by health researchers around the world. Firstly, research team members carried out repeated translation and back translation. After that, a Japanese version of MacNew was used to measure the health-related quality of life of 204 Japanese outpatients with chronic heart failure. Participants received an explanation about the purpose of this study and agreed with the ethical principles beforehand. Hence, the study was performed on voluntary basis as far as participants were concerned. Factor analysis, Pearson correlation coefficients, and internal consistency were used to verify validity and reliability of the scale. As a result of the statistical analysis, the same three dimensions as in the original version of MacNew were identified for the 19 questionnaire items. Moreover the analysis showed a significant correlation between the Japanese version of MacNew and two other existent scales having the same concept, the 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Also, regarding the internal consistency, the coefficient value of Cronbach alpha for the total scores of the three dimensions of the Japanese version of MacNew was more than 0.7, which was verification of reliability. In conclusion, the Japanese version of MacNew with 3 dimensions consisting of 19 items was developed and its validity and reliability were confirmed.

E14 Adjustment to therapeutics-related quality of life by patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators

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<Purpose>: Patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICD) tend to worry about ICD shock and become depressed by life changes needed to adjust to their new therapeutics-related quality of life. These patients need our support to help them adjust successfully to the various restrictions by ICD implantation. The purpose of this descriptive study was to explore the process by which ICD patients adjust to their therapeutics-related lives.

<Method>: Subjects were 20 patients (52~75 years), who had received implantation six months or more previously. A semi-structured interview was used to explore their daily lives and concerns about the process of adjusting to a therapeutics-related lifestyle. The interviews analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach. This was approved by IRB of Kobe University.

<Result>: Three categories could be identified in the process of ICD patients adjusting to a therapeutics-related lifestyle.

(1)"*Confusion caused by arrhythmia and ICD implantation*", comprises three sub-categories. "Physical uncertainty", which refers to uncertainty about arrhythmia leading to sudden cardiac death and the need for ICD, "anxiety about possible death" from arrhythmia and ICD shocks, and "dissatisfaction with unforeseen problems" such as the mechanical limits of ICD, discomfort caused by implantation, and restrictions of lifestyle. (2)"*Facing the facts of arrhythmia, ICD, and my life depending on a machine*", which comprises "determination and adjustment of daily activities" for a safe life style and ideas for how to expand these activities and "facing realities of arrhythmia, ICD, and my life depending on a machine" to help with an objective view of unavoidable suffering and relations with surroundings. (3)"*Living with arrhythmia and ICD*", comprising "acceptance of disease" and "making compromises necessitated by illness" by realizing the value of ICD and establishing my own lifestyle.

<Conclusion>: Our findings suggest that educational intervention is important, taking into account the three stages identified by our study.

E15 The effect of portfolio for patients with ischemic heart disease

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Purpose The purpose of this study is to examine if the portfolio is effective for patient education on secondary prevention of ischemic heart disease, and can be used as a tool for promoting self-management behavior. The condition of patients who can use the portfolio is also discussed based on the result.

Method One group pretest-posttest design was used. Five subjects within 6 months after diagnosed as an ischemic heart disease were recruited, and the portfolio was assigned them for following 3 months. The portfolio was operationally defined as a method which promotes patients' learning, and the process of supporting patients' acquiring self-management skills. The researcher explained about portfolio, and assigned them to collect information regarding their disease and the self-management. The researcher conducted 30-minute-interviews once a month at an outpatient clinic to evaluate their portfolio. Evaluation indicators were scales of self-management, self-efficacy, anxiety, and physiological data.

Result Five subjects were used for analysis. One followed the researcher's instruction and collected information; however, four failed to complete the portfolio telling the reasons of eye trouble, not having habits to read newspapers nor to access to internet, and of physical and mental tiredness. One who completed the portfolio reported that he collected disease information, salt-intake, and his resource of information was only from a newspaper. He reported it was useful and changed his behavior, and indicators of self-management, self-efficacy, anxiety, and physiological data were improved. Indicators of other subjects, on the other hand, stayed unchanged.

Conclusion Once portfolio is used, it is suggested that it promotes self-management skills; however, criteria of selecting patients for portfolio-use need to be assessed regarding environment such as resource access and physical and mental tolerance.

Ethical consideration Protection of anonymity and privacy were explained and consent forms were received from subjects.

E16 Health Promotion Behaviors of Rural Residents with Hypertension in Iwate Japan and North Carolina USA

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[Purpose] This study is a sub-analysis of a broader study that explored relationships between demographic, behavioral, cognitive, socio-cultural variables, health promoting lifestyles and physiologic variables in persons with hypertension in Iwate (n = 211) and North Carolina (n = 106). [Method] This analysis examined relationships between health-related behaviors and demographic and physiologic variables. The Health Promoting Lifestyle II (HPLP), Walker, Seachrist, & Pender (1995), was used to measure health promotion behaviors. [Result] The mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) for Iwate participants (147.03) was distinctly higher than for North Carolina residents (139.34). Iwate participants scored higher on the total HPLP (144.3 vs. 126.4). Using linear regression analysis conducted with systolic blood pressure (SBP) as the dependent variable, significant correlations were found between SBP and HPLP subscales of physical activity ($r = .199$; $p < .048$), nutrition ($r = .250$; $p < .013$), spiritual growth ($r = .212$; $p < .035$), interpersonal relationships ($r = .212$; $p < .035$) for North Carolina residents. For Iwate respondents, a trend was found on linear regression between the subscale of health responsibility and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ($r = .134$; $p < .055$). No significant differences were found for the HPLP subscale of stress management for either Iwate or North Carolina participants. The highest correlation in Iwate residents was found between DPB and getting enough sleep ($r = .140$; $p < .045$). Highest correlations in North Carolina residents were found between SBP and looking forward to the future ($r = .369$; $p < .000$) and discussing my problems and concerns with people close to me ($r = .286$; $p < .004$). No significant differences were found between selected HPLP items and demographic variables. [Conclusion] Findings have implications for tailoring culturally sensitive health promotion programs in the context of rural Iwate and North Carolina. [Ethical Consideration] Data collection was conducted with consent of participants that included respect for willingness and keeping anonymity.

E17 The Development of the Scholastic Program for the Graduate Students of Nurses in the Area of Translational Research

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[Purpose] Translational Research (TR) is the early phase of clinical trials, which applied the developments of basic researches for patients with incurable and/or life-threatening diseases. High-educated nurses are indispensable for the conducts of TRs in terms of the protection of participants in TRs and the conducts of scientifically appropriate TRs. We developed the scholastic program for the graduate students of nurses in the area of TR.

[Method] We planned and implemented the two-weeks program to foster the expert research nurse aimed at the graduate students. It consists of the lectures on the feature points of TR (e.g. ethical considerations of TR, and the role of research nurse), role-plays of Institutional Review Board and obtaining Informed Consent, case conference, and the experience of the actual operations. We evaluated the reports and the questionnaires from the students to explore the degree of their understandings and satisfactions for this program. These reports and questionnaires were analyzed in accordance with the qualitative method.

[Result] Six students participated in the program and we evaluated the reports and the questionnaires. Students could understand the role of research nurse and the necessary ability and organization to play this role appropriately. They were satisfied with the content and the quality of lectures and role-plays, however, the experiences of the actual operations did not meet their demands due to the less acquisition of the practical expertise.

[Conclusion] Generally, our program meets the demands of the students, however, the improvement of the content on the experience of the actual operations is the next issue.

[Ethical consideration] No intervention to participants in TRs was performed. All the students swore to protect patients' information and privacy. The participation of students was voluntary.

E18 Action Report in Preparation for a Certification in Genetic Nursing for Nurse Specialists

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Introduction In Europe and the United States, there are advanced practice nurses in genetics (APNG) who take an active part in cancer therapy, prenatal diagnosis, intractable neurological diseases, and pediatric care. The number of clinical genetics units in hospitals and the number of nurses who can take charge of gene therapy has been increasing nationwide. At WANS, we report the curriculum scheme for CNS in genetics that we have reviewed. **Method** The Japanese Society of Genetic Nursing (JSGN) has been conducting training for nurses engaged in genetic nursing since 1999, and in 2006, it conducted a national survey on nursing practice for nurses in clinical genetics units in hospitals. **Result** It was presumed that staff training, with regard to the practical ability to address the genetic risks and complex needs of the person who wants to be counseled is required together with the ability to coordinate between different professionals related to gene therapy and provide care directed at genetic needs, have counseling ability, and the capacity to conduct ethical analysis and research related to genetic issues. **Conclusion** The abilities described above are definite requirements for certified nurse specialists. There is an urgent need to establish certified nurse specialists in genetics (CNS in Genetics) in order to enhance gene therapy and to guarantee the CNS qualification for APNG.

E19 Development and expansion of the specialized nursing outpatient department (SNOPD) program

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<Background> With an increase in the aged, and the shortening duration of hospitalization as a result of encouragement for home recovery, comes a growing number of patients requiring assisted living in communities throughout the country. This increase has created a need for specialized outpatient nurses who have the skills, medical knowledge, and professional expertise to deal with the variety of needs that outpatients demand. <Purpose> The purpose of this study was to establish and administrate the innovative nursing domains in the specialized nursing outpatient department. <Methods> In addition to our outpatient clinic, we have established a specialized nursing outpatient department at Gunma University Hospital staffed by a licensed nursing school faculty as well as clinical nurses that provide unique care for our patients. Results: In 2003 following the collaboration between educational researchers and the nursing department, we established SNOPD with 4 domains. 3 domains were added later. 2 more domains are hoped to be added in the future. The 7 current domains are cancer nursing consultation, lymphatic edema, relaxation massage, consultation on pregnancy and child-birth rearing by midwives, urinary incontinence, breast cancer nursing, home care welfare and medical care. Data and results for each domain and patients needs were collected for evidence. Based on these data Nursing-researchers continue to research and developed new nursing intervention methods that are continually taught to students and clinical nurses. Periodic meetings were held to update and monitor the management of the specialized nursing outpatient department in Division of Nursing Gunma University Hospital. <Conclusions> This study has shown that collaboration between the nursing School faculty and clinical nurses has produced not only concrete techniques for the expansion of nursing, but also the need to increase the number of domains and strengthen the program through continued evaluation.

E20 Evaluation of Nurse Practitioner Education Program on Master Course in Japan

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[Introduction and Purpose] In April 2008, Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences established and started a course of the Nurse Practitioner (NP) in the Master degree program. This was the first major course of the graduate school for educating NPs in Japan. Through the reflection of the one-year experience of the course, this presentation reported further issues for improvement of the course and for the standardization of the educational program of NPs in Japan.

[Method & ethical consideration] The research subjects were 3 NP course graduate students and 12 NP project faculty members who received an explanation of the research goals, methods, and ethical considerations. Those signing consent forms were interviewed for 30 minutes.

[Result] The seven major issues clarified in the reflection are as follows: 1) Reinforcement of education: anatomy/physiology/pathology, pharmacology and health assessment. 2) Consideration of the order of the subjects to teach: requirement of didactic instruction and in-school practice before clinical practice. 3) Appropriate selection and concrete descriptions in regard to the contents of the subjects instructed by part-time faculty members. 4) Evaluation of performance : both written and clinical examination 5) Process of nursing research: further improvement to enhance and facilitate trainees understanding 6) Core and Specific curriculums: further discussion on prioritization 7) Strengthening education/training from the nursing points of view.

[Conclusion] This presentation sought to find out the major issues in the Master program of NPs in Japan. The experience and reflection of this one-year period clarified the seven points for improvement of the program, which are also expected beneficial to standardize the programs in the future. We must continue to re-evaluate of program toward realizing NPs in Japan.

E21 Curricula of forensic nursing in Japan: A review and recommendation

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[Purpose] This study aimed to clarify the state of currently existing forensic nursing curricula in university education in Japan.

[Method] Qualitative analysis was conducted based on information collection through literature review, scientific visits and interviews. [Ethical consideration] This study was done under accreditation of study ethics committee of Aomori University Health and Welfare. [Result] The topic of the interview was the examination of undergraduate nursing education in relation to health issues incurred maltreatment in the community. Forensic nursing is an entity of health sciences, where multi-factorial social dimensions of nursing care should be studied, discussed and integrated into a practical model of human care. The said multi-factorial dimensions are specifically connected to jurisdiction, forensic medicine, criminology, psychiatrics, public health, sociology and other topics related to social implication of nursing. [Conclusion] The information collection and the analytical results provided a simulative conceptual framework of forensic nursing curricula in Japan, which can be discussed as a feasible educational model. Social demand on forensic nursing is recognized as a socio-cultural sensitive issue due to the fact that the study focus of this science is mainly set to people behaviors, which often varies depending on the difference in socio-cultural background. It is also suggested that the learners will be further potential to have good exposure to practical skills and knowledge of professional forensic nurses, if additional module development is made for providing specialized topics in forensic nursing together with the theoretical background.

E22 Application of "the illness trajectory framework" to chronic nursing in a baccalaureate nursing program

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<Purpose> We provide 90-hours chronic nursing courses to third-year students in the baccalaureate nursing program. These courses apply "the illness trajectory framework" to chronic nursing education. At the same time, we provide 45-hours clinical practice at clinics, a rehabilitation hospital, and group homes. The purpose of this study was to explore recognition of learning about chronic nursing. <Method> The subjects were third-year students (n=276) from 2005 to 2008. They completed a questionnaire to evaluate their classes. The questionnaire items included: 1; problem-based learning (PBL) about cases of "comeback", "stable", and "unstable" phasing; 2; laboratory about the nursing process using a case of "downward" phasing; and 3; linkage between PBL, laboratory and lectures, and clinical practice. Responses to the items were rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Participation in the survey was voluntary, anonymous and nothing to do with their evaluation of classes. <Result> Total recovery rate was 89.6%. Answers of "I think so" and "I think so a little" to the items of "I could learn each phase of nursing" were given in 62.7% in the case of "comeback", 61.8% in the case of "stable", 63.4% in the case of "unstable"., 70% of students were interested in the cases we prepared. 49.3% of students felt a linkage between PBL, laboratory, and lectures, and 64.1% of students used their learning from PBL in clinical practice and vice versa. <Conclusion> Most students evaluated the classes to apply "the illness trajectory framework" to chronic nursing education positively, because we used not only lectures on theory, but also active learning methods, such as PBL and clinical practice.

E23 Educational evaluation of a cancer nursing education

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Purpose Cancer has been the leading cause of death since 1981, accounting for 30% of all deaths recently. Nurses play an important role in cancer care because various issues are involved. So, it is important to clear about cancer nursing educational program. The purpose of this study was to identify the students experience among cancer nursing practicum in fundamentalnursing education. Method Semistructured interviews were conducted with a convenience sample of 10 students who were asked to their cancer nursing practicum experience. The interviews were tape-recorded, transcribed in full, and they were analyzed using qualitative methods to develop meaning units and themes. Result As a result, seven categories which show the problems in students cancer practicum , such as difficulty in relating, communicating with cancer patients, lack of cancer knowledge and the others. And three categories which show the aim of promote study in students cancer practicum, such as, effective relation with clinical instructor, effective connection between a lecture and practicum and the other. Conclusion With regard to the students cancer practicum, the results indicated that students find it difficult to communicate especially with cancer patients. Studying what kinds of problem occur at which stage would help to decide the timing of intervention more accurately. The result suggests that teaching methods with simulated patients could be used in other types of communications training. Also clinical instructors could perform models such as shadowing practice. This was an interview-based study with small number of participants. In future research we believe a longitudinal study with a larger number of students should be planned. Ethical consideration The study protocol for this survey was accepted by the National College of Nursing, Japan Research Ethics Committee. The paticipants agreement to participate in this survey, which was confirmed in writing.

E24 The status of disaster nursing education in nursing colleges

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[Purpose]

To prepare reference material for effective disaster nursing education provided in the new curriculum, we investigated the status of disaster nursing education in nursing colleges.

[Methods]

We sent a questionnaire by mail to staff in charge of disaster nursing education working for each nursing college in Japan, and performed a qualitative analysis of the resulting data and comments.

[Results/ ethical consideration]

Eighty colleges responded, twenty-four (30.0%) of which provided a course for disaster nursing. In the largest percentage of colleges, disaster nursing classes were held fifteen times as an elective course in the second term of the fourth year for one academic credit.

Most teachers taught disaster nursing along with other subjects, ranging over a wide variety of academic fields, which indicates that there were only a limited number of teachers specialized in disaster nursing. Colleges made efforts in various ways to promote students' understanding of disaster nursing and facilitate their learning in settings as realistic as possible: utilization of pictures, videos, and other audio-visual aids, triage and emergency medical training, disaster training provided in hospitals and communities, participation in volunteer activities at disaster sites, and interactions with disaster victims and those with experience of disaster-based medicine. As a result, some students experienced psychological trauma, while their increased awareness of disaster nursing was demonstrated. It was expected that students who had previously suffered a disaster might experience flashbacks or teachers with no experience of volunteer activities at a disaster site might undergo stress during exercise programs and training. The study results indicated that it is important to develop a system to provide psychological support for students as well as teachers.

E25 Discussion on the attempt to incorporate the lecture of intellectual property into nursing education

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Purpose: The study aims to explore the possibilities to incorporate the concept of intellectual property into nursing education, thereby promoting entrepreneur spirits in the nursing students. Although the Ministry of Education recommends for introducing new programs about intellectual property to science students, there are no corresponding programs for nursing students.

Method: Six hours of lectures on intellectual property and one hour on entrepreneur spirits were given to 83 collage students in their third year in July, 2007. After the lectures, questionnaires were distributed and returned from 80 students.

Results: Sixteen students (20%) answered "Already thought intellectual property is important." After the lectures, 76 students (95%) answered "Yes" to the necessity of the lectures, and 76 students (95%) answered "yes" to "Whether the lectures were interesting." There were 48 students (60%) who answered "Want to file a patent in the future," and "No" was 31 students (39%). 78 students (97%) agreed with "Nurses can start up a company or a NPO." However, there are 18 students (23%)

answered "Probably won't to start up any business."

Conclusion: The study reveals that 20% of the students already have their interest on intellectual property even before the lectures, and further indicates that students' interest on intellectual property was significantly increased after the lectures. It appears that the lectures prompted the students to think again about possible new places of nurse activities, to analyze how the society changes, and to take an initiative. The authors believe that the lectures on intellectual property can be recommended for the students to open a wider eye on the society.

An improvement can be achieved by adding many examples to which students are more familiar. Ethical consideration: The study was performed without any enforcement, and no name was written on the questionnaire such as protection of privacy.

E26 The present status of nursing ethics education in Japanese nursing Colleges and schools:Recognition by educators that nursing ethics is a necessary course in a Japanese nursing program

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to survey the present status of nursing ethics education in Japanese nursing colleges and schools. Methods: A self-administered questionnaire mail survey for the members of the Japanese Society of Private College of Nursing (i.e., 142 institutions) was conducted in 2007. We asked the representations of fundamentals nursing courses in these institutions to answer about 45 questions. (i.e.: whether they teach nursing ethics on not, when and how they teach it, and etc).Results: Eighty and five (59%) of 142 institutions participated in this study. They were 26colleges, 3 junior colleges, and 56 nursing schools. Basic nursing practicum was conducted either in the first or the second grade, and 93% of them taught nursing ethics before the beginning of basic nursing practicum while less than half of them did so after it, and they did not teach nursing ethics in regular school hours. The school hours of participants before and after the basic nursing practicum ranged from 1 class to3 and more classes: 60%gave a lecture on the nursing ethics in a course, 18% taught nursing ethics in a seminar, and 11% gave lessons on nursing ethics in a case-study. Two thirds (62.4%) considered that nursing ethics should be taught in a regular class while on third (34.1%) did not think so. Nursing teachers with more clinical experience felt the necessity of nursing ethics in nursing education more strongly than their counterparts. Conclusion: The results of the present study may indicated demonstrated the necessity of teaching nursing ethics as a regular course in nursing education as well as the need to develop new teaching strategies in nursing colleges and schools. Ethical consideration: This study was approved by the Ethical Boards of St. Mary's College.

E27 A Study of Structure in the Contents of Medical Safety Education

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Due to the frequently reported malpractices, citizen of anxiety to medical care is increasing. Medical risk management has advanced by the demand of safe, secure and high quality medical care. However, medical safety education has not been systemized in the field of basic nursing education. We consider it is significant to start the program from the beginning of nursing education.[Purpose] To materialize the position of medical safety education as basic nursing education by clarifying the structure of contents.[Methods]we clarified the present condition and problems of medical safety education and analyzed the elements of methods by classifying, rearranging, and categorizing the precedent studies of practical contents from 2000 to 2008.[Results] Medical safety education was rarely systemized in the precedent documents. Therefore, this time we clarified the basic framework of the medical safety education as basic nursing education . As practical contents of the medical safety education, we categorized the curriculum into three groups, such as: major concepts, content items, and teaching materials. Based on above, we studied the concept and structure of medical safety education, and built a figure of structure consisting of four items, including concepts, management, malpractice, and skills necessary for nurses.[Conclusion] We made the structure of medical safety education clear, materialized the contents of medical safety education curriculum by the nursing basic education, and assessed the effective methods and teaching materials. [Logical Consideration] Information of authors, sources, and the year of announcement of each reference is stated.

E28 The process in which breast cancer survivors in the extended stage adapt to a life with cancer

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Purpose/To describe a process in which patients with breast cancer reached the extended stage in cancer survivorship adapt to a life with a cancer. Subjects/Nineteen adult women with breast cancer who completed the initial treatment at least one year earlier. Method/Data obtained from semi-structured interviews were analyzed by using the Modified Grounded Theory Approach. Ethical consideration/The study was conducted with the approval of the medical ethics committee of the facility. Result/The breast cancer survivors had learned to accept the current status while facing the harsh reality. Theirs was the process in which, in spite of uncertainty associated with ever-present concern for recurrence and metastases, they learned to adapt to a life with cancer and altered their view on life and death and the meaning of acquiring cancer to accept the reality as it is. Throughout the entire process, they relied on the reality that they were being supported by the mutual relationship with their families and other patients and gained strength supporting their life by being assured with hope for the future. The existence of such strength contributed largely to their control of future uncertainty. Conclusion/The breast cancer survivors need accurate information and educational intervention so that they may be able to deal with the problems that may be in store. It was indicated that a continuing and comprehensive medical care system is needed so that these patients may take advantage of therapeutic support, in spite of increasingly longer intervals between examinations and fewer occasions for interactions with medical personnel.

E29 Relationship between Cancer patients-family communication and the psychological adjustment

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[Purpose]The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between cancer patients-family communication and the psychological adjustment of patients and the families.[Method] The subjects were undergoing chemotherapy in the outpatient department of the Hiroshima University hospital, and cross-sectional survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire from June to August in 2007.[Result] Seventy-four patients and families returned questionnaires by mail. The patient subjects were 37 male and 37 female, and their mean age was 60.18(SD 11.21) years. The cancer type was breast cancer, colorectal cancer, gastric cancer and so forth, the stage ranged from I to a recurrence. The family subjects were 28 male and 46 female, and their mean age was 54.80(SD 14.10) years. The relation with the patients was 27 husbands (36.5%), 33 wives (44.6%), 13 children (17.6%), and one niece (1.4%). As a result of correlation analysis of Pearson, the communication of the patients and the families had a significant relationship ($r=0.422 <0.001$), and it became clear that the psychological adjustment of the families significantly related to communication of the patients ($r =-0.436 <0.001$) and communication of the family ($r=-0.491 <0.001$).[Conclusion] The results suggested that cancer patients-family communication affected the psychological adjustment of the families with cancer patients.[Ethical consideration]We obtained approval of the Hiroshima University epidemiologic studies Ethical Review Board. Furthermore, we explained a purpose and the method of the study using a document and obtained its consent in a document from both of the patients and the families.

E30 Caring Experience and Influence Factors of Cancer Patients

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Malignant tumor even occupies the top ten leading causes of death for 23 years in Taiwan. Every cancer patient has been gone through various types of painful treatments. Psychological pressure and uncomfortable body reaction to the treatment are beyond description for those patients facing life threat. This objective is to investigate and understand cancer patients caring experiences and influence factors. Research method is A qualitative research with purposive sampling and snowball collecting method were applied. Data collection was conducted via in-depth interview. Data collection was started from November 2007 to January 2008, in-depth interview had been conducted for 10 Taiwan cancer patients. Patients age is from 27 to 64 with 8 female and 2 male. (Ethic Consideration) Those patients accepting interview are volunteer with absolutely privacy protection. Every interview was conducted through 1~2 hours with tape-recording. (Result) By using content analysis methodology, this research divides cancer patients experience sharing into two major parts 1) Experience of caring and feeling, (2) Effect generating from surrounding caring behavior. There were two major themes under patient caring experience and feeling, namely: 1.Building the trust relationship, and 2.Caring behaviors of medical and nursing professional, which included: value the patient, provide themselves, and meet the needs of patient.(Conclusion) Through understanding of cancer patients real feeling and experience sharing, we can realize the caring need from cancer patient perspective. Research findings can provide a reference to nursing education and benefit to cancer patients nurse caring. Key words: Cancer Patients, caring experience, influence behavior factors

E31 Age-related differences in the quality of life of total hip arthroplasty patients.

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Introduction: The age of the patients going through total hip Arthroplasty (THA) in Japan varies from 20 to 80 with a mean of 60 years. The purpose of this study was to examine the differences in the quality of life between younger group and older group of THA patients. Method: The eligibility criteria were adult patients who underwent THA at the two hospitals in Osaka between April 2005 and October 2007. Three scales were used to measure quality of life: the Oxford hip score, the Short Form-36 version 2, and 3 activities requiring deep flexion of the hip (clipping one's toenails, use of a Japanese squat toilet, and "seiza"). The scales were self-administered at the pre-operative period, at 6 months and 12 months after THA. Patients were classified into younger and older group according to the median age of the study population. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the O university and the two hospitals. Results: Eighty-five patients (17 men and 68 women) completed the study. The mean age was 58.7 years. The vast majority of patients were diagnosed with osteoarthritis. There were 42 younger patients and 43 older patients. Preoperative scores between the two age groups did not differ significantly. However, older group had significantly lower quality of life for SF-36v2 (Role of physical) than younger group at 6 months after THA. Similarly, the former had significantly lower quality of life scale scores than the latter for 3 activities requiring deep flexion of the hip at 12 months after THA. Conclusion: Older patients reported more difficulty in carrying out activities requiring deep flexion of the hip one year after THA. Further research is necessary to examine factors affecting recovery process related to older age.

E32 Analysis of daily lives of total hip replacement patients

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PURPOSE: To clarify the actual daily lives of total hip replacement (THR) recipients.
METHOD: The subjects were patients under 75 years of age who had received a THR operation on one side within three years at one hospital. A postal survey was conducted in April 2008 using self-style questionnaires. The response rate was 79.8%, with a valid response rate of 81.8%. This study was approved by ethical-committee of the hospital.
RESULT: The subjects were 10 men and 71 women aged at 68.4 ± 9.9 years at the time of the survey. The underlying cause of THR was osteoarthritis of the hip (78.2%). The breakdown by time elapsed following the operation is 36 people within one year (44.4%), 21 people within two years (26.0%), and 24 people within three years (29.6%). The level of pain experienced just after discharge is: level 1(no pain), 40.8%; levels 2-4, 40.8%; levels 5-7, 15.5%; levels 8-10, 2.8%. However, over 60% of the subjects experienced no pain at the time of the survey. During the survey, 68% of the subjects were using a walking stick. Some had difficulties in daily activities following discharge, such as cutting toenails (13.6%) and wearing socks (8.4%). Before hospitalization, 82.4% of the subjects complained of interrupted sleep due to pain. Following discharge, 37.0% of the subjects continued muscle training. Over half did not do any training or stopped after discharge or did not know how to do muscle training.
CONCLUSION: Following discharge, although the pain was not completely gone the level of pain had lowered and sleep interruption due to pain was alleviated. Meanwhile some subjects experienced difficulties in daily activities after discharge, and some quit muscle training or did not know how to do such training. These findings suggest that more detailed guidance of the post-discharge daily lives of THR recipients is required.

E33 Activity of total hip arthroplasty patients following discharge from hospital

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PURPOSE: The purpose of this study is to clarify the amount of the activity of total hip arthroplasty (THA) patients following the transition from the hospital to their houses.
METHOD: The subjects were seven women (65.3 ± 9.2 years old) who had received a THA operation on one side. Data was collected from August to December 2008; A portable accelerometer (Actical, Mini-Mitter Co) was used for measurement of amount of the activity of patients from 4 days prior to discharge from the hospital until 14 days following discharge. Actical Ver.2.1 was used for the analysis. All participants gave their written informed consent. This study was approved by the research ethics committee of our university and participant's names are pseudonyms.
RESULT: The amount of activity of patients was measured from 1,106 to 60,469 counts/day. According to the time, the amount was $10,661.1 \pm 7,618.0$ counts/day during hospitalization, $13,689.1 \pm 9,662.8$ counts/day during the first week of discharge, and $19,134.1 \pm 12,259.3$ counts/day during the second week. The amount of activity of six subjects increased along with their progress following discharge. The subjects were able to be divided into three groups for the average value for each period; the first group exceed 15,000counts/day during hospitalization and after discharge (high activity group), while the second group exceed the count only following discharge (middle activity group) and the third group did not exceed the count during each period (low activity group).
CONCLUSION: The amount of the activity in line with transition from hospitalization to after discharge showed a tendency to increase; however, differences between individuals were noted. Also, classifying the subjects into three groups suggested that support based on each characteristic is necessary to maintain and increase the amount of activity of THA patients following discharge from hospital.

E34 Healthy lifestyle in elders after discharge

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The research purpose was to explore healthy lifestyle after discharge and its related factors in elders. Prospective design was used in the study. A random sample of 60 subjects who aged over 65 in one medical center of south Taiwan had been recruit from May 12 to September 3, 2008. A qualitative and quantitative data were used to collect data from admission, one week and three month after discharge. The ethical committee of the National Cheng Kung University Hospital Human Experiment & Ethics Committee approved the study protocol.

Results showed that all healthy lifestyle improved after hospital admission. Taking blood pressure and influenza vaccine on regular time schedule were often executing in preventive healthy care. Diet was the most improve dimension of healthy lifestyle. Subjects who were young and had enough money were good performance of diet. The rate of exercise was increased 10% after discharge. However, the amount of exercise was less than pre-test. Subjects who had enough money, less diagnosis, more than tree chronic diseases, less comorbidity score, first admission experience, less frequency of admission during three years, long years that during last admission and no readmission were more than others to exercise. There were 66.7% of subjects took part in leisure and social activity. No significance difference in demographic data and health status with leisure and social activity. Most of subjects were good performance in taking medicines. Subjects who had on job, more than tree chronic diseases and less duration of hospitalization were good performance of drug adherence. Assistance of family was the most improve reason of healthy lifestyle, and then was clinicians. The result of this study may provide information for clinicians and discussed with their family to improve healthy lifestyle of elderly after discharge.

E35 Effect of geriatric syndrome on functional decline in support-requiring elderly in Japan-One-year longitudinal study-

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<Purpose>The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect that a geriatric syndrome has on the functional decline of elderly requiring support.

<Method>Subjects were 65 years or older people who required support at the start, and who underwent a medical examination continuously in 2008-2009. Of these, we analyzed two groups: an elderly group who maintained function one year later (543), and a functional decline group (93). The 25 investigation items are activities of daily living (IADL, 3 items), motor function (3 items), falling (2 items), malnutrition (2 items), oral cavity function (3 items), house-bound tendency (2 items), cognitive function (3 items), depression(5 items), and social participation (2 items). We examined the development of functional decline and the relationship of each item by logistic-regression analysis.

<Result>By logistic-regression analysis adjusted for age and sex, IADL (Shopping for daily necessities (Odds Ratio=2.23, 95% Confidence Interval=1.17-4.24)), cognitive function (forgetfulness (OR=3.00,CI=1.72-5.25), understanding of the date and time (OR=2.22, CI=1.28-3.87)), and depression (difficulty of enjoying things (OR=2.16, CI=1.12-4.16)) were found to be significantly associated with the functional decline of elderly who required support ($P<0.05$).

<Conclusion>By this analysis, IADL decrease, cognitive functional decline, and depression were found to be significantly associated with functional decline of elderly requiring support. A cognitive functional decline and depression are regarded as factors that reduce the performance of IADL and ADL. Therefore, for the elderly who require support, support that raises the performance of IADL and ADL is needed more than motor function or nutrition improvement.

<ethical consideration>Data were converted so that an individual couldn't identify it from the city which we investigated.

E36 Determinates of Quality of Life in Elderly with Knee Osteoarthritis Residing in Metropolitan Taipei Area

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This descriptive, correlational study aimed to describe health-related quality of life (QoL) and sleep quality (SQ) in a group of elderly people with osteoarthritis (OA) knee and investigated the relationships among sociodemographics, characteristics of diseases, QoL, and SQ. The instruments used were the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). IRB approval and informed consent were obtained for the study. A face-to-face interview was conducted to collect data from 151 elderly OA patients (119 female, 32 male) in a community-based out-patient clinic in Metro Taipei area. For those who did not meet the inclusion criteria, a routine health education on OA management was delivered immediately after initial screening. The results indicated that the participants were between 60-94 years old with a mean age of 72.6 years, both knee were diagnosed with OA (86.1%) ranging from level II to IV for average 5.8 years, and had an average of 1.68 types of chronic diseases. The participants reported that their OA knee(n) did affect on their mood, daily activities, and leisure activities in moderate to severe degree (47.6%, 48.1%, and 55.6%). However, the majority of the participants (92.8%) perceived themselves with moderate to good social support. The score on PSQI ranged from 1 to 21 and 54.3% of the participants had a total score higher than 5 indicating poor sleep quality. The average score for Physical Component Summary (PCS) was 50.52 and Mental Component Summary (MCS) was 51.33. Furthermore, results from the hierarchical regression analysis revealed that perceived discomforts, numbers of chronic diseases, impact of OA, and SQ were predictors for PCS, explained a total of 22.1% variance. In addition, SQ explained 17.9% variance of MCS. The findings from this study indicated that elderly with OA were associated with impaired health-related QoL and poor sleep quality.

E37 Factors Influencing Sleep Quality among Elderly Veterans and Their Spouse in a Residential Military Community

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Objective: Health status, depression, sleep quality and its main demographic determinants were assessed in elderly veterans and their spouse residing in a residential military community in Central Taiwan. Methods: A face-to-face interview to collect data on sociodemographics, depressive mood (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, CES-D) and sleep quality (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI) was carried out by a public health nurse through home visit. Convenience sampling was used to recruit participants. IRB approval and informed consent were obtained for the study. Results: A total of 152 participants (89 male, 63 female) completed this survey. The results indicated that the average age of them was 79.0 years (65-95 years old), 26.1% lived alone, perceived themselves in moderate to good health, 34.9% were diagnosed with at least 3 kinds of chronic diseases, and 57.9% were bothered by disease-related symptoms. 38.2% of the participants were identified with depressive mood. In addition, 50.7% reported poor sleep quality. Results from the hierarchical regression analysis revealed that number of medication taken and severity of depressive mood explained 40.3% of variance for sleep quality. Conclusions: Our study clearly demonstrates that depressive mood is the main factor influencing sleep quality.

E38 A consideration of the factors associated with participation and leadership in community activities for the elderly

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Purpose: The purpose of this research was to discover the motivational factors which allow elderly people to encourage other elderly people to become leaders in community activities.
Methods: City M in Miyazaki Prefecture (Japan) has 220 clubs for the elderly, to which a total of 11,150 members belong. A survey was conducted on a total of 915 members from 20 of these clubs. The resulting data was analyzed using a logistic regression analysis. There were two objective variables. One was "participation" in community activities aimed at helping the elderly, the second being "role performer awareness" in those activities. Explanatory variables included; knowledge regarding the aging society, a subjective sense of well-being, awareness of contribution to society, volunteer work experience, richness in life style, and whether or not one has peers to work with.
Results: 536 valid responses were obtained. The age bracket was from 65 to 95 (Mean 75.8, SD 5.4). The male response accounts for 62.9%, the female one being 36.8%. There were two no response. The results showed a significant correlation between community activities for elderly and three of the explanatory variables; awareness of contribution to society, volunteer work experience, and whether or not one has peers to work with (Both gender and age were adjusted).
Conclusions: This research suggests that it is important to promote volunteer work and build up a circle of peers for expanding community activities for the elderly, by the elderly along with spreading information about the aging society.
Ethical Considerations: In carrying out this research, protection of personal data was maintained. All respondents who cooperated in this research did so voluntarily and could have their response withdrawn if they so desired. This research was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Miyazaki (Japan).

E39 Relationship between the Step Count per Day and the Center of Pressure Motion in the Randomly Selected Elderly Men

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[Purpose] We examined the relationship between the number of steps per day and the center of pressure (COP) motion among randomly-selected elderly men in Kusatsu city.[Method] The study investigated 316 males (response rate: 42.5 percent) within the age range of 60 to less than 80 years old who enrolled in a community-based epidemiological study from July 2006 to December 2007. Excluding subjects with deficit data, 296 subjects were remained for analysis, We recorded the number of steps with a pedometer for one week and obtained the average number of steps after excluding the first and last days. COP motion were evaluated with a total trajectory length (LNG) for 30 seconds measured by using a Gravicorder GS-7(ANIMA Co., Ltd.). Participant divided into 4-groups according to the number of steps. The average LNG was assessed among groups after stratified by age-categories. The approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Shiga University of Medical Science.[Results]The average number of steps per day was 9,096±4,022 steps for those in their 60s (n=169) and 6,776±4,108 steps for those in their 70s (n=127). For subjects aged 70 and over, as the average number of steps increased, the shorter became LNG, and after adjusting for the age, the same tendency was still remained (p for trend: 0.034). On the other hand, for subjects in their 60s, no significant relationship was found between the average number of steps and LNG.[Conclusion]The relationship between the step count per day and LNG of the COP motion differed depending on age, and it is suggested that decreases the physical activity such as that observed in a step count may lead to risk of fall among their 70s.

E40 An analysis of long-term care for elderly Korean immigrants in Japan : A case study at a long-term care insurance facility

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Objective

To clarify how elderly Korean immigrants in Japan who need long-term care live and are supported.

Methods

The respondents were 112 elderly Korean immigrants who use "Day service A" in Hyogo, is managed by Korean in Japan. Their case records and the interviews to five care staffs in the facility about providing supports were analyzed. "Day service" is one of at-home care services of public long-term care insurance system. The elderly in need of care goes to facility to have daily-life service and function restoring training.

Ethical Consideration

The study was approved by the manager of the facility and conducted in informed consents to the respondents and the care staffs.

Results

The average age the respondents was 81.9. 90% of them were women and 85% of them were the first generation Korean in Japan. The main diseases causing care-requiring conditions were bone and joint diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and dementia. 60% of the respondents belonged single-person household, which was significantly associated with their care level ($p<0.05$). More than 90% of them did not get pensions, which was significantly associated with age ($p<0.05$). More than 90% of them had not attended school and were illiterate. According to the interviews to the staff, the ethnicity-conscious elder care were conducted by Korean-speaking staff and daily life counseling was focused in consideration of their isolated lives.

Conclusion

The vast majority of elderly Korean immigrants were non-pensioners because the pension system in Japan had requested Japanese nationality in the past. They have difficulties especially in finance and health. The facility meets their specific needs that the long-term care insurance does not cover. However, the number of like this facility was limited. Results suggested that the countermeasures of comprehensive supports to elderly Korean immigrants without pensions should be urgent from the viewpoints of human rights.

E41 Effectiveness of Progressive Muscle Relaxation Intervention in Cancer Patients

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[Purpose]The purpose of this study was to clarify the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation(PMR) in cancer patients. **[Method]**The subjects were informed of the diagnosis, and were the inpatients of cancer. PMR was conducted for tonus and relaxation in 16 groups of muscles. The subjects were instructed to practice PMR once or twice a day after having learned the method of PMR. Each subject continued to practice PMR for 1 month by oneself. They were interviewed, and measurements were made at the time of PMR application of salivary levels of secretory immunoglobulin A(S-IgA), blood pressure and pulse rate(on the day of onset, after 1 week, after 2 weeks and after 1 month). The levels of S-IgA, blood pressure and the pulse rate were analyzed, based on the changes of values. Answers of their interview were transcribed word for word and analyzed qualitatively. **[Ethical Consideration]**This study was approved by the ethical committee of the hospital, in which this study was conducted. **[Result]**The subjects were 3 females, and the average age was 59.7 years (SD:9.9). Their diagnosis were uterine cancer, breast cancer, carcinoma of the vulva. After the PMR intervention, all 3 subjects showed an increase in S-IgA , and mostly a decrease in systolic blood pressure and pulse rate. From the word transcription file, the following categories were extracted after 1 month from the onset of PMR intervention: "a relaxed feeling", "a positive change in a frame of mind", "relief of the symptoms", "an expectation of PMR being helpful for oneself from now on", "an expectation for therapeutic effect", "a wish for co-existence with cancer in a forward-facing manner of living". **[Conclusion]**Application of PMR for 1 month was useful for assisting cancer patients both mentally and physically. This study was in part financially supported by The Society Private Colleges of Nursing in Japan.

E42 Effects of Massage on Psychological Status and Salivary Biomarkers

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Purpose: Massage therapy promotes psychosocial relaxation and reduces stress. In addition, this therapy has been reported to improve immune function. Although evaluation of psychosocial status has been performed with subjective psychological tests such as State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, subjective psychological tests are of limited value if the subjects fail to report reliably. Salivary biomarkers have been recently suggested as useful objective indicators for assessing psychosocial status. This study investigated the effectiveness of massage therapy for cancer patients using psychological and endocrinological evaluation.

Method: The study subjects were 29 inpatients (18 males and 11 females) who underwent cancer therapy. We measured heart rate and salivary biomarkers (α -amylase, cortisol, chromogranin-A and s-IgA) and assessed STAI-s score before and after 20-minute foot massage.

Ethical consideration: Approval for the study was obtained from our university ethics committee.

Result: The massage significantly decreased heart rate from 79.2 ± 13.3 to 77.0 ± 11.8 and STAI-s score 43.8 ± 10.8 to 36.8 ± 9.2 . However, salivary α -amylase and cortisol levels did not change. In contrast salivary chromogranin-A (from 6.16 ± 6.73 to 8.29 ± 8.51 pmol/mg protein) and s-IgA (from 175.6 ± 104.4 to $233.8 \pm 151.2\mu\text{g/ml}$) significantly increased.

Conclusion: In the present study, massage therapy significantly increased chromogranin-A release. Chromogranin-A is subject to exocytotic co-release with catecholamines from adrenal medulla and adrenergic neurons. Salivary chromogranin-A increases with psychological stress. On the other hand, several reports show that chromogranin-A has antibacterial and antifungal activities. Similarly, s-IgA also increased in this study. Therefore, as a result of massage elevated chromogranin-A and s-IgA release may increase host defense against oral microbial invasion. In conclusion, the results suggest that massage therapy had the potential effect of reduce psychosocial stress and enhance immune functions in cancer patients. (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research in Japan (C)-19592424)

E43 People-Centered Cancer Care in Japan

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[Purpose] We have been promoting the "development of a patient-centered team care system in which cancer patients actively participate in their own care" for cancer refugees as one of the people-centered care projects initiated by the St.Luke's College of Nursing 21st Century Center of Excellence program (COE). **[Method]** We descriptively and comprehensively analyzed quantitative and qualitative data obtained by interviews for breast cancer survivors and an analysis of recorded data, and identified the process of People-Centered Cancer Care (PC3) development and underlying major concepts. Data collection period was from April, 2006 to March, 2007. Study sample included 15 women experienced breast cancer and 3 nurses organizing this program were interviewed. **[Result]** The developmental process of PC3 is described by the following five steps; **Participation** (sharing certain aims beyond positions and beginning to take part in), **Mutual Relationships** playing roles and bearing responsibilities), **Capacity building** (process for organizing potential capacities, resources, possibilities and collaboration in individuals or communities), **Empowerment** (understanding social strength for improvement and developing community capacities for control), and **Sustainability** (mutually transferring and circulating organizational power and resources in the community). **[Conclusion]** A large-scale prevention system for breast cancer requires collaboration with local governments as well as the state, and therefore, funding and public support are needed. The valuable information provided by the breast cancer survivors who participate in PC3 activities will be collected. We need to assess how quality of care can be improved by passing on the insights and information obtained from survivors to the current prevention and health care systems. Dissemination of outcomes is also essential. **[Ethical consideration]** This research has been approved by the Ethical Review Committee, St. Luke's College of Nursing.

E44 Changes in patient mood through contact with animals in a palliative care unit(Part2)

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[Purpose] In Japanese care and welfare facilities for the aged, animal assisted activity is actively encouraged to improve the quality of life (QOL) for elderly residents and users. However, hospital-acquired infections and allergies are important issues at hospitals, and while more and more patients want to see their companion animal or stay with them at the hospital, hospital policies vary greatly, and requests are thus not granted in many cases. To objectively assess the nursing effects of animal assisted activity on patient QOL, we analyzed the mood of the patients using a standardized scale during interactions at a facility with a policy of animals assisted care.[Methods] In the palliative care unit of a general hospital in A Prefecture, a local veterinary society brings animals to the hospital once a month so that patients can interact with animals. Subjects were 8 patients who were hospitalized at the unit from July 2007 to July 2008, who wanted to interact with animals, and who consented to participate in the study. The activity used trained animals (dogs, cats and rabbits) that had been tested for health and suitability. Patients were allowed to interact with animals for about 30 min, and mood changes were assessed using Lorish's face scale. [Results]In all subjects, face scale scores decreased after activity (beneficial effects). Mean score for the 8 patients was 8.50 ± 2.98 before activity and 2.25 ± 2.44 after activity, revealing a significant decrease ($p < 0.0001$). [Conclusions]The present results suggest that animal assisted activity improves the mood of patients in palliative care. It is thus considered necessary to consider hospital environments, as patient QOL is considered to improve by allowing interaction and cohabitation with trained companion animals or companion animals owned by the patient.

Poster F

F1 Dilemmas faced by nurses regarding physical restraint of elderly with dementia in Japan

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Purpose : This study aimed to clarify the dilemma of nurses working in general wards who face the ethical dilemma of restraining older people with dementia. Because, in 2000, a decree, "Regulations prohibiting physical restraint," passed by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, legally prohibited the physical restraint of older people. However, physical restraint of older people is still carried out in general hospitals not covered by this decree. Therefore,

Methods : The study used the questionnaire method with an independently prepared questionnaire, and the study period lasted about 4 months from the middle of December 2006 to the end of March 2007. Hospitals in the Kansai area (Midwestern Japan) were screened using the purposive selection method (Takagi, 1984), and 340 nurses working in 3 hospitals that agreed to the study were enrolled.

Ethical consideration : The questionnaire was designed to ensure privacy and anonymity. The privacy and anonymity of study participants was assured. The ethics committee at Meiji University of Integrative Medicine approved the study.

Results : Of the 340 survey questionnaires distributed, 272 (80.0%) completed surveys were eligible number (12 additional surveys were returned without answers). An explanatory factor analysis revealed four dilemma factors among 15 items investigated (KMO value 0.84). These were: factor 1: "Execution of treatment and security," $\alpha = 0.91$; factor 2: "approach in the nursing of older people with dementia," $\alpha = 0.93$; factor 3: "A cooperative relationship in nursing of older people with dementia," $\alpha = 0.87$; and factor 4: "Priorities in nursing," $\alpha = 0.81$. The cumulative contribution ratio was 79.1%.

Conclusion : Regarding the dilemma faced by nurses concerning the physical restraint of older people with dementia, four factors were extracted, and the dilemma clarified. We suggest that the program would enable nurses to cope with these dilemmas.

F2 The ethical judgment on the restraints among nurse-Characteristics of the nurse taking account of patient's "self-decision" at the time of judgment of restraints-

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[Purpose] The objective of the present study is to develop a nursing intervention guideline that secures patient's caring safety, ease, and dignity to support the practice of nursing by prominent clinical judgment and ethical judgment. It reports what difference is showed between the nurse who does not take account of patient's "self-decision" and the nurse taking account of patient's "self-decision" at the time of judgment of restraints.

[Method] The questionnaire was distributed to nurses. Responses from 777 of these nurses were analyzed. Discriminant Analysis and Stepwise showed distinguished factors.

[Result] As a result, 363 nurses showed to be taking account of "self-decision" and 392 nurses showed not to take account of too much when restraint was judged. "Minimized bad influence" has been extracted as a distinctive factor about nurse's responsibility, and a significant difference showed among "monitoring", "ethical aptitude judgment", "protected dignity", "minimize bad influence", "prevention of the failure of relationships", and "guaranteed comfort". A significant difference was showed about the index used to judge whether to be under restraint in "level of consideration", "cognitive ability", "level of behavioral control", "level of decision power and understanding", "influence on patients", and "environment". A significant difference was showed about caring under restraint in "daily life support", "emotional support", "support to families", and "support to the staff".

[Conclusion] It was suggested that nurses taking account of "self-decision" had various indexes, responsibility, and caring when restraint was judged. The esteem of patient's "self-decision", and facing by attitude in which the ethics principle and ethics of care became the base of superior clinical judgment and ethical judgment, and the importance of facing by attitude with an ethical aspect.

[Ethical consideration] Security of participation in the research by free will as ethical consideration, and not causing the disadvantage regardless of the presence of participation and anonymity were maintained.

F3 Nursing practice and ethics in clinical researches with molecular imaging

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<Purpose >

To identify the role of clinical research nurse (CRN) in ensuring the protection of human subjects and research integrity in clinical research with molecular imaging, which is a new technology to visualize molecular behavior and function in the living body.

<Method >

Narrative, non-systematic review.

<Result >

To ensure protection of human subjects and research integrity in clinical research with molecular imaging, it is important to recognize the role of a CRN not only as personnel caring human subjects as well as assisting investigators to obtain informed consent and to manage obtained data, but also as personnel for planning and managing the whole research, especially the process of manufacturing radiolabeled drugs and controlling the radiation dose received by human subjects.

<Conclusion >

It is important to recognize the role and job-description of a CRN as one of the S-CRCs(special clinical research coordinators), that one recognized as qualified research nurses skilled in a special scientific field.

<Ethical consideration >

We observed the behavior of researchers and our ordinary practice but we haven't observed any research subjects, and we haven't described any individual behavior of observed researchers, just review process of the practice.

Japanese regulations and international ethical codes such as Declaration of Helsinki don't require obtaining consents of observed people in this kind of review, without utilising any individual-identifiable information.

A part of our research is funded by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO).

F4 The emotional experience of midwives who provide both induced abortion care and birth care.

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[Purpose] Aim this study was to explore the emotional experience of midwives who provide both induced abortion and birth care at the same time.[Method] A qualitative inductive research approach was chosen in order to study both the questions surrounding the emotional experiences of midwives who provide both induced abortion and birth care at the same time and their ethical point of view as midwives. Eleven midwives working in a general hospital were interviewed through the use of a semi-structured interview, and qualitative inductive analysis was performed. [Result] The results of the analysis were of twelve categories. The first 3 categories relate to the feelings of the midwives and they are as follows; Midwives were faced with "Ethical conflict", and they made "Compromise and acceptance of the work" and "Flattening of emotion" to try to control one's emotional reaction. The next 8 categories belong to the factors that influenced these emotional control are as follows; the first 4 categories relate positive factors ;"Confused about the babies fate", "Distress about difficulty in creating an environment for women", "Resistance to take part in abortion care", "Distress about difficulty in sharing the experience", and the next 4 categories relate negative factors; "Interpretation of work", "Presence of colleagues who helped", "Healing of mind", "Lessons learn from the experience of work". The last 1 category "Professional awareness as a midwife" was basic to the factors that influenced the emotional control.[conclusion]The findings of this study suggest the importance of the midwives and superiors having an open understanding of their colleagues who provide both induced abortion care and birth care and establishing an organized support system for them.[Ethical consideration] Ethical approval was granted from the Medical Ethics Committee of Kanazawa University.

F5 The issues and roles of Japanese nurses in informed consent perceived by nursing students

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Purpose The purpose of this study was to Clarify the issues and roles of nurses in informed consent (IC) perceived by students.

Methods After completing training, 75 students wrote a report concerning issues and expected roles as a nurse in obtaining IC, based on the cases they encountered during training. Forty-seven students agreed to the study, and their descriptions were analyzed by following three points: i) issues on IC, ii) feelings and behaviors of students, and iii) roles of nurses obtained from the analysis.

Results i) The issues of IC were grouped into five categories: insufficient explanation, uncertainty in those who makes a decision, relationship between patients and medical staffs, support system after obtaining IC, and insufficient time in decision making. ii) Students felt confused, shocked, doubtful, uneasy, uncomfortable, irritated and troubled. Some students took actions such as listening to patients and telling a nurse about feelings of patients. However, most students could do nothing. iii) The roles of nurses were grouped into seven categories: sitting in during obtaining IC, understanding feelings of patients and changes in their thoughts, speaking for their feelings, offering adequate information and supplementary explanation, providing information and exchanging opinions among medical staffs, setting an appropriate place and time for obtaining IC, and improving support system.

Conclusions In Japan, IC procedure is still merely a formality. Reflecting on experiences, the students could clarify roles of nurses from various viewpoints. The study showed the importance of understanding the particularity of Japanese culture and enhancing ethical sensitivity of each student.

Ethical considerations In line with ethical guidelines of university, consent to this study was obtained after explaining the objective, method, privacy protection and the fact that this study had nothing to do with grades. The reports were analyzed after grades were assigned.

F6 Decision Situations Encountered by patients with cerebrovascular disorder

hisae mizusawa

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify focusing on nursing of patients in the recovery stage of cerebrovascular disorder, what kind of patients decision-making for nursing interventions to support patients decision-making. **Methods:** Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 10 Japanese nurses who had been nursing patients with cerebrovascular disorder for at least fifth year, and verbatim records were analyzed qualitatively. To meet ethics requirement, the study was performed after obtaining approval from Tokyo Metropolitan University, Institutional Review Board. Participation in the research esteemed freewill of the nurse. And, the collected data noted the protection of privacy. **Results:** cerebrovascular disorder patients sex, 5 were female while 6 were male. and all 11 people had the functional disorder such as the paralyses in the patient about whom the nursing had talked. There was no higher brain Dysfunction trouble or communications were possible patients in the longitude though presented. Nine positive patients who tended were to rehabilitation and there were two passive patients. There were 60 scene decision making scene. The analysis showed four situations used by the cerebrovascular disorder patients to make their decisions: (1) what functional training to seek; (2) what treatment to receive; (3) what kind of daily care to receive; and (4) the matters of being discharged or changing his hospital. It was to the one to be difficult to reach a conclusion from the one comparatively decided easily, to be filled with the conflict, and to cause the stress. A lot of decision making scenes concerning peculiar function training at the brain blood vessel recovery period were seen. **Conclusion:** It is important for supporting patient's decision making for the nursing master to understand there are what kind of decided situations. It is important for improving patient's QOL to esteem patient's intention.

F7 Factors Affecting the Health Practices of Asian American Adolescents

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The purpose of this research was to examine factors influencing the health practices of Asian American adolescents. More specifically, the purpose of this study was to examine relationships among social support (SS), optimism, acculturation, and positive health practices (PHP) in Asian American adolescents. A non-probability, convenience sample consisted of 350 Asian American late adolescent boys and girls between the ages of 18 to 21 years, attending a large university located in an urban setting. Using a correlational research design, theoretical relationships postulated between the dependent variable, PHP, and each of the independent variables of (a) SS (b) optimism, and (c) acculturation were empirically tested. Additionally, two mediational models constructed from theory and research was tested. It was predicted that 1) there would be a positive relationship between SS and PHP, 2) there would be a positive relationship between SS and optimism, 3) there would be a positive relationship between optimism and PHP, 4) when optimism was controlled for statistically, the relationship between SS and PHP would diminish and would not be statistically significant, 5) there would be a positive relationship between SS and acculturation, 6) there would be a positive relationship between acculturation and PHP, and 7) when acculturation was controlled for statistically, the relationship between SS and PHP would diminish and would not be statistically significant. Data was collected in November 2008 and currently being entered into SPSS for data analysis. The study findings have the potential to contribute to the body of knowledge regarding the influence of health practices that promote the adoption and maintenance of healthy behaviors in Asian American adolescents and inform the development of culturally sensitive nursing interventions. Knowledge gained will be important to help health professionals better understand how to encourage Asian Americans adolescents to develop health promoting behaviors, thereby fostering positive health practices.

F8 A Survey on the Current Status of High-School Students' Sense of Self-Esteem

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PurposeSatisfaction with school life depends greatly on relationships between friends, their sense of self-esteem, and grade/gender differences. This study was intended to clarify the current status of high-school students' school lives and how they saw themselves.**Method**Valid responses to the questionnaire were collected from 2,112 students (862 boys and 1,250 girls) of all grades at three public high schools in Japan. A questionnaire survey was conducted using a "sense of self-esteem" scale and correlations between their sense of self-esteem and satisfaction with school life were analyzed.

ResultSix factors ("introverted personality and human distrust," "pleasure and a feeling of fulfillment," "self-manifestation and motivated personality," "strain from peer criticism," "self-acceptance," and "self-realization") were extracted from a factor analysis of the "sense of self-esteem" scale. A significant correlation was identified between the "sense of self-esteem" and "level of satisfaction with high-school life" scales.**Conclusion**It was clarified that students who were more open-minded, felt more pleasure, and more actively accepted themselves felt a greater sense of having friends, and were more satisfied with their school lives, whereas those more introverted and more anxious about the opinions of others felt less of a sense of having friends, less fulfillment in school activities, and were not as satisfied with their school lives.**Ethical consideration**the subjects were orally explained to that they could anonymously answer the questions, would not be disadvantaged even if they did not answer them, and that the survey results would all be statistically processed and only used for the purpose of this study. Their consent was assumed upon the submission of their answers.

F9 Predicting factors of percent body fat of Thai adolescents

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Obese rate among Thai adolescents has been increasing and predicted to be threatening to health care system in the future. Obesity during adolescent period affects physical, psychological, and social as well as increase risk of chronic diseases in adulthood and elderly. The objective of this study was to explore factors related to percent body fat of high school adolescents. After approving by Burapha University IRB, three hundred and seventy 10-grade students were recruited from high schools in Chonburi, Thailand. Percent body fat was measured with body fat analyzer. Demographic and family support to exercise was collected by questionnaires. Data was analyzed using Stepwise regression. The results indicated that percent body fat were predicted by sex ($\beta = .730$, $p < .001$) and family support to exercise ($\beta = .079$, $p < .045$). Total variance accounted for sex and social support was 45%. Recommendations include educated adolescent girls to concern about gaining weight, prevent obesity, and promote family support to exercise.

F10 Gender differences in the relationship among eating behaviors, cardiovascular risk factors, anger expression, depression and anxiety in healthy young men and women

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[Purpose] A possible preventive strategy of cardiovascular disease and metabolic syndrome could be keeping in good lifestyle or stopping an intemperate life. We examined a gender difference not only in unhealthy eating behaviors of healthy young men and women, but also in their relationship with cardiovascular risk factors and psychological factors.

[Method] Fifty-nine men and fifty women with an average age of 19.9 ± 2.0 years (mean \pm SD) participated in the study. Body mass index, blood pressure, brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity (baPWV), and lipoprotein levels were measured as cardiovascular risk factors. In the morning, each participant was taken a blood sample in fasting and asked to reply to the questionnaire of eating behaviors, The State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2; Spielberger, 1999), The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and to be measured a height, a weight, and baPWV with blood pressure.

[Ethical consideration] This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Sapporo Medical University, Japan. We started this study after giving written informed consent about ethical consideration in each participant.

[Result] There was no gender difference in the overall score of unhealthy eating behaviors. However, it was significantly correlated with BMI ($r=0.53$, $p<0.01$), as well as with psychological factors for The Trait Anger ($r=0.44$, $p<0.01$), The Anger Expression Index ($r=0.44$, $p<0.01$), CES-D ($r=0.43$, $p<0.01$) and STAI ($r=0.47$, $p<0.01$) in women. While in men, unhealthy eating behavior was not significantly correlated with most of the cardiovascular risk factors and personality measures.

[Conclusion] Gender differences appear to be in the relationship among eating behaviors, cardiovascular risk factors, anger expression, depression and anxiety in healthy young men and women.

This study was supported in part by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) from The Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (Grant No. 18500551).

F11 Relationship between mothers smoking and their junior high school students recognition of health

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify relationship between mother's smoking before pregnancy and their 3rd-year junior high school student's recognition of health and mother's recognition of children's health.

Method: Data were collected using questionnaires that were given to 1,034 pairs including 3rd-year junior high school students and their parents. The survey was carried out at seven public junior high schools those deans agreed to the survey in Kanto area from August to September in 2007. The researcher informed the freedom of the research participation with the document for the students and their parents, ethics considered it.

Results: There were two hundred and five pairs of junior high school students and their parents who completed questionnaires. Valid response rate was 19.8%. The mothers smoking rate was 9.5% and their families smoking rate was 52.0% in mothers being pregnant. A total of the mothers smoking rate was 23.5% through their lives. Junior high school students whose mothers had smoking history or whose mothers used to smoke in pregnancy showed significantly lower scores than junior high school students whose mothers had no smoking history in the scale of recognition of health. In addition, mothers who had smoking history showed significantly lower scores than mothers who had no smoking history in the scale of recognition of their children's mental health (VAS).

Conclusions: Results suggested that there might be a relationship between mother's smoking history and their children's recognition of health.

F12 Health Promoting experiences via Yoga of Female Teenagers

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Objectives: 1) To investigate female teenagers perceptions of Yoga before and after practicing 2) To study health promoting experiences of practicing Yoga among female teenagers,promoting factors and the hindering factors of Yoga practice among female teenagers
Methods: Twenty female teenagers studying at Prince of Songkla University, were selected based on inclusion criteria. Data collection methods included in-depth interviewed, focus-group, observation, then analyzed using thematic analysis methods.
Result: prior to practicing, the subject viewed Yoga as a type of exercise and a kind of workout that could lead to meditation. After practicing, they viewed Yoga as the way to simultaneously practice their bodies, breathing and mind.In particular, they realized that Yoga had significant effects on their health condition. Firstly,Yoga made them physically stronger. Secondly, Yoga made them mentally calm and settled. Thirdly, Yoga promoted better interpersonal relationship. Finally, Yoga helped lower the extent of various undesirable symptoms. In addition, it was reported that practicing Yoga helped our subjects do better in their study. The study also revealed two sets of factors that encouraged subjects to practice Yoga. One of the factor involved each individual subjects desire of having self-discipline, determination, responsibility, and getting of the undesirable symptoms, and the other factor was the environmental factors. Regarding the discouraging factors of Yoga practice, time and distance between the subjects residence and the Yoga center were found to be the two factors hindering their attendance the practice sessions. Conclusion: teenagers found that yoga was a way to exercise both bodies and mind. Practicing yoga promoted physical and mental health, interpersonal relationship, providing opportunity to spend time with their peer group, and decrease uncomfortable health conditions. However, time and distance between informants residence and the yoga center were found possibility preventing them from coming to the yoga sessions.
Ethic considerations: Approved by the IRB's of PSU, Thailand.

F13 Gender Differences of Relationships between Stress in University Student and Diet-related Stress Coping Behavior

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The present age is called the age of the stress. To ease the stress, we take the stress coping behavior. However, the action also has the possibility of causing health problems at times. Therefore, it is very important to understand the stress in daily life and the coping behavior. The purpose of this study is to clarify the stress in daily life and the gender gap of the relation to the stress coping behavior. There was an answer from 434 people (man: 217, female: 217) as a result of investigating the questionnaire for 574 students at A university. The response rate was 75.6%. The content of the investigation is an amount of the frequency of the meal, the amount of the meal, the speed of the meal, the frequency of eating between meals, and eating between meals. The response is "Increase", "Do not change", and "Decrease ". This study received the examination of Ethical Committee in Niigata University. The ratio of the person who answered that the frequency of eating between meals increased because of the stress of study was man 34.1%, the female 62.2%, and a significant difference was admitted between men and women. The ratio of the person whom the amount of eating between meals answered because of the stress of study, " Increased" was man 26.3%, the female 50.7%, and a significant difference was admitted among men and women. When it was a stress of study, compared with the stress of the physiologic stress and the interpersonal relationship, the person of the amount of the meal and the speed of the meal who answered, "Increased" and "Quicken" was more than the person who answered, "Decreased" and "Slow". Attention is necessary for the college woman for how to take eating between meals at the stress of study.

F14 Physiological and psychological responses induced by expressing empathy to others

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[Purpose] To assess the physical and mental burden associated with expressing empathy to stressed others

[Method] The responses of during and after expressing empathy were investigated for 18 female students (9 pairs). A subject listened to negative emotions in others aroused by the stress task. The responses of empathetic reaction to the speaker (with empathy condition) were compared to no reaction (control). Electroencephalograms were recorded, and heart rate variability was calculated from electrocardiogram data. Subjective stress was estimated by a visual analog scale, and cognitive level was expressed as a rating at one of five.

[Result] Physiological activities increased in both conditions during communication, however, subjective stress was not recognized during the "with empathy condition". After communication, subjective stress significantly increased. During communication, right temporal activity on electroencephalograms showed significantly positive correlation with the cognitive level of feeling of the same emotion as the stressed speaker. After communication, bilateral frontal activities showed significantly negative correlations with the cognitive level of understanding emotions as the stressed speaker.

[Conclusion] Expressing empathy to negative emotion in others increased physiological activity and subjective stress. Physiological responses to empathy depended on the cognition of different elements. Cognition of sharing negative emotions activated right temporal region on the brain, and cognition of understanding negative emotions inhibited bilateral frontal activities.

[Ethical consideration] The subjects were informed of the study purpose, the experimental schedule, and the right to terminate the experiment. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the School of Nursing, Chiba University.

F15 Home visit nursing services for psychiatric patients in Kyushu, Japan

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Purpose: This study was conducted to survey the present status of the home visit nursing service for psychiatric patients in Kyushu Japan. Subjects and Method: Subjects were the head nurses of home visit nursing stations in Kyushu, Japan. A mail-in self-check questionnaire survey was conducted between July 2007 and April 2008 covering items concerning characteristics and size of the institution, and whether they offered services for psychiatric patients or not. Ethical consideration: The protocol of this study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of St. MaryS College. Results: A total of 300 head nurses answered the questionnaires valid response rate: 70.6%, although 3 questionnaires were excluded due to incomplete responses. One hundred institutions 43.8% offered home visit nursing services for psychiatric patients, and 31 institutions 10.4% had a plan to initiate such a service. A total of 13,203 clients received home visit nursing services. The number of psychiatric patients comprised 1,297 9.8% of all clients who received home visit nursing services in Kyushu. Among them, sixty-one 20.5% institutions offered services for patients with cerebral vascular diseases; 41 13.8% institutions offered services for patients with heart disease; and 21 7.1% institutions offered services for patients with chronic lung disease. Conclusion: The number of institutions that offer home visiting nurse services for psychiatric patients should be increased, as less than half of the home visiting nurse stations currently offer such services. Key Words: psychiatric patients ;home visit nursing station ;home visit nursing service

F16 The Validity of Modified Community Based Care Management (M-CBCM) for Psychiatric Patients with Repeat Admissions - Focus on Development of Intervention Protocols -

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1. Purpose: This study was to examine the validity of M-CBCM for psychiatric patients in Japan experiencing repeat admissions within three months of discharge from a psychiatric hospital. CBCM is case management for psychiatric patients in the USA; M-CBCM is CBCM modified to fit the Japanese care system. In addition to CBCM, intervention protocols of M-CBCM include group psychotherapy among schizophrenic patients, and team members provide care for patients for at least one hour per week to assist patients' community living. 2.Methods: Ten experts on a panel were interviewed through focus groups after using M-CBCM. Furthermore M-CBCM evaluation was based on the improvement of the BPRS, GAF, and LSP of thirty-three psychiatric patients. The ten panelists and thirty-three psychiatric patients consented to this study, and this study was approved of by the ethics committee of Kumamoto University and two psychiatric hospitals. 3.Results: Ten expert panels thought these patients did not have social networks in the community. But through group psychotherapy, safety spaces could be made among patients in the community. Also, the role of the CNS as case manager were recognized as being important for team-building. Furthermore, the BPRS, GAF and LSP of thirty-three patients improved and the length of stay in the community was longer after using M-CBCM. 4.Discussion: The intervention protocols of M-CBCM were determined to be both valid and appropriate for psychiatric patients with repeat admissions during a 3-month period after discharge from a psychiatric hospital.

F17 Mentoring Program Benefits for Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to develop a mentoring program and explore mentoring benefits for Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes. [Method] Seventeen adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17 years were matched with eight young adults who also had type 1 diabetes and served as their mentors. Prior to the inception of the mentoring, mentors were given specific guidelines to facilitate rapport and develop a caring relationship. Adolescents and young adults joined a two-hour group educational session about diabetes problem-solving strategies at the Diabetes Camp and online mentoring was provided over a 12-month period. Data were collected before the intervention and at 1, 6, and 12 months after the intervention by using the Diabetes Problem-Solving Measure for Adolescents (DPSMA), Self-efficacy for Diabetes Scale (SED), Self-esteem Scale for Adolescents (SEA), Mentoring Scale (MS), and clinical data (HbA_{1c} level). [Result] Analysis of HbA_{1c} level showed a significant decrease after 6 and 12 months intervention. There was a significant increase in the SED score after 6 and 12 months intervention. However, there was no significant difference in the level of the SEA and DPSMA. Overall, the adolescents enjoyed the relationship with their mentors during an intervention period. The level of MS showed a significant decrease after 12 months intervention. [Conclusion] The findings suggest that a mentoring program for adolescents can be effective in improving metabolic control and self-efficacy. Despite adolescents' generally positive reports, deep connections between mentors and mentees appeared to be relatively rare and online mentoring face significant challenges. Further research is needed to determine under what conditions mentoring is likely to be most effective. [Ethical Consideration] Approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards at Kobe City College of Nursing. Seven mentors, seventeen adolescents and their parents were informed about the study, both verbally and in writing.

F18 A School-based Education and Case Management Program for Children with Asthma Aged 7-12 years: A Pilot Study

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Asthma is the most common chronic childhood illness and the leading cause of missed school days. The purpose of this study was to develop a school-based education and case management program for children with asthma to improve disease management. The comprehensive program included health education to strengthen of self-efficacy on asthma care through health education on the children and their parents, web-based discussion forum, and school nurse-led case management program. The one-group pretest and posttest design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational programs on both children and parents' sessions. Administrative approval and parental consent were obtained for the study. A total of 107 children with asthma aged 7 to 12 years and their parents were recruited to participate in the 3-month pilot study. The majority (38%) of them had a history of asthma for 7-10 years. The correctness rates for the post-test on asthma knowledge were 80% and 86% for student's session (n=107) and parents' session (n=10), respectively. There were 9 students reported to the school nurse seeking for further assistance on symptoms management during the 3-month project period. A comprehensive, school-based asthma management program may hold the key to successfully improve asthma control and reduce absenteeism in elementary school students.

F19 Intervention study on health promotion among elementary school children

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[PURPOSE] The purpose of this study was to clarify the changes of self-efficacy, social support, health behavior and percent overweight as the effects of the one-year nursing intervention program to improve self-management techniques of children. [Method] The subjects were 34 first-to 6th grades-elementary school children (19 normal weight, 15 overweight) and their mothers. The children were asked to fill out questionnaires on self-efficacy and social support, and were interviewed for recognition of their own health status and behavior in daily life before and after the program. Their mothers were asked to complete a questionnaire or were interviewed as to behavior of their children in daily life before and after the program. As for intervention, at the interview they were instructed, by means of a pamphlet that we made, in methods of lifestyle improvement. A lifestyle-improvement program (information about dietary intake, physical activity and so on, and excise) was then conducted for 2 hours after school once a month for 10 months. Body weight and height were measured at the program. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kobe City College of Nursing. [RESULTS] At the end of the one-year intervention program, nine (60%) out of 15 overweight children showed a decrease in their percent overweight. Parent scores for social support tended to increase significantly. Regarding self-efficacy scores, no significant increase was observed after the program. As a result of analyzing the data obtained from the interviews and questionnaires, the following five categories were extracted: (1) Improvement of health behaviors, (2) Improvement of physical condition, (3) Improved self-management ability, (4) Improved self-efficacy, and (5) Increased feeling of being supported. [Conclusion] The findings support that this one-year intervention program is effective in improving the health behaviors of school children as well as the degree of percent overweight of overweight children.

F20 Developing Model of Health Promotion for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission HIV in Obstetric Nursing Unit , Songkha Hospiatal Thailand

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Purpose : To develop the nursing service pattern for HIV sero positive mothersthrough cooperation from nursing personnel and HIV sero positive mothers in antenatal period .Methods : In this study, technical action research was conducted. The subjects were selected using a purposive sampling method during October 2006-September 2007. The study consisted of four steps. Step1 : 1. Planning with personnel participation to analyze nursing service pattern for HIV sero positive mothers. 2. Implementing and observing nursing service pattern for HIV sero positive mothers through cooperation from nursing personnel and HIV sero positive mothers. Step 3 : Reflecting the implementation through a case conference, checking the medical records of the subjects, promoting participation, and adjusting the caring activities.Step 4: Evaluating and improving the nursing service pattern for HIV sero positive mothers, collecting data through observations, interviews, group discussions, and testing data validity using triangulation Results: the study revealed that 16 % was multiparity, most of them 75 % did not know about serum exam before. All of case received care with maternal serology anti HIV positive health promotion guideline which in nurse coordinator in patients care team. And received care with standard, antiviral drug, no evidence of administration medication error, follow up with routine antenatal care, no complication in antenatal period and labour period, about 45 % of maternal serology anti HIV positive show that the level hematocrit were increased. Conclusions: The nursing service pattern for HIV sero positive mothers through cooperation from nursing personnel and HIV sero positive mother with participation from nursing personnel is an important mechanism in nursing practice that yields good results for service recipients and the organization as a whole.Ethical consideration : Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed , along with review by IRB.

F21 The Role and Need for Self-Development of Nurse-Midwives at the Antenatal Care Clinics and Labor Rooms in the Southern Thailand Unrest Situation

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Purpose: To study the role and needs to self-development of nurse-midwives at the antenatal care clinics (ANC) and labor rooms in the four provinces of Southern Thailand with unrest situation. Method: The survey research to investigate the nurse-midwives performance and the problems occurring on the course of the operation. Questionnaires were sent 55 nurse -midwives working in ANC and to 100 nurse- midwives working in labor rooms. The tests of reliability of instrument using Alpha Chronbach. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.Results: revealed that the ethics of nurse-midwives working in ANC and labor room focusing on giving service with respect to clients dignity and the protection of clients right were at a good level. As for the service giving at ANC, nurse- midwives occasionally provided the clients with health education, lack of home visit. Certain operation problems were found in ANC including the unavailability for health education room, communication problems , and shortage staffs ; this limitation number of professionals had to provide health service to clients and had to perform various functions leading to ineffective services and have fewer opportunities for self-development.In part of labor rooms, it was found that 28.9 percent provided very good care. Similar to the ANC , certain problems were found at the labor rooms, including the unclear job classification, security in transferring clients, inadequate professionals, communication problems, and nurse-midwives lack of academic knowledge brush-up or development.Conclusions: The result of this study could be used as baseline data for advanced developing nurse- midwives in the Southern Thailand.Ethic considerations: Approved by the Institutional Review Board of PSU Nursing Faculty,Thailand.

F22 The actual situation and issues of Community Midwives activities in West Kalimantan state , Indonesia

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[Purpose] Since 1990s, new graduate Community Midwives; Bidan di Desa (hereafter called Community Midwives) have been dispatched to villages throughout Indonesia in order to improve the problems of high maternal mortality rates and encourage the implementation of medical treatment during birth. This study was conducted to analyze and consider the actual situation and issues of these Community Midwives activities from immediately after the initial dispatch until the present time. [Method] The subjects were 10 Community Midwives with 10years over experience and the Investigation area is Pontianak city in Sanggau province, West Kalimantan state, Indonesia. Investigation contents were Demographics and oral investigation by semi-constructive interview method. Contents analyzed by entering data as verbatim records. [Results] The Demographics Age was 30-40 and Years of experiences were 10-18years. Birth in the remote area because of unfinished of infrastructure is practiced by traditional believes. The Interview results were Community Midwives have gradually been accepted by implementing free maternal checks, assisting in deliveries, health education etc and additionally by cooperating with Traditional Birth Attendants (hereafter called TBAs). Residents seek spiritual care from TBAs as well as care based on medical knowledge and have been using both Community Midwives and TBAs, according to their roles, as the situation demands. [Conclusion] It is necessary to cooperate of execute medical treatment by Community Midwives with the knowledge of medicine, and take part a social cultural side by TBAs. In order for Community Midwives to undertake all the roles of TBAs in the future, it is necessary to understand and implement knowledge of the roles that residents expect of TBAs. [Ethical considerations] Agreement was obtained from the interview subjects after explaining personal information protection issues. The permission of Indonesian government agency was obtained for the conduct of this investigation.

F23 Maternity Health Care System and Maternity care Models in French and Japan

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Background Maternity health System is very strong influence to maternity care for women. In Japan there are not enough obstetricians for safety childbirth, A large number of Obstetricians are deceasing. Regionalization of maternity hospital is very important subject in Japanese Maternity health System. It is important to learn from similar system other country how to do maternity care. **Method** Literature research and internet serches provided information on maternity care models in the selected countries and specifically the satisfaction of professionals and consumers with the different models of care. I visited Lyon university in Lyon in French to do fieldwork. **Findings** **Maternity care model in French is as follows.** Target population is all pregnancies. Midwife and/or medical gynecologist-obstetricians and /or GPs take maternal care on antenatal. Midwife and/or medical gynecologist-obstetricians take care in hospital on intrapartum. Independent midwife or hospital based midwife take care in home on postnatal. **Maternity care model in Japan is as follows.** Target population is all pregnancies. Midwife and/or medical gynecologist-obstetricians take maternal care on antenatal. Midwife and/or medical gynecologist-obstetricians take care in hospital on intrapartum. Midwife and medical gynecologist-obstetricians take maternal care on postnatal.

F24 Development of a new community based care system to provide post-miscarriage care to Japanese couples

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Purpose: This study aims to develop a new community based care system to provide care after miscarriage to Japanese couples. Although miscarriage affects women not only physically but also emotionally, mentally, and socially, the post-miscarriage care system for couples is inadequate.
Method: Four types of care were developed and provided by (1) members of patient-peer groups through the bulletin board of a website, (2) members of patient-peer groups during face-to-face meetings, (3) researchers and patient-peer group who published booklets for distribution among couples, and (4) midwives via both face-to-face meetings and e-mail counseling. Only numbers of access were used to evaluate the system to keep privacy and anonymity.
Results: (1) Between 2005 and 2008, the bulletin board on the website was used more than 9,000 times. This frequency of usage reflects the necessity of this care system. Couples freely expressed their thoughts and feelings on the bulletin board. This frank expression seemed to serve as a healing process because it helped couples realize that others had been through similar experiences and shared similar feelings, and because it enabled earnest discussions of shared tragedies. (2) The second method of care provision also seemed to be necessary, and meetings were held more than 20 times in some urban areas. Researchers and midwives attended these meetings. (3) More than 2,000 booklets were distributed to individuals and to hospitals. (4) Midwives conducted about 40 face-to-face counseling sessions in the public women's centers in addition to email counseling. The contents were very serious and included medical information.
Conclusion: The results indicate that all 4 post-miscarriage care systems are necessary. Computer-based care systems (e.g., those using bulletin boards on websites and email communication) are especially effective for couples who regularly use computers. Health-care providers should develop different types of care systems because couples require personalized care.

F25 Research on the Development of Emergency Perinatal Transportation for High-risk Women

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Purpose:The ministry of Labor in 2007, citing cases of fetal death that occurred during emergency transport in Nara Prefecture in August 2007 and in Tokyo in 2008, announced that a nationwide reorganization. In a society such as ours, the work of a coordinator who, after accepting to transport a woman with a high-risk pregnancy from an outlying area, determines the severity of the problem and directs the woman to the appropriate health care facilities. According to the law, midwives have been sufficient to manage normal births, but if an abnormality develops in the course of the delivery, it must be reported to a medical doctor. The decision whether or not the midwife informs a physician is left to the midwife, but in the case where the midwives ability to decide is insufficient, doctors are notified in less severe cases. In addition, if the merger of medical disorders such as cerebral hemorrhage during the pregnancy, and the is need for a more specialized decision making, the midwives decision making ability is insufficient. Thus there is a goal for nurses who fulfill the role in the case of a perinatal emergency, and so a nurse in the role of high-risk pregnancy transportation coordinator in an outlying area was narrative interviewed.
Methods:The research coordinator has followed ethical guidelines and interviews three high-risk pregnancy transportation coordinators in narrative interview.
Results and Considerations:Nurses involved in perinatal emergencies need specialized knowledge of decision-making skills, communication skills and require stress management skill in emergency medical departments. It is hoped that there will be specialized training for transportation coordinators for high-risk pregnancies in order for them to learn necessary first aid skills and knowledge.

F26 Verification of in-hospital midwifery clinic criteria

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Background: In recent years, a lot of obstetricians resigned and many maternal hospitals were closed in Japan. As a result, midwives are expected to fulfill more functions, and in-hospital midwifery clinics, under which midwives can conduct mothers check-up independently, are one of the solutions to these problems. **Objective:** To verify the criteria which we set in our in-hospital midwifery clinic. **Method:** Our criteria ;1. the midwife and the doctor alternately examine clients who are between 20 and 39 weeks of pregnancy 2. the midwife should report to the doctor when the client had the following symptoms; abnormal inspection value, proteinuria, glucosuria, anasarca, hypertension, abnormal fundal height /circumference, abnormal fetal heart beat/NST, the symptom of premature labor and medications by client's request. A total number of 1622 maternal medical documents were used for analysis. From the document, symptoms on which midwives asked for obstetricians' consultations were reviewed. Semistructured interviews were performed with 8 obstetricians. Potential participants are free to participate. Data protected privacy. The agreement of facilities and patients is obtained for the use of patient information. **Findings:** The in-hospital midwifery clinic examined an average of 9.2 women a day, which presented about 15 % of total maternity check-ups in our hospital. 56% of clients who visited In-hospital midwifery clinic did not need further examinations, 30% of them needed some routine laboratory examinations or medications with doctor's order, and 14% of them had symptoms which needed further examination by the obstetrician. Doctors responded that there was no serious accident related to the system and that it was safely managed. This system saved 2 hours of the doctor's outpatient clinic time and was very therefore useful. **Conclusion:** Our criteria were appropriate. Our in-hospital midwifery clinic could provide safe and efficient maternity check-up.

F27 Family Function and Parenting Stress on Mothers with a Child less than 3 years of age; Comparison between Koreans and Japanese

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Objectives: This study investigated the difference of Family Function and Parenting Stress on mothers by comparison between Korean and Japanese populations and consideration of family characteristics. **Method:** Participants with a child less than 3 years of age were recruited randomly. Each mother completed a questionnaire constructed using FFS (Family functioning scale; Park et al, 2002, 24 items), PSI (Parenting stress index Japanese version, Kanematsu et al, 2006, 78 items) and questions regarding family characteristics. The data (Korean populations N=239, Japanese population N=279) were analyzed statistically. **Ethical Consideration:** The purpose of research, freedom of participation and security of privacy were explained in writing to participants, and returning a completed questionnaire was considered an agreement to participate in the research. **Result:** Family characteristics (Family style, work style, child number, other's help, and spouse's support satisfaction) showed significant differences between the Korean and Japanese populations. Based on comparative analysis, mean of FFS total points for Korean mothers was significantly higher than that of Japanese mothers ($t=4.98$, $P<0.00$). Moreover, three factors of Family Function (Affective bonding, Role and Responsibility, Communication) of Korean mothers were significantly higher than those Japanese mothers. However, the mean PSI total points of Korean mothers was significantly higher than Japanese ($t=2.18$, $P<0.00$). In the child domain, the mean of domain total points was not significantly different but 2 factors (Mood, Distractibility/Hyperactivity) were significant higher for Japanese mothers than for Korean mothers. In the parent domain, domain total points and 5 factors (Role restriction, Isolation, Depression after child birth, Attachment, Health) were significantly higher for Korean mothers than for Japanese mothers. **Conclusion:** These findings suggested that differences in Family Function and Parenting stress between Koreans and Japanese are influenced by differences in family characteristics based on cultural and social situations.

F28 Caring Environment to Enhance Child and Family Nursing

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Background As children, families, and nurses are all in crisis in Japan, creating caring environment to assure the best interest for child and family and to heal nurses is crucial to improve the quality of child and family nursing care. **Purpose** The purpose of this study was to describe the "caring" environment to enhance child and family nursing which reflects Watson's Theory of Human Caring by conducting field study in the U.S.A. and to investigate the application in Japan. **Methods** Field study was performed at the child and family health care institutions in the U.S.A. Step1. Field visits; Step2. Field interviews and discussions with participants (nursing staff, managers, administrators, and other professionals); Step3. Field notes were analyzed qualitatively. **Ethical Consideration** The participants were informed of the purpose and methods, protection of confidentiality, and possibility of presentation in the conference. Institutions gave approval on the use of pictures. **Results** "Caring" environment is created as follows: 1) Children's patient rights are posted everywhere to let everyone recognize them as top priority in child care, 2) Staff appraisal by peer, children, and families gives a chance to show an appreciation each other and improves staff motivation, 3) Private healing space and time are provided for staff, children, and families to be cared for. **Conclusion** The results shows that reciprocal human interaction of children, families, and staff and valuing the child's best interest could possibly facilitate co-creation of "caring" environment as well as "caring moment" in child and family care in Japan.

F29 Factor Structure of Aspects of Position as Grandmother in Japan

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[Purpose] To clarify the factor structure of the aspects of position as grandmother in Japan, and derive suggestions for future child-care support from the analytical results. [Method] A survey was conducted by questionnaires to females having grandchildren. [Results] The questionnaires were distributed to females aging 49 to 85. Altogether 310 of 480 questionnaires distributed were returned, among which 298 contained available answers (59.5%). The data of 24 items were subjected to a factor analysis with varimax rotation, resulting in the extraction of four factors (cumulative contribution rate of 54.8%). The first factor is "burden and limitation" related to the items including "taking care of grandchildren involves mental fatigue"; the second factor, "family succession and healing" related to the items including "peace of mind is brought by having a grandchild as a successor to family"; the third factor, "dependence and reliance" related to the items including "grandchild is regarded as a great help in time of need"; and the fourth factor, "assistance and go-between" related to the items including "grandchild's encouragement is helpful when getting depressed", "grandchild can help to smooth the strained relationship with the children" etc. [Consideration] The factors constituting the aspects of position as grandmother include peace of mind resulting from the idea of maintaining the family tree. This indicates conventional ideas such as "prosperity of family" and "leaving numerous offsprings" still remain in the Japanese culture. Also, grandmothers have the specific emotions toward their grandchildren, feelings of dependence and reliance, and find pleasure in conversations and physical contact with their grandchildren and recall their own youth by active grandchildren. [Conclusion] Taking care of grandchildren may be a burden to some grandmothers. Medical workers, who are promoting grandmothers' support for child-care should also pay keen attention to the grandmothers themselves.

F30 Changes in marital satisfaction in first-time parents throughout pregnancy and early parenting

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Objective To contribute to childrearing support, we aimed to determine the level of satisfaction in marital relationships throughout the process of pregnancy and parenting for first-time parents in Japan.

Methods We conducted five longitudinal questionnaire surveys of first-time parents from pregnancy until 3 years after the birth of their first child. We hand-delivered surveys to 5168 couples at their respective institution and requested that surveys were returned by mail. The next 4 surveys were mailed only to those who participated in the first survey, and these were returned by mail. We analyzed answers from 97 couples who completed all 5 surveys. Survey content included items such as Quality Marital Index (QMI) and psychological changes throughout pregnancy and parenting.

Results Comparison of marital relationships across the five surveyed periods revealed dramatic decreases in QMI after childbirth. Within couples, no significant difference in QMI was observed during pregnancy, 4 months, and 1 year after birth, but at 2 years following childbirth, wives' QMI were significantly lower than husbands'. Temporally, wives' QMI were significantly lower in all periods following pregnancy, but no significant temporal change in QMI was observed for husbands.

Conclusion The dramatic decrease in satisfaction in marital relationships soon after childbirth, followed by a period of little change is consistent with the pattern observed by Belsky. As couples assume parenting roles during this transitional phase, it would be helpful if nursing staff was to teach parents basic concepts about their child's health and upbringing, as well as counseling services, if needed.

Ethical considerations Participation by all subjects was voluntary, and a written explanation was provided to each regarding the overall study objective, assurance of privacy, and utilization of the results.

F31 Level of care for older adults with dementia that students learn in gerontological nursing practicum

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Purpose We demonstrated in a previous study that students' learning about dementia was deepened in gerontological nursing practicums. In this study, we elucidated the level of care for older adults with dementia that nursing students learned in a gerontological nursing practicum. **Methods** A convenience sample was collected from 142 nursing students after practicum. Those who consented were asked to respond to the questionnaire (Cronbach's alpha = 0.925) developed by researchers regarding the care level learned in the practicum. The care level was scored on a 5-point scale, from "Learned very much" to "Learned nothing." **Results** and discussion Responses were received from 92 students (64.8%) after the practicum. The items for a high level of learning were "attitude and manner of people involved, respect for feelings, understanding of base for behavior, considerations of living background and history, and independence in daily living." The items for a low level of learning were "importance of feedback, handling matched to the level of dementia, and establishment of living patterns." There is thought to be a large effect from the practicum method of caring for a single older person over three weeks. During the practicum, the students stay close to the older person they are caring for, and come to understand the individuality of that person and think about care methods suited to that person. Thus, students learn dementia care through the older person with dementia they are charged with. However, they do not seem to learn about conceptualization, abstraction, and generalization of items for cognitive care. **Conclusion** Student learning with dementia care in the gerontological nursing practicum was at a high level through the care of the older adults they were charged with, but low in the conceptualized, abstract, and generalized care of older adults with dementia.

F32 Minimum essentials competencies in Japanese basic nursing education for physical assessment with particular emphasis on the respiratory system.

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to establish minimum essential Japanese basic nursing education health assessment competencies, with particular emphasis on the respiratory system, from the viewpoint of clinical nurses and nursing educators. [Method] The design of this study was a quantitative descriptive study using the Delphi technique. The participants consisted of two groups, 210 clinical nurses and 76 nursing educators. Questionnaires were sent three times to each group along with summaries of each previous result. In order to facilitate the selection of the minimum essential competencies, the participants were instructed to assume lecture hours were to be reduced by 60% of the current hours. [Ethical Consideration] The study protocol was approved by the Nagoya University Medical School Ethical Review Board. The surveys contained no identifying data and there was no risk to the participants. [Result] Respondents selected 29 competency items in the following categories: 5 *Structure and function items*; 6 *Interview items*; 8 *Inspection items*; 1 *Palpation item*; 6 *Auscultation items*; and 3 *Diagnostic test items*. [Conclusion] Respondents selected 29 items thought to be important essential competencies in assessing patients' respiratory system.

F33 A Report on Information and Communication Education System: A Before and After Comparison of ICT Education System for Teaching Nursing Skills

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to analyze student subjective evaluations of the ICT education system for teaching nursing skills. [Method] This study was conducted at one college in a suburb of Hiroshima. The participants were first year nursing school students. The research was conducted two times using videos, followed by a self report questionnaire survey. The first viewing was in May, when the students watched a video entitled, Basic Nursing Skills for Changing Bed Positions and Transfer to Wheelchairs. The second video was viewed in November, entitled, Suction of Mouth Saliva Nursing Skill. This was followed by a 19 item questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test. This is a non-parametric test for assessing whether two samples of observations come from the same student groups. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences for Windows, version 12.0 Japanese (SPSS Japan INC., Tokyo Japan). [Results] For the first video viewing, 83 students participated (62.4% of the registered students). For the second viewing, 60 students participated (46.2% of the registered students). There was a statistically significant difference between responses after the first video and the second one. The first video was found to be more difficult than the second one. Also, students expressed a strong desire to have such ICT learning materials freely available for self-study. [Conclusion] The above results suggest that an ICT education system should be made freely available to nursing students. It was strongly felt by the researchers that nursing education must make creative use of such new educational technologies in order to increase student understanding and satisfaction. [Ethical Considerations] Students were informed about the purpose and design of this study, and informed that participation was strictly voluntary and that confidentiality would be preserved.

F34 Experiences of nursing students facing unexpected situations during nursing skills training using simulated patients

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Purpose: Many nursing students experience unexpected situations during nursing skills training using simulated patients. The present study aimed to describe these unexpected experiences with simulated patients, analyze the reasons why nursing students encountered these experiences, and identify methods for recovering from these difficulties.

Methods: The subjects consisted of thirty-five nursing students in the second year of a baccalaureate program participated in a situation-based nursing skill learning program in which they were required to transfer a simulated patient from a bed to a wheelchair. We collected the data from the interview of the students using a semi-structured interview guide regarding their experience with the simulated patients, after the students offered to perform the skill for the simulated patients. Each interview was tape-recorded with the written informed consent of the student. Data were analyzed qualitatively, and categorized based on similarity of the experiences.

Results: Examples of situations in which students had difficulty were when they tried to communicate with the simulated patient and when they tried to move the simulated patient to the wheelchair while making the best use of the function of his disabled limbs. The reasons why students had unexpected experiences included the characteristics of the simulated patient, limited practical experiences with patients with complicated disabilities, and gender issues. Methods for recovering were that it collected detailed information from the simulated patient immediately and that it acted based on the resemblance experience in a past.

Conclusion: These results suggest that it is necessary to provide clear instructions to nursing students so that they can imagine the conditions of patients and offer nursing skills based on their expectations. Teaching-learning strategies that resolve those problems must be developed.

Ethical consideration: This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Review Board of Kanagawa University of Human Services.

F35 Evaluation of an integrated teaching-learning program for teaching nursing skills in a clinical laboratory

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Purpose: In clinical nursing education, it is important to narrow the gap between school and hospital settings. For ethical reasons, students have few opportunities to practice their skills during their clinical practice; therefore, an effective skill-training program is required. We developed a program for teaching nursing skills, clinical judgment, and problem-solving skills in a clinical laboratory. The program includes situation-based learning, a short lecture, small group work on developing care plans, and clinical skills practice. After the program, students offer their skills to simulated patients. In the second year of the program, students watched a DVD containing videos of stroke patients to develop an image of such patients. This study aimed to evaluate the program and make recommendations for future nursing education.

Methods: In the first year of the study, subjects were 22 second-year baccalaureate students at two universities. In the second year, 11 students participated. Two days after the program, students were evaluated their performance. They also completed an interview, and responded to a 19-item questionnaire. The second-year evaluation used the same methods, except the students also rated the effectiveness of the DVD.

Results: For most students, situation-based skill learning was very effective, allowed them to work collaboratively, and facilitated the visualization of clinical situations. All students indicated that the simulated patients were effective, but unexpected reactions from patients were difficult to respond to. Furthermore, students in the first year had difficulty imagining actual patients; however, the inclusion of the DVD resolved this problem.

Conclusion: Situation-based learning using a DVD and simulated patients for skill evaluation was effective for teaching clinical skills through simulated hospital care.

Ethical consideration: Subjects participated voluntarily and all data remained anonymous. This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Review Board of Kanagawa University of Human Services.

F36 A study of students' confidence regarding their knowledge and psychomotor skills on fundamental nursing skills using Confidence-Weighted Testing (CWT)

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Objective: To investigate the process of confidence acquisition during fundamental nursing skills course and to evaluate the correlation between conventional scores and the points calculated by CWT, the formula invented by Morita et al (2004), considering their knowledge and psychomotor skills on blood pressure and pulse measurement. **Methods:** Sixty-seven first-year students were tested on 14 multiple-choice questions and 38 performance items and asked to indicate their confidence levels on a 3-point scale (full: 1, half: 0.6 and none: 0.2) to each question and item. Conventional scores were calculated by using the total number of the students' correct responses. Their correct answers were, thereupon, positively weighted; incorrect ones negatively by CWT. Feedback and opportunity of self-reflection was given to each participant, and the same evaluation procedures were repeated four months later. Based on the CWT-Points of the first examination, the students were divided into three groups (high: over 80, medium: 65-79, and low: under 64)for the process analysis of confidence acquisition. The alpha level of .05 was used for statistical analysis. **Ethical consideration:** This study was conducted by the Ethic Committees of Kobe University and Nara Medical University. **Results:** Regarding the evaluation of psychomotor skills, the correlation between conventional scores and CWT-Points were statistically significant($r=.92$, $p< .01$).The average of both conventional scores and CWT-Points increased in the second examination. However, each group produced different tendencies. The low group did not show as high an increase in CWT-Point as in their conventional scores, while the medium indicated conversely. The high maintained the same level of both their conventional scores and CWT-Points. These patterns were seen in the knowledge evaluation, too. **Conclusion:** The process of confidence acquisition on fundamental nursing skills can be accelerated for the medium group on CWT-Points. Those students may have confirmed their confidence through the second evaluation.

F37 The student's acquisition of basic nursing skills in nursing program of Kochi Women`s University

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[Purpose] This study aimed to clarify the student's level of acquisition of basic nursing skills in the faculty of nursing, and to highlight the problems of nursing education.

[Method] 113 students from 2nd to 4th year were investigated using self-evaluation comprising of 257 items of basic nursing skills each graded into four levels, and this was translated into a score.

[Result] Items that acquired a high average score among 2nd year students included observation of vital signs, maintenance of body cleanliness, transfer by wheelchair, changing position, bed making and linen exchange, and these items also received high scores among 3rd and 4th year students. In 3rd year students, items which related to adjustment of recuperation environment, assistance with eating, excretion support and basic safety control received a high average score. 4th year students scored the highest average number of points on the whole, and many types of safety control were included in high score items.

[Conclusion] High score items among 2nd year students are learned by repeated technical practice on campus, and often get experience on clinical nursing practice. Most of high score items among 3rd year students are nursing skills for sufficiency of necessary needs in daily life, for example clothing, eating, living and excretion. Risk management skills which require assessment with a prediction are high score among 4th year students. We found that students gradually regard patient as the person leading a life, and recognize the importance of safety and employ safety skills habitually. In addition, they first tend to learn technique and then develop their own technique into practical skills.

[Ethical consideration] The investigation was self evaluated and anonymous.We explained to subjects that the answer has no influence on scholastic evaluation, and they can decide the answer and submission by themselves.

F38 Effect of using a training model to master the squeezing technique

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1. Introduction :If nurses, taking care of patients throughout the day, can perform the squeezing technique, it is of great benefit to patients. However, mastering the technique, timing of breathing, and the pressure and direction of pressing, is difficult. We investigated the mastering of the technique using a training model on standardizing 3 points regarding compression: timing of breathing, and the pressure and direction of pressing.2. Methods: 1) Subjects: Six nurses practiced squeezing, and changes in the variation after training were investigated. 2) Procedure: (1) The nurses performed squeezing 10 times before the training, and data were collected. (2) After data collection, they practiced using a training model for 10 minutes, respectively. (3) Data generated by performing squeezing 10 times were collected after practice. 3) After data collection, the outputs were normalized with the means, and subjected to the F test to investigate changes in the variation using SPSS. 3. Ethical consideration:This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kyoto University School of Medicine. The study was explained to the subjects, and consent was obtained. 4. Results:The data were divided into 2 groups: Values with a mean output of 100 or greater and 50-100 at the exhalation/inhalation boundary were designated as Groups A and B, respectively. Data from Sensor 54 in all 6 nurses (60 trials) were included in Group A, showing that the output of this sensor was mostly stable in all subjects, and, thus, this sensor was adopted for analysis. The variation significantly decreased after training in Group A and Group A + B, although it still remained. In Group B, the variation also decreased, but the decrease was non-significant. 5. Conclusion: Practice using the squeezing training model was useful for mastering the technique.

F39 A survey for standardization of squeezing technique

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Introduction:Squeezing is a technique to externally assist the respiratory muscles to excrete secretions retained in the airway. This method is less painful than the aspiration of secretions, and the removal of secretions present deep in the airway is possible. However, paying attention to the timing of breathing and the pressure and direction of pressing is necessary. The preparation of a training model may facilitate the mastering of the technique. To prepare a model, standardization of the 3 points regarding compression: the timing of breathing, and the pressure and direction of pressing, is necessary. In this study, 9 clinical respiratory therapists(RT is a physical therapist); performed the technique, and these 3 points were analyzed. Methods Nine RTs cooperated to establish the standard values. A model which records the timing, pressure, and direction of pressing during compression was prepared. Sixty sensors were arranged corresponding to a handprint on the right chest. We used Excel for database management ,and we used F-test. Ethical consideration This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Kyoto University. Results Timing:Based on the waveforms, the subjects gradually increased the pressure, held their position after reaching the peak, and then sharply reduced the force. The timing of the pressure peak was mostly consistent among the 9 respiratory therapists. Pressure :The strength of compression varied among the subjects, but the mean peak sensor value was 400-900, corresponding to about 1-2 kg. Direction of pressing:The pressure was transmitted from the shoulder side toward the bronchial bifurcation. Conclusion In compression performed by 9 (RT), increasing the pressure to the peak and a subsequent reduction with the respiratory cycle were the main points regarding timing. The mean peak pressure was within a range of 1-2 kg. The direction of pressing was from the upper region of the lung toward the bronchial bifurcation.

F40 Experimental study on the effects of applying compress to skin lesions produced by extravasation of drug.

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Purpose

Extravasation of medicinal drugs during intravenous therapy is a complication that must be avoided. In Japan, a cold or hot compress is sometimes applied to the affected area if drug transudation occurs, depending on the individual decision of the nurse in charge. Here we report an experimental study we performed to investigate the effect of compress application on skin injury resulting from drug extravasation, with special reference to the number of neutrophils appearing at sites of acute inflammation.

Methods

Experiments were performed using 6-week-old ICR mice, which received subcutaneous injection of 0.3 ml of FESIN into their cleanly shaved dorsal skin. After drug extravasation, we applied a cold or hot compress for 30 minutes in two groups of 5 mice; the control groups comprised one of 5 mice given no care, and one comprising 2 normal mice without extravasation. At 24 hours after the occurrence of extravasation we carried out macroscopic observation of the skin and prepared transverse sections of skin tissue (H-E staining). Four specimens per mouse were prepared, and the numbers of neutrophils in six central visual fields in each specimen were counted by light microscopy. Mann-Whitney U test was then used to analyze the results. This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines for use of laboratory animals (JALAS, 1987).

Results

Macroscopic observation revealed some swelling immediately and 24 hours after compression, although there were no significant inter-group differences. The average number of neutrophils was 0.54 in normal mice, 58.89 in the control group, 76.36 in the hot group, and 33.50 in the cold group. The differences among the groups were significant. Comparison between humans and experimental animals with extravasation showed that the histologic changes were quite similar.

F41 An Investigation of the Preparatory Information for Clients before a Thorough Health Examination for the First Time

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is to examine the information that clients need to know before a thorough health examination for the first time.

[Method] Subjects were 62 Japanese female (not medical) college students, aged from 20 to 23 years old. The data was collected in May of 2008 by a structured questionnaire that included the necessity of information scale (Miyajima et al., 2004) and the self-efficacy scale (Sherer et al., 1982) which was translated into Japanese by Narita, et al. (1995). The necessity of information scale is composed of 24 kinds of information. Subjects were required to record the importance of the information using a scale from 1 to 10 (necessary information score). The data was analyzed using cluster analysis (Ward's method) and Spearman's correlation coefficient by rank test.

[Result] The most necessary information was "What will happen to the subject in the examination". There was a significant negative relationship ($r_s=-0.2800, P=0.028$) between the necessary information score of "are there any necessary preparations for the examination" and self-efficacy score. The 24 information points were divided into 4 groups by using cluster analysis (Ward's method) which are:

AG: related to before the examination

BG: related to make a decision to undergo the examination

CG: about the examination

DG: related to after the examination These groups can be distinguished by the time (order) in which subjects will experience them.

[Conclusion] 1. The most necessary information was "What will happen to the subject in the examination". 2. The information can be divided into 4 groups. These groups can be distinguished by time. 3. The necessary of information was influenced by self-efficacy.

[Ethical Consideration] Subjects joined this examination voluntarily.

F42 The effects of hot compresses applied to the lumbar region to relieve constipation

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Purpose The aim of this study was to clarify the effects of two types of hot compresses on relieving constipation.

Method The subjects were 55 healthy women who had constipation. All subjects records the defecation for four weeks without hot compresses and next four weeks they applied hot compresses to their lumbar region by themselves. Twenty seven subjects received heat and steam-generating sheets of 60°C for ten minutes a day, and 28 subjects received the same sheets of 40°C for five hours a day. The bowel movements, subjective constipation symptoms and taking laxatives were compared before and after being treated with compresses for four weeks.

Results 60°C compresses significantly increased the total number of bowel movements from 18.9 to 22.1 and the number of days laxatives were taken was reduced significantly from 3.9 days to 2.0 days. 40°C compresses significantly reduced the number of weeks of subjective constipation symptoms from 3.1 weeks to 1.7 weeks. 40°C compresses significantly increased the total number of bowel movements from 20.8 to 22.9 and significantly reduced the number of days of no defecation from 13.1 days to 11.1days. During the compresses the number of weeks of subjective constipation symptoms was significantly difference between 40C° compresses and 60C° compresses. The weeks of 40C° compresses was 1.7 weeks and that of 60C° compresses was 2.6 weeks.

Conclusion The results were achieved with both 60C° and 40C° hot compresses to the lumbar region to ease constipation. Hot compresses will be an effective nursing skill for the patients with constipation.

Ethical consideration All subjects were healthy voluntary women, and this research was permitted from the research ethical committee of St.Lukes College of Nursing.

F43 Development of Indicator for Assessing Nursing Care for Patients with Eating Difficulty

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[Purpose]The purpose of this study was to clarify the perspectives in assessing nursing care given to patients with eating difficulty due to impaired motor function.[Method]Nurses and patients were recruited into the study over a 2-year period (2006-2007) through two hospitals that provided rehabilitation nursing and oncology nursing for recovery in the wards. The study involved semi-structured interviews with nurses and patients, using an interview guide that we had developed, and was used qualitatively analysis. The data from nurses was focusing on how nurses made judgments regarding assistance at mealtimes, and what specific assistance they provided. Then the data from patients was identifying their needs related to eating behavior. [Result]Participants included 13 nurses and 6 patients. As a result in the data from nurses, four categories were extracted: [responsibility of nurses], [information], [judgment] and [devising]. It was also found that nurses made prompt judgments regarding what assistance was required and how it should be provided, paying close attention to the individual condition of patient. Then as a result in the data from patients, the following four categories were derived: [effort], [anxiety], [encouragement] and [hope].[Conclusion]We then developed a draft assessment indicator incorporating similar categories derived from data of both interviews, considering that those categories are important assessment items for both nurses and patients. We founded that nurses regard as important keeping safe environment and establishing relation with patient when they assisted their meal time. And the patient demanded individual and reliable meal assistance to nursing care. In future we will discuss the number of assessment items and refine the assessment indicator while using it in hospital and home care settings. [Ethical consideration]Ethic Approval was obtained from Research ethic committee in College of nursing Art and Science, University of Hyogo and ethic committee in a hospital.

Poster G

G1 Patients coping strategies before and after abdominal surgery: A questionnaire survey

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[Purpose] The purpose of present study is to demonstrate the structure of patients coping before and after abdominal surgery including digestive system disease. **[Method]** The research subject consisted of 103 people (66 males and 37 females) among 113 patients who underwent surgeries at a hospital in Tokyo. Average age was 59.6 years old (± 12.7). The investigators handed the survey sheets to the subjects at the time of hospital admission. They filled them out 2-3 days before and after the surgery, which was directly collected by the investigators. **[Results]** Fifty-eight coping strategy items for each of pre-surgery and post-surgery were analyzed. Overall use of coping was more frequent with more variety in the pre-surgery period than in the post-surgery period ($p = .038$). The 58 coping items were classified into 16 areas. As a result of multidimensional scaling mapping in reference to the cluster analysis based on similarities among 16 areas of coping before and after surgery and their structure, they were successfully categorized into four strategies: help-seeking behavior, positive preparation and behavior, relaxation of tension, and avoidance. Positive preparation strategies were mostly used in the pre-operation period based on the psychological stress from anxiety toward forthcoming surgery. Relaxation of tension strategy was utilized higher in the post-operative period ($p < .001$). **[Conclusion]** The relaxation of tension and avoidance strategies can contribute to pain relief. The results suggest the importance of nursing for helping patients use appropriate coping strategies based on their needs before and after surgery. **[Ethical consideration]** This study was approved by the hospital and conducted with ethical standards.

G2 Anxiety and specific structure of worries of patients who undergo abdominal surgery

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study is exploratory demonstration of the structure of more abstract anxiety, by focusing on *worries* that cause the anxiety state of patients who undergo abdominal surgery including the digestive system disease and by clarifying the specific details of worries and their interrelation. **[Method]** The participants consisted of 103 patients who underwent surgeries at Ward B of a university hospital; average age: 59.6 years old, 66 males and 37 females. **[Results]** *The scale point of worries* after surgery had correlation with worries to the *social life after hospital discharge* ($r = .059$, $p < .001$) and the *daily life after hospital discharge* ($r = .057$, $p < .001$), suggesting the necessity of support with expanded views to reconstruct the life after hospital discharge. As a result of MDS (Multi-Dimensional Scaling) interpretation in reference to the cluster analysis in order to understand similarities among each item of worries before and after surgery and their structure, they were successfully categorized into five: *satisfaction to responses*, *current worries*, *mental preparedness*, *worries to results*, and *worries about relationship after surgery*. In terms of relationship of worries with existence of malignant tumors, operative procedures, sex and age, the influence of age was found to be statistically significant. **[Conclusion]** The results suggest the importance of nursing for helping patients reduce worries and anxiety based on their needs and psychological states before and after surgery, including proper information of surgery and recovery process. **[Ethical consideration]** This study was approved by the hospital and conducted with participants' consent and the ethical standards.

G3 Caring Experiences of Registered Nurses and Elderly Surgical Patients in Multicultural Aspects, Surgical Department, Songkhla Hospital, Thailand

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Purpose: To describe caring experiences of registered nurses and elderly surgical patients who have been practiced either Buddhist or Muslim. Method: This was qualitative research. The study consisted of a group of eight elderly surgical patients and a group of eight nurses, Buddhist and Muslim selected by means of qualification-specified purposive sampling method. The data were collected from April to June 2008 using in-depth interviews, non-participatory observation, field notes and tape recording. Content analysis method was used. Results: The meanings of caring perceived by both Buddhist and Muslim elderly patients were: 1) goodness; 2) continually care; and 3) concern and having best wish for the patients. The caring perceptions voiced by nurses consisted of 1) being aware of individually care; 2) caring with respect and friendly; and 3) having a sense of loving compassion. The similarity of caring perceptions from both nurses and patients were: 1) doing as they are relatives; and 2) providing care based upon individual needs and beliefs. Buddhist and Muslim patients, perceptions of caring needs were: 1) being with; 2) enhancing encouragement; and 3) providing good care. Buddhist and Muslim nurses perceptions were: 1) receiving care from family; 2) family visit and encouragement; and 3) patient was the first priority. Conclusion: Both patients and nurses stated that caring behaviors concluding 1) nice speaking; 2) having a sense of humor; 3) smiling and happiness; 4) asking questions; and 5) providing equally and holistic care. Buddhist and Muslim patients perceptions were: 1) nice speaking; 2) willing to do; and 3) providing good environmental care. Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of hospital.

G4 The analysis of pain experienced by preoperative patients with osteoarthritis of the hip

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PURPOSE: To analyze the actual condition of the pain experienced by preoperative patients diagnosed with osteoarthritis of the hip (OAH). METHOD: The subjects were 14 patients (68.4 ± 9.9 years old) with preoperative pain and diagnosed with OAH. A survey was conducted from September to December 2008 using self-style questionnaires. The survey obtained information on the age when pain first occurred, the time pain occurred and the level of pain (from 0: no pain to 10: most severe pain) each hour over a one-week period, and the medication usage. This study was approved by the research ethics committee of our university. RESULT: The age when the pain first occurred ranged from 11 years to 78 years, and the average age was 50.5 ± 22.5 years. The duration of pain was 50 years at the longest and 1 year at the shortest, with 7 people experiencing pain for more than 10 years. The subjects were divided into two groups of 8 subjects with pain at the same time for over 4 days ("continual pain group"), and 6 subjects with pain for less than 4 days ("intermittent pain group"). The continual pain group was younger ($p < .05$) than the intermittent pain group, with the duration of pain years roughly double and the level of pain significantly higher ($p < .01$). The occurrence of pain at each time was the highest between 2-3pm and lowest between 10-11pm. There were 5 subjects who used painkillers and 8 subjects who used compresses, while 3 subjects did not use any medication in particular when pain occurred. CONCLUSION: The pain experienced by OAH patients was chronic, and almost the same level as cancer-related pain. As these patients live with strong pain for a long period, it is necessary for them to grasp the condition of their pain by themselves and to keep good company.

G5 The Actual Status of Sleep for Patients who Undergo Surgery of the Digestive System under General Anesthesia

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[purpose] The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the actual status of sleep for patients in adulthood/senium who have undergone surgery of the digestive system under general anesthesia.

[Method] We measured the amount of activity by having the patients wear Actiwatch for 2 days prior to surgery, excluding the day immediately before surgery, and for 1 week after the surgery. Furthermore, we investigated the sleep sensation upon awakening by using evaluation questionnaires regarding sleep sensation upon awakening after the surgery(MAversion(hereinafter referred to as OSA)).

[Ethical Considerations] After obtaining approval from the Ethics Committee of the Meiji University of Integrative Medicine. We fully explained the study and obtained written consent from the subjects, and we protect the confidentiality of personal information.We carefully observed the influence by Actiwatch.

[Result] There were 7 patients in total, including 4 females and 3 males. Two patients who did not experience any complications after surgery expressed increases in the % of Sleep.Furthermore, they showed improvements in the maintenance of sleeping hours and recovery from fatigue with regard to the OSA. However, the patients in whom postoperative delirium or complications simultaneously occurred did show decreases in the % of Sleep on the day of surgery and on Day 3 and Day 4 after surgery as well as increases in the % of a Waking State, wherein there was a tendency for the sleep sensation to deteriorate as the postoperative days elapsed.

[Discussion] Patients who had undergone surgery of the digestive system under general anesthesia showed a tendency in which the quality of sleep decreased on Day 3 or Day 4 after surgery, so it is believed that it will be necessary to plan to have the patients get out of bed at that time and adjust the sleep-wake rhythm.

G6 Patterns and risk factors of acute confusion among adult and elderly patients undergoing general surgeries at a university hospital

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Purpose: Nurses should effectively prevent or manage acute confusion. The purpose of this study was to identify patterns and risk factors of acute confusion among adult and elderly patients undergoing general surgeries.

Method: Adult and elderly patients who were admitted to a university hospital in a Japanese metropolitan area with a planned abdominal, thoracic, or other surgeries with general anesthesia were invited for participation after oral and written explanation of the study. Trained nurses rated the NEECHAM Confusion Scale (NEECHAM) at least once a day after surgery until acute confusion resolved. When the NEECHAM score was 22 or less, the investigators were notified and extracted information through chart review and nurse interview. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Aino University Research Ethics Committee and the study hospital.

Results: In total, 109 patients (74 males, 35 females; age=61.0±14.1) with signed consent forms participated. The majority had cancer (49%) or vascular (21%) diseases. Five (4.6%) patients had postoperative acute confusion for 3 days or longer (Group A); 19 (17.4%) patients had acute confusion for less than 3 days (Group B); 85 (78%) patients had no acute confusion (Group C). No significant association was found between Groups A+B vs. C regarding age, gender, past medical conditions, and medications on admission. Patients in Group A had more self-removal of tubes (Chi-square, p=.01), abrupt physiological changes (p=.04), additional medical treatment (p=.001), use of motion-sensors for fall prevention (p=.04) than patients in Group B did. Four patients with normal NEECHAM score on postoperative day 1 developed acute confusion several days later, resulting in bleeding, reoperation, or readmission to the hospital 1 month after discharge.

Discussion: Postoperative patients with physiological or cognitive impairment, iatrogenic events, or additional medical treatment are at high-risk for developing acute confusion. These factors can be used to predict and prevent acute confusion.

G7 Nurses' assessment and interventions for adult and elderly postoperative patients who are at high-risk for developing or presently experiencing acute confusion

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Purpose: To describe how nurses' assessment relates to interventions for adult and elderly postoperative patients who are at high-risk for developing or are experiencing acute confusion.

Method: Patients admitted to surgical wards at a university hospital in a Japanese metropolitan area were invited for participation. Nurses at surgical wards, aged 29.7±6.3 years with a mean of 6.1 years of experience, documented the nursing record. Nurses were also trained to rated the NEECHAM Confusion Scale pre- and post-operatively and notified the investigators if it scored 22 or less. The investigators conducted nursing record extraction and nurse interview to obtain textual data. Out of 109 consented patients, 24 patients' (15 males, 9 females; age= 65.5±12.0) data were obtained. Qualitative data analysis yielded 708 units of "scenes," including 180 sets of documented patient conditions, nurses' assessment and/or interventions. A categorizing scheme was developed based upon the type of assessment and intervention.

Results: The most frequently documented assessment was "pain and distress" (42%), followed by "symptoms of acute confusion" (24%), "physiological factors of acute confusion" (12%), "safety management" (11%), and "precipitating factors of acute confusion" (11%). The most frequently documented interventions were "managing safety" (23%), followed by "using medications" (20%), "controlling pain or discomfort" (17%), "meeting basic needs" (17%), "treating physical conditions" (11%), "adjusting care environment" (8%), and "promoting communication" (4%).

Discussion: The data analysis showed nurses' focused assessment of patients' basic needs and risk factors of acute confusion. However, a tendency toward frequent uses of safety measures and medications were noted as compared to controlling pain or discomfort, or meeting patient basic needs. Effective use of communication with patients and other health care professionals is also warranted for quality of patient care.

Ethical considerations: This study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Aino University Research Ethics Committee and the study hospital.

G8 Caring Experiences in Chronic Patients as Perceived by Registered Nurses in the Medical Ward, Songkhla hospital

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Purpose : to study perspectives of caring experience in chronic patients as perceived by registered nurses in the Medical Ward, Songkhla hospital. Method: Qualitative research WAS conducted. Subject were registered nurses were included in the study and divided into two groups by their work experience; less than or equal to 3 years, and more than 3 years. Dialogue group technique, tape recording, and non-participant observations were used for the data collection during July to August, 2008. Each section was conducted for two hours. Thematic analysis was used for data analysis. Result: Behavior of caring as perceived by the registered nurses with less than or equal to 3 years work experience was a single character i.e. understanding patients. However, the behaviors of caring as perceived by registered nurses with more than 3 years work experience were 1) patient center, 2) taking good care for everything 3) willing to help, 4) good relationship, 5) let patient relative to participate in caring 6) being polite and respect, 7) encouragement, 8) taking account to others feeling, and 9) giving accurate information. Conclusion: Both groups of registered nurses reflected the similar perceptions of caring behaviors as followed; 1) smile and touching 2) giving equal care to all patients and concerning of patient belief and value, 3) giving information and helping to solve a problem, 4) taking good care with professional relationship, and 5) being patient and good listener. Ethical consideration :Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed.

G9 Uncertainty and Its Related Factors in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C.

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Purpose: To clarify uncertainty contained in the illness of chronic hepatitis C and its allied factors. **Method:** I performed a survey for which patients with chronic hepatitis C were employed. Inventories used for the survey were POMS and measures for doctor satisfaction, social support, self-efficacy (SE), and uncertainty in illness. The study was conducted in the period from June to September, 2007. Statistical analyses were done by using SPSS version 16.0J. **Ethical Consideration:** A written informed consent was acquired from all patients who agreed to participate to the study. The Ethical Review Board of the University approved the study. **Results:** The number of study subjects was 119 patients with chronic hepatitis C. The 52 subjects were male and 67 female. Mean age was 63.1 years old (SD 10.8). The total of 38 subjects (17 male and 21 female subjects) had received interferon therapy. There was no significant difference in uncertainty in illness between patients with interferon therapy and non-interferon therapy. The total score of uncertainty in illness was correlated negatively to SE and positively to two POMS subscales of "tension-anxiety" and "depression-dejection." Multiple regression analysis showed that uncertainty could be predicted by the three independent variables of SE, the POMS subscale of "tension-anxiety" and doctor satisfaction with the R² of 41%. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Unexpectedly, interferon therapy did not make a difference on uncertainty in illness for patients with chronic hepatitis C. However this result should be taken cautiously because subjects over 70 years of age were included in this study and for whom interferon was thought to be less effective. Patients who showed lower SE and lower doctor satisfaction seemed to have higher uncertainty in illness. This trend might lead to tension and anxiety for those patients.

G10 Coping with Uncertainty in the Persons with Borderline Risk Factors Related to Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose There are many programs to prevent diabetes mellitus (DM) in community. However, it is difficult for many persons to change their life style. It is necessary to find out how they realize and accept their health conditions and risk factors. The purpose of this study is to clarify how a person with borderline risk factors related to DM perceives and copes to the ambiguous circumstances.

Method The participants were recruited from basic health examination by Japanese local government office in 2005. The semi-structured interviews were conducted among two men and four women with hemoglobin-A1c ranged 5.6-6.3% and 53-68 years old. The interview guides were demographic characteristics of participants; how to accept not diagnosis of DM but the possibility of DM; and how to cope to the ambiguous circumstances. The interview audiotapes were transcribed verbatim and analyzed data.

Ethical Consideration This study was approved by the Research Ethical Review Board of Faculty of Nursing, Kochi Women's University. The study was based on voluntary participation and signed consent with explanation including no influence of consultation services whether a person participated in the study.

Result Two themes were extracted "acceptation of own circumstances" and "actions". "Acceptation of own circumstances" were included five categories: optimistic understanding; concerns to be DM; caution about worse condition; opportunity to change a life-style; and measures corresponding to a situation. "Actions" were included 13 categories such as a grasp of health condition; a study about DM; a concentrated practice for limited term; and checking own weight.

Conclusion In this study, the persons with borderline DM perceived several complicated thoughts regarding confusion from vagueness health condition, uneasiness to prospect own future health condition, and wish to health that it is no problem. When supporting people to prevent DM, nurses should care to their subjective thoughts.

G11 Perceived Difficulty in Conducting Health Behaviors of Renal Transplant Recipients

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Purpose: Conducting health behaviors could increase the graft survival rate and consequently decrease the mortality rate of renal transplant recipients. However, difficulty in conducting health behaviors among these recipients remained unclear. The purpose of this study was to investigate the perceptions of difficulty among the renal transplant recipients in diet control, adherence to medication regimen, regular physical exercise, graft rejection monitoring, prevention of infection, stress management, quitting smoking, moderate drinking, and other health behaviors, such as avoiding direct sunlight, and submitting to regular blood sugar monitoring, cancer screening and lifestyle.

Method: A cross-sectional research design and purposive sampling was used. Totally 191 subjects, who had received kidney transplantation and had been discharged more than 3 months were recruited from a medical center in southern Taiwan. Among 12 listed health behaviors, subjects were asked to select the top-3 most difficult behaviors and the barriers in conducting them.

Results: Regular exercise, infection prevention, diet control, stress management, and identifying rejection sign and symptom were the top-5 health behaviors that were reported most difficult to conduct. The top-5 reported barriers in conducting these health behaviors were lack of motivation, inconvenient environment and situation, lack of related knowledge, limiting time, and physical restraints.

Conclusions: According to the results, patients undergoing renal transplantation need to be continuously monitoring their motivation and barriers in order to provide appropriate education to overcome the difficulty. The 12 health behaviors suggested in this study can be designed as a follow-up checklist.

Ethic consideration: This study was approved by the National Cheng Kung University Hospital's Committee for Human Rights. All participants provided informed written consent.

G12 Discussion on hypogeusia and its awareness

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[PURPOSE]This study purpose to discuss the actual conditions of three subjects who showed hypogeusia in a gustation test and examine the level of their awareness of loss of taste.

[METHOD]A filter paper disc method was used for the gestation test, while a questionnaire survey was conducted to know whether the subjects were aware of their diminished sense of taste. All the results were simply tallied for analysis. Furthermore, in accordance with ethical consideration, this study was conducted with the consent of the subjects, who have received an explanation of the research methods and such.

[RESULTS]The subjects, 3 adult males (aged 51.7 ± 5.03), all had hypogeusia in all four basic taste sensations. Two subjects expressed their self-awareness of hypogeusia as "clearly feeling saltiness", but were unaware of the diminishment of the other 2 taste sensations. One subject responded as "perceiving no abnormality" in gustation. The above 3 subjects were smokers, out of which 2 were subject to oral administration of medicine for a life-style related disorder.

[CONCLUSION]Three subjects with hypogeusia in this study were smokers, out of which 2 were subject to oral medication for a lifestyle-related disorder. As indicated in earlier studies, the level of awareness may be a primary factor behind hypogeusia. The gustation of all the above subjects had diminished in all four basic taste sensations. The self-awareness of hypogeusia was "not clearly being able to feel saltiness" and "being unaware of any abnormalities." This indicates that hypogeusia is a sensation that is difficult to be aware of. However, as hypogeusia leads to an increased intake of strongly flavored food on a daily basis, which may cause distortion in food intake behavior, such as overeating. In the future, it is necessary to increase the number of subjects to further clarify the actual states.

G13 The experiences of living with rheumatoid arthritis and surgeries: A descriptive qualitative study

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Purpose The aim of this qualitative study is to provide a detailed understanding of the personal experiences of living with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and the impact of surgeries upon their lives.**Method** In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with eleven RA outpatients who received joint surgeries in Hospital A. The interviews were analyzed using qualitative methods and content analysis techniques.**Result** Eleven female RA patients, four of them were mutilated type, were recruited, and the age of the participants ranged from 35 to 75(mean, 61 years). The participants were physically active in most of their daily lives and were cared for at home with support from their relatives and home helpers. The number of previous operations they had experienced was 4.1 ± 1.9 (mean \pm SD).A total of 362 statements on the experiences of living with rheumatoid arthritis were identified and they were classified into 7 categories and 35 sub-categories. The categories were<developing rheumatoid arthritis><patients perceptions><support><pre surgery><operating period><post surgery><satisfaction>.The concordance rate and Kappa coefficient of the determinations of the categories by the two independent coders were 84.2% and 0.85, respectively.**Conclusion** Pain relief and functional gain were recognized as a result of surgical interventions. The level of depression correlated with functional ability. Ten of the interviewees expressed their anxieties about cervical spine. A unique issue that patients with chronic diseases suffer is the uncertainty about the future course of the disease and its consequences. Medical care providers are required to explain the course of the disease to patients in detail so that they understand the cause and the consequence of such symptoms.**Ethical consideration** The study protocol for this survey was accepted by the Tokyo University Medical Research Ethics Committee.

G14 Exploring the nursing attitudes toward informatics in Hong Kong baccalaureate programme

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Background: Nowadays, nurses around the world are rapidly increasing the extent to which they use computers and information sciences to assist them in performing increasingly complex duties. Development in nursing informatics will ceaselessly influence how nursing is practiced and this impact will be certainly reflected in nursing education. Since attitudes are learned within a social context and changed over time, it will affect the design of nursing informatics course and its teaching approach. Therefore, it is essential to start examining the attitude of nursing students who will learn nursing informatics in University settings.

Purpose: 1. To assess undergraduate nursing students,attitudes on nursing informatics. 2. To examine the factors influencing nursing students,attitudes toward nursing informatics.

Method: This study adopted a cross-sectional and correlational descriptive design. The participants were 270 undergraduate nursing students in the Open University of Hong Kong. A revised Nurses Computer Attitudes Inventory (NCATT), ranged from 22 to 110 in total score, was used to examine the participants,attitude. Higher scores are indicative of more positive attitudes.

Result: There was 96.5% of participant owned a personal computer and the mean computer usage frequency was up to 84 hours per month. More than 20% of them have been used 4 to 5 types of computer software. Their attitude toward nursing informatics was relatively neutral (mean score of NCATT=69.77, SD=8.69, range=45 to 91). Computer usage frequency ($r=0.163$) and computer software type usage ($r=0.299$) was positively correlated with NCATT ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Computer is an essential daily and clinical tool. The result indicated that the increase of computer usage frequency and type of software usage can benefit the computer attitude in clinical setting. Such findings indicated that attitude toward informatics is improved with society computerization.

Ethical consideration: Ethical approval and permission to conduct this study were obtained from the University and the study venue.

G15 Comparison of support between online communities and face-to-face support groups for breast cancer patients in Japan

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Purpose Research has shown that face-to-face support groups effectively relieve the psychological distress of breast cancer patients. Currently, online communities on the Internet are also considered beneficial support resources for patients with breast cancer. However, little is known about the function of support in online communities in Japan. This study aims to compare clarify the functions of support in online communities used by breast cancer patients by comparing them to those of face-to-face support groups. **Method** Self-reported questionnaires were distributed to 465 patients via the Internet and to 1,878 patients via mail. We used the following variables: demographic and disease-related variables, mental health (HADS), the usage of online communities and face-to-face support groups, and the degree of support offered in online communities and face-to-face support groups. **Result** Our analysis indicated that participants of online communities were younger, worse mental health, more likely to have breast cancer symptoms, compared to participants of face-to-face support groups. The functions of support in online communities can be categorized according to the following five factors: "emotional support and helper therapy," "emotional expression," "conflict," "advice," and "insight and universality," which are the same as those of the face-to-face support groups. **Conclusion** The support offered in online communities has the same functions as that of face-to-face support groups, and this support is a form of social support. Online community is one of the beneficial social support resources that are available to breast cancer patients in Japan, together with face-to-face support groups. **Ethical consideration** The participants were explained the purpose of this study in writing; moreover, they were assured that their anonymity would be guaranteed and that refusing to participate or withdrawing their consent would have no negative consequences. The protocol of this study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of The University of Tokyo, Japan.

G16 Evaluation of the computer assisted system for nursing process learning "CASYSNUPL"

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Purpose:We have developed a learning assistance system with the aim of effectively promoting the learning of the nursing process and development of assessment abilities. Here we report the learning assistance effect and unresolved issues of using this Computer Assisted System for Nursing Process Learning (CASYSNUPL). **Method and content of learning assistance:**Learners log in to the server from a web browser, and study with the following procedures. 1)Download to one's own computer the templates and practice patient data that was prepared by the faculty. 2)Learners go through the nursing process with the patient data and upload to their personal file on the server the data that is generated or added in this learning process (revised patient data). Teachers correct the revised patient data that has been uploaded by the students as needed, and send their corrections and instruction by e-mail or other means to each student. **Results:**1)Learners are not limited to physical assessments; they also conduct psychological and social assessments to understand individual subjects holistically.2)Students extract the nursing problem intended by the teacher when they are revising the patient data.3)In a questionnaire survey of learners to evaluate the operation of CASYSNUPL (87 of 130 students, response rate 67%), 80% responded "Yes" to the questions above "Did you acquire an overall image of the nursing process?" and "Did you gain a solid sense of the assessment flow?" The questionnaire was unsigned and treated it with do not identify an individual. I explained these orally and obtained its consent. **Conclusion:**With the use of CASYSNUPL, assessment training was more efficient and the educational effect was improved. In the future it will be necessary to constantly update CASYSNUPL in response to technical innovations and changes in the social situation.

G17 The Process of Development of a Web System for Evaluating Elderly Persons with Dementia Living at Home by Interdisciplinary Team Members in 2005-2008

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Purpose:

We developed a Web system so that interdisciplinary team members could regularly evaluate the status of mind and body items of elderly with dementia via web site. The purpose of this research was to show the process of development of the web system during 2005 to 2008, and to identify the advantages of using this system as well as to identify problems which may be improved.

Methods:

Descriptive method was used to show the development process containing prior and ex post facto implementation tests and 5 user tests. This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of St Luke's College of Nursing.

Findings:

An items framework was developed in 2005 for professional members to evaluate older persons with dementia living at home. The 10 main items in the framework are: living with defective memory, watching over conditions of recognition and memory, solving the problems related to defective memory, being active, decreasing risks of complications except dementia, having the power to make decisions, coming to an understanding of each other, promoting abilities of activity and participation, being comfortable, and being care-managed.

The basic web system and the application software that constructs 4 steps from inputting information to indicating the visual results of the evaluation were developed in 2006-2007. A part of the system was modified in 2007. At the same time the results of 5 user teams on paper survey showed that there were many differences about their viewpoints of elderly with dementia between care manager and other professional members. In 2008, the revised software constructed 5 steps with an added step to compare the member's viewpoints about the elderly more clearly.

Discussion and Conclusions:

This web evaluation system is recommended so that team members can carefully discuss their different viewpoints about symptoms and conditions of elderly with dementia.

G18 Use of computerized datasets and data mining methods to predict public health nurse home visiting client outcomes

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[Purpose] To discover effective public health nursing intervention models for improving psychosocial health or parenting among disadvantaged mothers. [Method] Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) is an inductive analysis method that combines ideas from statistics, machine learning, and computer science together with content expertise to generate predictive models from data. The data source is a large, de-identified Omaha System dataset of public health nursing assessments and interventions generated through computerized documentation. We used K Means clustering of Omaha System signs and symptoms data to create novel client clusters; graphing methods to cluster Omaha System interventions and form novel intervention clusters; and data mining techniques to associate the interventions to client outcomes for the three client clusters. [Result] Three previously unidentified, fundamentally different, and mutually exclusive groups of clients (N=486) exist in the data: low risk clients (n=78, 16 %), depressed, unhappy parents (n=84, 17%), and poor pregnant women (n=324, 67%). Preliminary intervention analysis suggests that there are also previously unidentified overlapping intervention clusters in the dataset that are differentially associated with client outcomes (Results will be finalized in advance of the presentation). [Conclusion] Gaps persist in knowledge of home visiting intervention effectiveness models relative to specific client attributes and nursing intervention patterns. Computerized Omaha System datasets and KDD methods have potential to address these gaps. Large structured datasets generated in practice settings provide new and unparalleled opportunities for advancing understanding of nursing intervention patterns to improve client outcomes. It is critical for nursing research to recognize and leverage the potential of these data. [Ethical consideration] Approval for this study was obtained from the University of Minnesota Institutional Review Board, and consent was obtained from the public health agency director. All data were de-identified, so that no individuals could be recognized in the results.

G19 Analyzing patient safety in medication process using Coloured Petri net

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Introduction: Medical errors are recognized as a major cause of untimely death in hospital. Every people in the hospital such that physicians, pharmacists, and nurses should analyze a medical procedure, so that they reduce medical errors and improve hospitalized quality. The medical procedure in natural language (e.g. in English) could be misunderstood because of different and ambiguous interpretation by various peoples. So the description of a medical procedure should be consistent. FMEA (Failure-Mode and Effect Analysis) and FTA (Fault Tree Analysis) are prevalent analysis method of patient safety. The prevalent safety analysis methods are done by human, so the quality of the analysis varies because it depends on analysis people's knowledge and experience. **Purpose:** This study proposes a systematic and formal way to analyze a critical failure in a medication procedure. **Method:** We use a Coloured Petri Net (CPN) for formal analysis of medication procedure. CPN is a bipartite graph composed of place and transition. It was successfully used in developing and analyzing a control system. CPN provides formal semantics so that it prevents misunderstanding of the behavior of a system and supports a systematic way to analyze a critical failure. **Result:** This study found that the medication procedure using CPN helps to detect weakness in the procedure, and leads to improve the procedures. Our CPN model for medication procedure is composed of three CPN models such as physician model, pharmacist model, and nurse model. The safety analysis is derived from the CPN model of the medication procedure. **Conclusion:** We applied CPN to the safety analysis of medical procedure, especially medication procedure. CPN model helps to analyze causes in a medication failure. These findings indicate that the use of formal notation such as CPN improves the quality of hospital service.

G20 Consideration of the content of a web-based self-care education program for improving the mental health of occupational health nurses

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[Purpose]We created a web-based self-care education program as a means of improving the mental health of occupational health nurses, and examined the educational effect.[Method]Subjects were 25 occupational health nurses who agreed to cooperate with our research. We create a web-based self-care education program to enhance Generalized Self-Efficacy the program (Chapter 1-8) had 4-5 weeks to learn. Data, all filled a questionnaire before and after individual program education, Generalized Self-Efficacy (SE) and Brief Job Stress Questionnaire (BJSQ) to collect and compare. The analysis, about SE and BJSQ, paired t test did.[Result] Subjects analysis, the mean age (\pm standard deviation) 39.8 years (\pm 6.46), Public Health Nurses 16 (63.0 %) and nurses 9 (37.0 %), years of experience as a occupational health nurse, 10 years 15 (60.0 %). In the crowd that improved the SE score after individual program education, vigor ($p<0.05$) and the stress in the interpersonal relationship of office ($p<0.02$)has intentionally improved it. On the other hand, the use level of the skill has not been improved. From the data which is obtained in this research, as for occupational health nurses, quantitative, qualitative load of work is large. However, it is thought that the use level of the skill is low.[Conclusion]It is necessary to examine the content the content of the web-based self-care education program was reconsidered and modified to include content that increases the usage of planned techniques related to the health management of occupational health nurses.[Ethical consideration]It applied to the University of Osaka Prefecture Faculty of Nursing research ethics committee, and approval was obtained.

G21 Self-help Devices which Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Patients Desire to Use in Their Daily Life : Responses on the Web-forum

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Self-help Devices which Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Patients Desire to Use in Their Daily Life: Responses on the Web-forum

Purpose; Self-help devices for RA patients have not been fully developed. The purpose of this study is to through the Internet, identify the self-help devices which RA patients desire to use.

Method; In this research, I use structural content analysis in qualitative research. I started my own blog and a web to support RA patients and conducted a forum on the web to find out what kind of self-help devices they want to use in their daily life.

Result; Data were collected through the web forum in August and September 2008. 14 RA patients (13 female and 1 male) participated. Their responses are mainly classified into 1) dissatisfaction with the ready-made devices hoping improvements, and 2) desire for the development of new devices. As for 1), participants think that the existing devices do not satisfy their need of nimble finger movements. The reason for 2) is that participants complain the lack of device which compensates for their weak grip and reduces the burden on their joints.

Conclusion; We need to develop self-help devices which help the patients' lifting ability by compensating for their weak grip and reducing the burden to their joints.

Ethical Consideration; This research has been reviewed by and received ethics clearance by the University Ethics Committee. Details of the research were shown on the web and only those who had agreed to the contents participated. Personal data provided have been stored in a strictly controlled, safe server.

Key Words; Rheumatoid Arthritis, Web, Self-help devices, qualitative research, a chronic disease

G22 Examination of reliability and validity of a self-rating scale for participatory aspects of daily living function in individuals with mental disorders

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PurposeWe examined the reliability and validity of a self-rating scale for measuring the participatory aspects of daily living functioning of individuals with mental disorders (MDPF). We developed the questionnaire on the basis of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) of WHO, and already confirmed its reliability and validity when used for objective rating by nurses.**Method**A set of test-retest questionnaire surveys with an interval of three weeks was conducted by mailing on 1,272 day-care center visitors with schizophrenic disorders from September 2007 to February 2008. The questionnaire consisted of MDPF and the Japanese version of Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (J-RAS). Factor analysis was employed to examine the construct validity, and the correlation with J-RAS was used to examine the criterion-related validity. The reliability was examined by the test-retest correlation and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yamagata University. **Results**Valid responses were obtained from 715 visitors (56.2%). A factor analysis of MDPF with varimax rotation yielded five factors explaining 57.2% of total variation. The factors were in accordance with the conceptual construct of ICF. For the criterion-related validity, a significant correlation was observed between the MDPF and the J-RAS scores, with $r=0.24$ ($p < 0.01$) in the first survey and $r=0.29$ ($p < 0.01$) in the second survey. The test-retest correlation was 0.70 ($p < 0.01$). The split-half method demonstrated a significant correlation between the total even- and odd-numbered items with $r=0.83$ ($p < 0.01$) and $r=0.82$ ($P < 0.01$) in respective surveys. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.87 and 0.89 in respective surveys.**Conclusion**The results indicate that the scale can be used for measuring the participatory aspects of daily living function defined by ICF in individuals with mental disorders by their self-rating.

G23 Memory-knowledge for "patient euthymia go far beyond nurses words"-Learning from case study-

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Purpose

The purpose of this study is to gain the methods of the mental care from the relationship between nurse and patient who has disease complication and the anxiety against his prognostic.

Method

He was diagnosed MRSA, iliopsoas muscle abscess, inflammation of the pyogenic interspinal disk and myelitis. So he was hospitalized. The operation of non-purulence dissection was performed September in 2008. After the operation, he was consulted by psychiatric service as he appeared tendency toward insomnia, disquiet by night and suicide feeling. The process of nurse is care was analyzed by the descriptive method.

Ethics consideration

This research was held after the acceptance of ethical review board at the hospital the researcher belongs to.

Result

For the protracted hospitalization, patient is anxiety and distress were become enlarged, and then the patient had a strong stress. One day, I felt healing when I passed the hospital ward and saw the pictorial art at the gallery. So, from the viewpoint which contains motivation of self-control to the anxiety and irrits, to take the heat off the patient is mental stress and to enhance the willingness of struggling with disease, I proposed going to an art museum at our hospital. Our proposal gained approval and became the spring board to go to the gallery with them. The time spent at the staid gallery distantly-positioned from the care setting gave patients relax in mind and body, and more have leeway patient heart tensed up. This case showed that nurse interesting to the picture lead to the effective care, and external stimulus of the process urging along gallery at hospital and the appreciation of picture contributed to the assuagement of mental stress and the motivation to the participation of the medical treatment.

G24 Skin Tear Prevalence and Related Factors Among Inpatients

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Objective:Our objective was to determine the prevalence of skin tears among inpatients and to recognize the related factors association with skin tears. **Design:**The study was conducted as an observational descriptive study. **Methods:**Acute care patients in medical, surgical, and intensive care units at a medical centre were surveyed. Data were collected using a data collection form, the skin assessment instrument, the Braden Scale, and Barthel Scale. **Result:**A total of 724 patients age 20 years and older were surveyed. The overall prevalent of skin Tears was 11.05 %(80 of 724). The majority o f skin tear (74%) were involved the entire loss of tissue. Chi-square analysis revealed a statistically significant difference in age, hypoalbumin, Braden Scale, ADLs status, and skin tear history between those with and without skin tear. In the logistic regression analysis, the most influential factors for skin tear development were determined to be age, hypoalbumin and skin tear history. **Conclusion:**The results indicate that clinical evaluation of risk factors of skin tears in inpatients is necessary. Nurses should offer more skin prevention for high-risk patients. **Ethical:**Data were collected after approval from the Tzu Chi university and hospital institutional review board.

G25 The influences of vitamin D and calcium on antiepileptic drugs induced bone disease in people with epilepsy-A literature review

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Background: People with epilepsy on long term treatment of anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) were reported to have elevated risk for decrease bone density and osteoporosis fracture due to the side effects from AEDs. However, less than one third of clinician routinely checks AEDs-treated patients for bone disease due to insufficient awareness of the association.

Objectives: The aim of the review was to identify the impact of anti-epileptic drugs on bone density and the effectiveness of calcium and vitamin D in people with epilepsy.

Search strategy: Clinical trials were identified from a search of PubMed and the Cochrane library from March 2003 to March 2008 using the terms: vitamin D, calcium, bone density, bone disease, osteopathy, osteoporosis, osteoporotic bone, osteomalacia, epilepsy, epileptic disorder, anti-epileptic drugs.

Selection criteria: All double-blind controlled randomized trials with participants of people with epilepsy disorder, intervention of vitamin D or calcium as add-on supplements, and bone density as outcome were included in the review. Six RCTs and one review fitted with criteria were included and analyzed.

Data collection and analysis: Two reviewers independently selected qualified studies, and analyzed the data. Main results: People on long term AEDs treatment has been reported to have higher risk of fracture, and the patients were reported to have osteopathy and bone loss without the evidence of vitamin D deficiency. Type, duration, and dosage of AEDs treatment determine the extension of osteopathy and the degree of influence on vitamin D metabolism. Vitamin D and calcium supplementation was revealed to increase bone mineral density.

Conclusions: Bone loss in AEDs treated patient can be prevented and screened routinely, and was regarded as essential for cost effectiveness.

The dosage recommendation of Vitamin D and calcium for people on AEDs treatment needs to be tested.

The recommendation for health care providers is the importance of being sensitive to the side effects of AEDs.

G26 Chinese herbal medicine use during pregnancy and postpartum in Taiwan

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Using Chinese herbal medicines during pregnancy and postpartum is common in the Chinese community. The purpose of this current study is to explore the use of Chinese herbal medicines by women during pregnancy and postpartum in Taiwan. It is an on-going prospective longitudinal study design. We used multistage stratified systematic sampling to recruit 24,200 pairs, postpartum women and newborns, from the Taiwan national birth register in 2005. All study participants provides informed consent previously as approved by the Ethics Review Board of the National Taiwan University College of Public Health. Subjects underwent a home interview six months after their deliveries between June 2005 and July 2006. A structured questionnaire was successfully applied to 87.8% of the sampled population. At least one Chinese herbal medicine was used by 33.6% and 87.7% of the interviewed subjects during pregnancy and the postpartum period, respectively. An-Tai-Yin, Pearl powder, and Huanglian were the most commonly used during pregnancy, while Shen-Hua-Tang and Suz-Wu-Tang were the most commonly used by postpartum women. Pregnant women aged 20-34, with high education, threatened abortion, chronic disease, and primipara appeared to use more Chinese herbal medicines than others in the sample. Postpartum women with high education, primipara, normal spontaneous delivery, and breastfeeding were found to use more Chinese herbal medicines; but women with pregnancy-related illness used less. Chinese herbal medicines are frequently used by women during pregnancy and the postpartum period in Taiwan. Women with high education and primipara used more such herbs. Future studies should clarify the potential health effects and further investigate such habits during prenatal or postpartum care.

G27 The Stimulus Effect: Breastfeeding Mothers with Poor Lactation (Milk Flow) in Postpartum Nakhon Si Thammarat , Thailand

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Purposes : To study the effect of stimulus to breast in mothers with poor lactation during the period of milk flow time at the Maharat Hospital, Postpartum Department, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand. Methods: Quasi-experimental research. A total of 75 of mothers participated in this study and there were three experimental groups. The first group, mothers stimulated their breast by infant sucking every 3 hours. The second group, mothers stimulated their breast by massage and with infant sucking every 3 hours. The third group, mothers combined hot compress by an electric blanket, and stimulated their breast by infant sucking every 3 hours. Data was collected by observation form. Data analysis by frequency, percentage, mean, and independent t test. Results: The overall mean period of milk flow time from (level 0 to level 1) in the three groups were at 15, 6, and 8 hours, respectively. Second, the mean period of milk flow time from (level 1 to level 2) in the three groups were at 12.28, 15, and 13. 29 hours, respectively. Third the mean period of milk flow time from (level 2 to level 3) in the three groups were at 9.27 , 8.81, and 12 hours, respectively. Fourth, the mean between the period of milk flow time in the first group and the second group from (level 0 to level 1) was statistically significantly different at 0.05 . Conclusions: The mean between period of milk flow time in the first group and the third group was from (level 0 to level 1), (level 1 to level 2), and (level 2 to level 3) were not statistically significantly. Ethical consideration :This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Hospital.

G28 A qualitative analysis of the behavioral changes occurring during exclusive breast-feeding.

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The breastfeeding period is important not only to feed infants but also to promote mother-infant attachment.

[Purpose] We surveyed the behavioral changes occurring between a mother and her infant during breast-feedings in order to determine the time-course changes in their behavior.

[Method] We conducted a longitudinal research by using the questionnaire method. We tracked both the time point and the behavior during breastfeeding in 3 mother-infant pairs from 0900 h to 2100 h for 2 consecutive days every month. The parameters recorded were the infant's state (whether asleep, awake, or crying) before and after breastfeeding, time and pattern of breast-feedings, and comments provided in the questionnaire.

[Ethical consideration] We explained to participants that they could voluntarily withdraw from the study at any point of time and that their personal information would remain confidential.

[Result] The data was obtained over a period of 6 months from the 3 mother-infant pairs. In this survey, we found that the proportion of infants who were awake before breast-feedings increased as the infants grew older. We assumed that the mothers gradually got accustomed to the act and timing of smooth breastfeeding. We also found that descriptions about the personality of the infants were provided in the comments section of the questionnaire. Initially, the descriptions were about the infant's desire such as suckling and about mother-infant attachment. These descriptions gradually changed and were about the infant's interest in certain situations and infant's activity such as playing during breast-feedings. The findings indicated that the mother's act of the breast-feeding improved with the development of infants, and also that disturbance factors emerged during development.

[Conclusion] We suggest that it is necessary to give mothers useful advice while considering the individual personalities and growth and development of infants in order to help mothers with infants until they are six-month old.

G29 The Evaluation of Nursing Practices for Preventing Newborn from Abandonment in Hat Yai Hospital

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This retrospective study purpose to: 1) study the characteristics of their mothers; 2) study the characteristics of abandoned infants 3) compare the number of abandoned infants between before and after using the nursing practices for preventing newborn from abandonment. Method: The data of postpartum mothers, who were at risk for abandoning their newborns in Hat Yai Hospital, were reviewed from the files of all postpartum mothers delivered in Hat Yai Hospital during the last four years (2003- 2007), coupled with the nursing practices used for preventing newborns from abandonment. The sample of 214 cases was included and the descriptive statistics were used for analyzing the data. The results revealed that: 1. The characteristics of the mothers who were at risk for leaving their newborns in the hospital were: age less than 20 years old, low education, being employee or housewife, single or unmarried mother, no relative visit, and non-attended antenatal clinic. Among eight cases of the mothers who abandoned their newborns, three of them were 14-20 years old and the rest were 21-40 years old. 2. The characteristics of eight abandoned newborns were: number of female equal to male, five newborns with normal weight and healthy, one with hydrocephalus and two with low birth weight. 3. compare the number of abandoned newborns between before and after using the nursing practices for preventing newborns from abandonment. The number of the abandoned newborns after using the nursing practice was 8, which was 6 folds decreased from before using the practices. Conclusion: The number of the abandoned newborns after using the nursing practice was decreased. Thus the new nursing approach is effective for decreasing newborn abandonment.

G30 Social Network of Japanese-Brazilian women during Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Child-rearing -From a Perspective of Supporting Child-rearing in Health and Welfare Administration

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Since 1990, there have been significant increases in foreign residents in Japan largely due to the influx of Brazilian migrant workers with Japanese ancestry. Many female Japanese-Brazilians are marrying and immigrating to Japan, thereby experiencing their pregnancy, childbirth, and child-rearing in Japan. Currently, little is known about their social networks and social support. The purpose of this longitudinal ethnographic study was to examine the social support and community needs of Japanese-Brazilian women. We conducted on-going participant observation and informal interviews for 10 Japanese-Brazilian women over the period of their pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum period from 2007-present. The findings show that the emotional and material support is provided by the subject's husband and her biological mother or relatives. Informational support during the prenatal period was provided by clinics with translators for the prenatal visits. The child-rearing period provided the least structured support, and the women tended to seek support from within the family. When women did not have their biological mothers or relatives nearby, they became isolated. The women reported worries, struggled to find resources, often becoming isolated, and at times mentally unstable. Some gave up on raising children in Japan, and decided to return to Brazil. The pattern of social support in Brazil relies on family ties and is characterized by weak horizontal networking. These findings suggest the need for the specialists and community nurses to understand the socio-cultural background of the Brazilian, to support their transition into Japanese society, and to provide opportunities for the mothers who share cultural background to interact with each other as well as with other Japanese mothers. This study was approved by the ethical review boards of the researcher's institution. We explained and obtained consent from the subjects in their native language. The data was gathered only with the subjects' consent at all time.

G31 A Fundamental Study on Vulva Cleaning during Labor for the Improvement in Maternal Quality of Life -Circumstances and Related Factors of Vulva Cleaning in Japan-

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[Purpose] To identify circumstances and related factors of vulva cleaning during labor in Japan.

[Method] A questionnaire on vulva cleaning during normal labor was mailed to the chief midwives in hospitals and birthing houses in Japan.

[Result] The respondents consisted of 708 midwives of which 563 were in hospitals and 145 were in birthing houses. The collection rate was 52.3% and the response rate was 98.6%. Vulva cleaning during normal labor was performed at 97.0% of the hospitals and at 80.0% of the birthing houses. In those groups, 95.4% of the hospitals and 81.9% of the birthing houses used antiseptics. 78.4% of the hospitals and 54.3% of the birthing houses administered this practice once. Additionally, the hospitals practiced "dorsal position" while the birthing houses practiced "free posture" more frequently. And as the reasons of these choices, the hospitals answered "it learned so" and "it was customary" while the birthing houses answered "alleviation of maternal pain" more frequently. In hospitals that do not practice vulva cleaning, the execution rates for five innovations in delivery environment, birth plan, and active birth delivery were significantly higher than in hospitals that do and the episiotomy rate was significantly lower. In hospitals that do not use antiseptics, liquids warmed to body temperature were used more frequently than in hospitals that do.

[Conclusion] In the practice of vulva cleaning, the hospitals gave priority to the prevention of infection while the birthing houses gave priority to the alleviation of maternal pain, but there were no clear reasons or effects for either practice. It was suggested that those facilities which positively take into consideration maternal QOL, tend to consider the maternal QOL in the decision of introducing vulva cleaning and the cleaning method.

[Ethical Consideration] Approval for the study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the University of Fukui Faculty of Medical Sciences.

G32 Effects of Relaxing Back Massages on Healthy Postpartum Mothers: Autonomic Nervous System Activity and Subjective Analysis

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Purpose: To confirm the effects of relaxing back massages on healthy postpartum mothers by using autonomic nervous system activity (indicated by heart-rate variability (HRV) and salivary amylase concentration) and subjective self-ratings derived using a questionnaire on relaxation. Method : We randomly assigned 45 healthy mothers who had delivered 2 or 3 days previously to 2 groups: intervention group (22 mothers who received back massages) and control group (23 mothers who did not receive back massages but were instructed to rest in bed in the supine position). A climate-controlled room was used. Autonomic nervous system activity was assessed using the heart rate, RR-interval variability, LF/HF (low frequency / high frequency) ratio and HF were measured using LRR-03-GMS, and salivary amylase concentration . This measurement and subjective relaxation scores were used to determine the effects of back massages. This study was conducted under the approval of the Keio University ethical committee. Result: The heart rate and LF/HF decreased, and the HF, salivary amylase concentration, and relaxation score increased in both groups. No significant differences were detected between the groups. In some mothers of the intervention group, unique and varying patterns of heart rate, HF, and LF/HF were observed because of changes in autonomic nervous system activity. Discussion: Back massages seemed to predominantly activate parasympathetic rather than sympathetic nerves. They also produced a feeling of relaxation. However, the results did not confirm any substantial effect of relaxing back massages on postpartum mothers. We estimate that this result is attributable to the following: frequent resting in bed in the supine position, sleeping during the intervention, interindividual differences in autonomic nervous system activity, and time since delivery. Conclusion: The effects relaxing back massages were suggested but they were not confirmed clearly because statistical significance was not obtained in this study.

G33 Care Provision by Midwives in Japan for Bereaved Mothers and Families of Stillborn or Neonatal Death Cases

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Purpose: To clarify the practice of in-hospital care provision by midwives, who work at general hospitals in Japan, for bereaved mothers and families of stillborn or neonatal death cases.
Methods: The survey comprised of 25 query items which referring to the results of previous author research. Midwives were recruited from 62 general hospitals in Western Japan. As a result, consent was obtained from 31 facilities, and the questionnaire was mailed to 544 midwives. The content of the survey was related to basic attributes and experiences of perinatal loss care. The subjects were asked to assign 5 degrees, from always to never, in relation to the frequency of perinatal loss care. Statistical analysis was performed factor analyses. Ethical considerations were handled with the permission of the ethical committees of the universities to which the researchers were affiliated.
Results: Completed questionnaires were collected from 309 midwives (56.8%), and 154 midwives who experienced stillbirth and neonatal death care were subjected to the analysis. The average age was 33.1 ± 8.55 years. The principle factor method (Varimax rotation method) was used to extract 7 factors from 22 items; excepted 3 items that showed a low similarity, and cumulative contribution ratio was 53.7%. 7factors were; Establishment of the parent and child identity, Strengthen the relationship with the family, Facilitate a healthy grieving process, Prevent a chronic grieving process, Care with regard to anxiety for subsequent pregnancy, Paperwork and funerals, and Informed consent.
Conclusion: The incidence of care experience with respect to the first 3 factors was high, whereas the frequency for the factors 4 to 7 was low. This indicates the need for a continuous educational program that complements the low-frequency factors in order to achieve comprehensive perinatal loss care.

G34 The Study of Living Experience and Self-Adjust Procedure of New Immigrant Women Who Nurture Premature Infant

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The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experience of new immigrant women who nurture premature infant in self-adjust procedure . This study was to explore the lived experience of new immigrant women who nurture premature infant in self-adjust procedure .The qualitative phenomenological study was conducted at a Regional hospital in Taipei .The researcher a primary nurse ,conducted interviews with ten women face to face or over the phone to collect the data.In this study, home visits and focus group research method to study the steps of the design. To settle the case for admission, Taipei County area of Southeast Asia, foreign spouses, and infertility have premature infants (37 weeks gestational age) and the current age of their children for 6 months.Understanding the course of the study after completing the questionnaires (interviews) for consent to clinical trial subjects. Research subjects for the settlement areas in Southeast Asia, Taipei County areas of foreign spouses, and father of prematurity and the current age of their children for six months. Research conducted for home visits for in-depth interviews and focus group-type methods to collect information, a total of 10 cases, 15 acts of the process of cumulative records, records of two focus groups to Colaizzi (1978) proposed by the phenomenological study steps for data analysis. The results of its study covers four key areas: (a) Low self-esteem; (b)The value of life is difficult to define for self and children; (c) Transformation of support groups ; (d) The establishment of self-financing role of motherhood. The results of this study provide nurses for the new immigrant women resident in the young history of premature childhood experience, so that nurses can be an extension of nursing care services to communities, families provide the most accurate and most appropriate care of the content.

G35 Relationship between the risk of child abuse by a mother and the rapprochement crisis with her child

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Background: The difficulty of child-care increases as the child ages from 1 to 2 years. Mahler (1975) referred to this period as the rapprochement crisis in his separation-individuation theory. To prevent child abuse, it is important to understand the risk of child abuse by a mother by evaluating the rapprochement with her child. **Purpose:** To identify the relationship between the risk of child abuse by a mother and the rapprochement crisis with her child. **Subjects:** 391 mothers in Japan whose children completed the health examination for children at one year and six months of age. **Method:** The mothers were given a questionnaire accompanied by a written explanation of the study and were asked to return completed questionnaires by mail. The questionnaire contained items on the risk of child abuse (RCA), the Rapprochement Crisis Scale (RCS), and the child development. The total response rate was 68.9%. All analyses were performed using SPSS15.0 for Windows. **Ethical consideration:** The mothers were given the questionnaire accompanied by a written request in the study and they were informed of their right to decline to participate in the study. **Results:** The subjects' mean age was 29.3 ± 0.6 years. In total, 226 mothers were employed (54.9%). The mean RCA score was 27.0 ± 3.1 . The mean RCS score was 44.0 ± 6.5 . For the individual RCS subscales, the mean scores were as follows: Ambivalence, 15.0 ± 3.5 ; Closeness, 15.0 ± 2.7 ; Expansion of way to express, 8.3 ± 1.4 ; and Instability, 5.7 ± 1.6 . The Spearman correlation coefficient showed that RCA had significant relationships with RCS ($r=-0.21$, $p < 0.001$), Ambivalence($r=-0.25$, $p < 0.001$), Closeness ($r=-0.11$, $p < 0.05$), and Instability($r=-0.16$, $p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** These results suggest that in order to assist for mother to prevent abuse of 1- to 2-year-old child, nurses must assess the rapprochement crisis with her child.

G36 A Comparison of Elementary Student's Health Condition and Health Behaviors by Obesity Result

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Background: This is the comparative study of elementary school student's health condition and health behaviors for whom resulted as overweight children which are increased recently. **Purpose:** To provide basic data for health promotion program which can prevent child being obesity and to support them to form a right living habit through investigating of their eating and exercise habit related with overweight. **Method:** The study was descriptive research. The sample included 3rd and 6th elementary school students coming from nation wide 60 schools in 2007. The participants had given their free, explicit, and informed consent. Total numbers of collected questionnaires were 5,800 and finally 5,035 questionnaires were used for data analysis except insufficient responded questionnaires. **Results:** 1. The students who responded composed by 42.6% of 3rd grade and 57.4% of 6th grade and 49.4% of boy and 50.6% of girl. 2. Obesity group was comprised of 58.1% of boy and 41.9% of girl. Boy obesity group were relatively higher than girl($p < 0.05$). 3. Obesity group's diabetes and asthma disease holders were relatively higher than non-obesity group($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** This study suggested regular medical check up for obesity group who had more problems such as diabetes and asthma. And also non-obesity group required proper health program which could guide right eating and exercise habit to prevent to be overweighed in the near future because of had bad living habit like lack of exercise. In addition, broad range of elementary school's health program required which could cover obesity or non-obesity students who need right health care and health improvement in the right time.

G37 Comparison between body size and movement-test of children and young people in Japan and South Korea

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to clarify difference between body size and movement-test of children and young people in Japan and South Korea.

Method: Each data were collected from the Investigation that the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,Science and Technology in each country in 2004. Comparison between body size and movement-test of children and young people in Japan(n=695,600) and South Korea(n=115,268). The analysis method compared mean values of the data. It was confirmed that there was no problem in ethics by using the material that had already been published.

Results: Compared to Japanese children and young people, Korean children and young people used to be smaller, lighter and shorter of sitting height in every age from 1970 to 1980. But, Korean children and young people have been higher, heavier and longer of sitting height since 1994. On the other hand, Japanese children and young people were better than Korean children and young people in movement-test. The difference of movement-test among them in Japan and Korea seems to be mainly effected from environment and movement activities.

Conclusions: Results suggested that body size is not necessarily associated to movement-test.

G38 Survey Development by the International Collaboration to Study the Occupational Health of Nurses (ICOHN)

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Background: As migration of nurses increases, along with the globalization of disease and economies, it is essential to conduct studies from an international perspective to compare work conditions for nurses in different geographic and economic areas. A network (ICOHN) of nurse researchers from 8 countries has come together to initiate collaborative research on new graduates in nursing. Their work developed through two invitational workshops at the University of Occupational and Environmental Health in Japan,2007 & 2008. Purpose: The purpose of the workshops was to plan a longitudinal international study of nurses work conditions, employment patterns, and occupational health and safety and also to construct a survey instrument. Methods: The 1st workshop focused on developing the survey, which uses tested scales of general occupational as well as nursing specific factors, and methods for enrolling school of nursing alumni for a minimum of 5 years. The 2nd workshop served to refine the survey based on results of a pilot study of Japanese nurses (n=45) and consensus development to collect and specific items about employment status, jobs, patients and personal outcomes. Results: The revised ICOHN survey includes organizational, nursing unit and personal characteristics as predictors. Specific functional, temporal, physical, and interpersonal aspects of work conditions are included, in addition to barriers to nursing work. Personal occupational health outcomes include burnout, depression, occupational illness and injuries, including musculoskeletal disorders. Organizational outcomes include patient safety indicators and nursing staff absenteeism, presenteeism, intent to leave and vacancy rates. Conclusion: Using the revised survey, ICOHN will investigate crucial characteristics of work conditions worldwide, which impact on the well being, employment and intent to leave of nurses, especially new graduates.

Ethical Consideration: The pilot study was conducted with keeping the guideline for ethical consideration of University of Occupational Environmental Health in Japan.

G39 What is a real medical team? : The process of developing guideline for role devision between nurses and physicians

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PURPOSE: Ministry of health, labour, and welfare issued a notice "Promotion on dividing roles among physicians, medical professions, and office workers" in December, 2008. However, medical facilities could not promote role diving smoothly, because of nursing shortage, professional culture, organizational culture and so on. The nursing division of a private hospital in Shizuoka tried to clarify why we have been collaborating with physicians ideally. The purpose of this study is developing guidelines for effective collaboration among nurses and physicians to be used variety of healthcare facilities.

METHOD: CNO (chief nursing officer) developed three projects as for expanding ADL, administering medicine under physicians' order in advance, and informed consent, and investigated and analyzed the essence of collaboration. Each project team discussed about typical cases several times and described a flow chart. Physicians and nurses in two different type of hospitals participated in discussing about whether three flow charts are available or not. After productive discussion, the flow charts were developed.

RESULT: The guideline including three flow charts are developed, and are going to be used in all over Japanese medical facilities from April, 2009.

ETHICAL CONSIDERRATION: Research ethics committee of Seirei General Hospital approved this research in January, 2009(#581).

G40 Relationship between leadership of chief teachers and morale of general teachers in nursing schools

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Purpose:The purpose of this study was to develop chief teacher' leadership scale and to clarify the relationship between chief teachers' leadership and general teachers' morale in nursing schools.

Methods:The surveys were conducted in thirty nursing schools in Kanto and Tokai area, from February to March in 2003 including thirty four chief teachers and 241 general teachers with "Chief Teachers' Leadership Scale"(CTLS) and"Chief Teachers' Interpersonal-relationship Scale"(CTIS). Ethical consideration was done on protection of subjects' privacy and their will to participate this study or not.

Results:1. Thirty four (100%) chief teachers and 241 (98.8%) general teachers responded these questionnaires. The mean age was 52.3 ± 4.9 years for chief teachers and 40.7 ± 6.1 years for general teachers.

2. "Chief Teachers' Leadership Scale"(CTLS) were undertaken by factor analysis. Two subscales were involved in "Chief Teachers' Operational Scale" (CTOS) with 7 items and "Chief Teachers' Interpersonal-relationship Scale"(CTIS) with 3 items. Their reliability and validity were high.

3. Chief teachers' leadership was divided into 4 types by using PM method. Regarding type of chief teachers' leadership, general teachers whose chief teachers were type 1 and 2 had higher morale scores than others whose chief teachers were type 3 and 4.

4. Chief teachers who graduated from college had higher scores of CTLS and morale than others who graduated from high schools.

5. CTLS were significantly correlated to general teacher's morale and also significantly influence it compared with the other variables using multiple-regression analysis.

Conclusion:The results suggested that the chief teachers' leadership in nursing schools could influence general teacher's morale using PM method.

G41 Relationship of Leadership Styles and Effectiveness for Nursing Managers

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Nurse manager, as internal stakeholders in the hospital system, are instrumental in successful consolidations. The leadership attributes support the organizational goals of ongoing learning and responsiveness to external or internal threats and opportunities. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the various leadership styles of nursing managers and its effectiveness. A cross-sectional correlation study was designed to include 241 nurses working with nursing managers for more than 6 months. Data were collected using structured questionnaires, which included Leader Behavior Description Questionnaires (LBDQ) and Leadership Effectiveness Forms. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inference statistics. Results showed that the leadership style did significantly affect work achievement of nursing staffs, their attitudes toward job, and the group dynamics between coworkers. Nursing managers are encouraged to build up their leadership style, which is reflected in the abilities of structure planning and concerning the needs of their members.

G42 Development of the effective prediction method of the nursing improvement program using simulation.

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<Objective>

The purpose of this study is clarification of the nursing service satisfaction structure of the patient for the quality kaizen activity of the nursing. We inspected whether we could reproduce the change of the patient satisfaction model by operating some special indicators. using simulation.

<Method>

The inventory survey was carried out among 500 patients during their acute period of hospitalization in Japan. The questionnaire had 23 question items and its scale was five phases Rickert. The question items constituted "expectation of the service offer" and "the real offer degree". The Data were analyzed by Factor Analysis (FA) and Covariance Structure Analysis (CSA). In addition, the data for analysis were generated by simulation (Inoue-Yamada logic).

<Result>

92 data were collected and a start model was built by FA. The structured model of the nursing service satisfaction of patient was constituted by CSA. The model had seven potentiality variables and three layers.

<Conclusion>

The variable that affected "the nursing service satisfaction of the patient" most was deduced from the model. "Select the appropriate technology, and use it" was the most affected variable and the data that the score of the variable became higher when generated by simulation. The change of the model was able to be reproduced by operating some special indicators through the simulation.

<ethical consideration>

The ethic examination of the position institution was taken. We explained to subjects that they can decide the answer and submission by themselves.

G43 Experiences of Advanced Beginner in a Public Hospital in Japan

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Purpose: Recently in Japanese public hospitals the workload of nurses has increased significantly due to shortened length of hospital stay and admission of patients with acute and complex conditions. These affect the working and learning experiences of all nurses. Little is known, however, about the experiences of advanced beginner nurses who work in such environments and who sometimes leave the job because of work pressure or problems. This qualitative study explored the experiences of advanced beginner nurses to determine their needs for educative assistance and support at work, and to help retain them in the workplace. **Method:** Tape recorded interviews were conducted with 20 advanced beginner nurses at a public hospital. The phenomenological approach of Colaizzi (1979) was used to gather and analyze data by extracting and clustering themes and meanings of these. **Ethical consideration:** This study was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Faculty of Health Sciences Yamaguchi University. **Result:** In this small exploratory study five themes emerged. 1. Anxiety for independence: Participants were demanded to be independent in spite of insufficient ability, and their anxiety was a big one. 2. The ideal versus the reality of practice: To be pressed for time, they feel the stress that they cannot be ideal nursing. 3. Too much ability is expected: Nevertheless, in the second year, the roles increased more, so they feel lack of ability. 4. Difficulty to act as a senior: They defend for novice nurses, in order to feel the immaturity of nursing knowledge. 5. To explore career paths: They worried about how they should build future carrier, and searched for a meaning of the work. **Conclusion:** Advanced beginner nurses need more support for independence. In Japan, nursing administrators are not required to counsel a novice nurse's career paths. So nurse managers needed to counsel them about their career path.

G44 Important factors at the early stage in career development for university-educated nurses.

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[Purpose] To clarify factors that determine university-educated nurses continue their profession. Among those who graduated from a university.

[Method/Ethical consideration] Our research plan was announced by e-mail and word-of-mouth to many and unspecified graduates of X university. 146 responded, and a self-administered questionnaire was given to them. Questions included reasons to change/leave their job; reasons to continue; conditions essential to continue. Informed consent was obtained. The analysis involved statistical calculations, cross tables, and χ^2 test.

[Result] Of the 146 female nurses, **129 responded**. Their average age was 26.4 years (SD3.3); work experience ranged from 7 months to 6 years. **Major reasons for quitting their job** were as follows: Forty percent **continued education**; 33% indicated **family issues**; 33% said they **worked too many hours**. **The reasons for changing workplace** were as follows: Fifty percent **interpersonal relationships**; 34% **exhaustion**; 32% **nature of duties**. **The main reasons motivating the women to work** were as follows: Eighty percent **needed living expenses**; 67% wanted **to earn money for personal freedom**; 43% sought **self-realization**. **The conditions necessary to continue/resume their profession** were as follows: **Good interpersonal relationships, adequate pay and suitable days off**. **For the nurses with children**, "having child care support" and "flexibility to choose working hours" were very important. **The married nurses** were likely to mention "equality in relationships with co-workers" and "appreciation of their family situation."

[Conclusion] Factors influencing professional continuation of nurses at the early stage in career development are as follows: **Interpersonal relationships** are very important (details about what this means require future studies); **support, such as flexible working hours**, is needed for those hoping to advance their education; nurses with children need better **child care support systems** and **flexible duties; salaries** must not be far from career expectations. Furthermore, **self-realization**, as an important positive factor, should be recognized in career support.

G45 Factors Contributing to Self-growth of Preceptors Through Preceptorship in Japan

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Objective: A preceptor system is a novice nurse training system widely implemented in Japanese hospitals. One objective behind the adoption of the preceptor system is the enhancement of self-growth. The purpose of this study was to clarify the factors leading to the self-growth of nurses assuming preceptor participation.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 519 preceptors from 73 hospitals, whose facilities included more than three hundred beds. The 58 question items they were presented with covered such topics as attributes, teaching methods applied to novice nurses, and the self-growth of the preceptors. The survey form requested distribution from the nursing department, and collected it from the preceptors by mail individually. This study was approved by the Research Ethical Review Board of Yamagata University Faculty of Medicine.

Results: The preceptors averaged 27.1 ± 4.5 years of age. The duration of their preceptorships averaged 10.8 ± 3.0 months. Approximately 90% of the preceptors taught on a one-to-one basis. A factor analysis (principal factor method and Varimax rotation) was conducted in relation to preceptor self-growth. The following four factors encompassing 41 items were extracted: teaching skills, human relationship skills, symptom and physical management skills, and self-study skills. The KMO measure of sampling adequacy was 0.96, the cumulative contribution rate was 45.58%, and Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient ranged from 0.84 to 0.92.

Conclusion: Preceptors acquire teaching, human relationship, emergency nursing, and self-learning skills through their performance as preceptors to novice nurses and are aware of their professional growth.

G46 Preceptor's experiences guiding preceptees

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[Purpose]: To describe the features experienced by preceptors while teaching preceptees.

[Method]: An analysis of report contents as written by fifty-two preceptors who attended a preceptor education program in the university hospital from January, 2007 through March, 2008. The contents contained two types of report; a theme report and a written description of their impressions. The report contents were analyzed using a qualitative research method. Sentences in the reports were extracted and coded focusing on experiential learning. These sentences were classified by cognitive domain, affective domain, and psychomotor domain. Then, the codes were broadly-divided by similarity or dissimilarity.

[Results]: The average age of preceptors was 27.7. Out of 52 preceptors, 16 preceptors (30.8%) had no experience in teaching. In the affective domain, these responses occurred: "motivating", "stressful", and "getting emotional", which were categorized *affirmative* and *negative*. Negative code comments were recognized throughout the year. In the cognitive domain, these codes were seen: "explain the reasons", "take time to guide" and "back-to-basics", which were *educational contents*, *educational methods*, *preceptor as learner*, and *organization*. In the psychomotor domain, "learn independently" was found as code in *individual behavior*, and "talk to preceptee intentionally" was found in *behavior toward others*.

[Conclusion]: Preceptors felt negative emotions and a lack-of support on the preceptees guidance throughout the year. This result suggested that continuous organizational support and stress management for preceptors were crucial. Additionally, preceptors acquired useful their strategies through self reflection. The importance of encouraging the use of their own experiences for preceptee guidance was recognized.

[Ethical consideration]: The researcher explained orally about the objective of the study, the privacy of the subjects, confidentiality of the data which were adequately protected and the subject's right to refuse. The subjects were well informed and consented in writing to participation in the study.

G47 The identity shock of the graduate nurses in their early stages

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Purpose: The present study was conducted to illustrate clearly the experiences described by graduate nurses in the early stages of their professional careers.

Method and ethical consideration: The study was designed to employ episode interviews for qualitative description. The participants were recruited using the network sampling method. A total of thirteen nurses participated in the study. All had been working in hospitals, and had nursing experience ranging from at least one year to a maximum of four years. According to the interview guide, participants were asked about their experiences they had since they started their professional careers. Informed consent was obtained from all nurses. Data were recorded with their consent, and transcribed audiotapes.

Result: Three identity shock were extracted from the data of the experiences which the graduate nurses have had in the early stages of their professional carrier. These were a shock to the awareness of incompetent nursing practice, a shock to the lost essence of nursing, and a shock to the difficulties in interpersonal relationships.

Conclusion: They became used to the ward and to working there and then they experienced an identity shock. This shock experienced at the beginning of their careers remained in the participant memories more deeply and became valuable for them to grow further. Through such experiences, the participants felt their own growth and found their satisfaction in accomplishing nursing.

G48 Qualitative Analysis of Adaptation of Novice Nurses to Clinical Practice in General Hospitals

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Purpose

Various efforts have been undertaken to help novice nurses smoothly adapt, as nursing professionals, to the clinical setting. However, it has not yet been clarified how nursing managers should support novice nurses in their adaptation process. The purpose of this study is to clarify, prior to development of a support program for nursing managers, the actual situation of novice nurses in the clinical setting.

Method

Ten novice nurses working in general hospitals with less than one year of clinical experience participated in semi-structured interviews, which were then qualitatively analyzed.

Ethical considerations

This study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee of the University, and with informed consent obtained from all participants after a detailed explanation of the study.

Results

The two general hospitals in which the study participants were working met the nursing care standards of one nurse per two patients and had introduced a preceptorship system. The average age of the 10 participants was 21.9 (from 21 to 27 years old). Eleven categories were identified regarding the actual situation of novice nurses in the clinical setting. From the beginning, novice nurses were overwhelmed with <an enormous amount of work>. They tried to adapt themselves to the clinical setting, while facing various difficulties such as unaccustomed <working system>, <relationships with preceptors> who are senior nurses, and <gap between basic nursing education and clinical practice>. < Mental support> by fellow nurses, as well as <regular interviews>, < careful observation>, <being talked to>, <positive feedback>, <encouragement> and <praise> by nursing managers were effective in helping novice nurses adapt to the clinical setting.

Conclusion

Findings from this study suggest that various forms of support with regard to the working system, support system and practical education are needed for novice nurses to help them adapt to the clinical setting.

Poster H

H1 The Development of an Effective Nursing Care Prevention Program;A Study on the Relationship Between Sleep and Health

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Purpose Recently there have been reports that suggest sleeping disorders correlate to lifestyle-related diseases. Few nursing care prevention programs, however, has implemented support for sleep. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether or not there exists a correlation between sleep and health in order to develop a more effective nursing care prevention program.

Methods This study was carried out based on the data obtained from group medical examinations and a survey by a self-administered questionnaire. The group medical examinations was conducted in a farming community for middle-aged and elderly residents. At the examinations we carried out a survey by the questionnaire to obtain information on the residents lifestyle, such as daily eating, exercise, and sleeping habits. Residents subjective sleep evaluation and subjective stress evaluation were also obtained from the survey. We selected 129 participants from the examinations, who completed the questionnaire and gave informed consent, and analyzed the data by t-test and Chi-square.

Results Those who sleep for 400 minutes or less a day showed a significantly higher level of total cholesterol than those who sleep for 500 minutes or more ($p<0.05$). Although there was no significant difference in LDL cholesterol, it was higher in those who sleep for 400 minutes or less a day. People who exercise for 30 minutes or more rated their sleep quality significantly better ($p<0.01$). These people, whose subjective sleep evaluation is higher, showed a significantly lower level of stress ($p<0.05$) and a higher ability to cope with the stress ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion This study confirms that there is a significant correlation between sleeping hours and dyslipidemia; in addition a correlation between quality of sleep and exercise habits and mental health. These results suggest the importance of conducting sleep evaluation and introducing support for people with sleeping disorders in nursing care prevention programs.

H2 Statistical study of pressure ulcers on cadavers

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Objectives: We aimed to characterize the features of pressure ulcers (PUs) found on cadavers. We also aimed to verify the effects of the revision of a medical fee for anti-PU measures, which was implemented by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2002.

Methods: We examined 455 cadavers which had been kept in the Department of Anatomy, Yamagata University, from 1996 to 2006. The incident of PUs on the cadavers was statistically analyzed and correlated with age, affected sites of the body, causes and place (institution) of death, and PU stage following NPUAP. We also compared these factors before and after the revision implemented in 2002. The research protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine at Yamagata University.

Results: PUs were found on 127(27.9%) cadavers, with the highest incidence in the sacral region and were correlated well with a brain-neuronal disease. The incidence of PU was 78 in 284 cadavers (27.5%) and 49 in 171 (28.7%) before and after the revision, respectively. The rates of incidence of PUs were hardly changed in both cases, however the location of PU was obviously dispersed from the sacral to ilium and greater trochanter regions. The number of PU/body slightly increased after the revision. However, rate of incidence of PUs in nursing home has decreased after the revision.

Discussion: These results indicate that the revision has not effectively decreased rate of incidence of PUs. This may be due to the ageing of Japanese society and to the increase of the number of bedridden elderly with chronic disease. This study also revealed that the location of PU dispersed from the sacral to other places such as iliac, greater trochanter regions. This may suggest that recent clinical wound care should be more effectively managed than the years before 2002.

H3 Recognition in Care for the Elderly among Nurses and Care Workers -Content Analysis Based on International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health-

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Purpose;Japanese gerontological nursing becomes important because it affects residents from many aspects. ICF (International Classification of Functioning,Disability and Health) was proposed as a classification of health and health related domains by the World Health Organization in 2001.Therefore,we analyze the recognition in care for the elderly among nurses and care workers from the viewpoint of ICF. Method;Institutions which had been operated for more than three years and had more than 100 beds were investigated 500 nurses and 500 care workers were asked to answer questionnaires from the viewpoint of ICF. SPSS ver.16 was used for the statistical analysis. Ethical consideration;The participation of the director of the department was requested by explaining the purpose of this study. This study passed through the ethical examination of the Gifu University Medical Science. Result;The questionnaire collection rate was 309 votes for nurses (61.8%), 340 votes for care workers (68.0%). We classified ICF in three domains of "body functions and body structures" "activities and participation""environmental". As for the post of nursing, care to the infection prevention and the evacuation control was high in "body functions and body structures". The infection prevention and the bedsores prevention were high in the post of care. In "activities and participation", a check of the dietary intake was the highest both types of jobs together. In "environmental", an anti-infection measure was the highest in the post of nursing. Risk management was the highest in the post of care. In nurses and care workers, the correlation of "activities and participation" and "environmental" was high. Conclusion;"The tool from the viewpoint of ICF" which we made can be used generally. It will be an indicator to estimate whether daily care is provided in the way people are respected.

H4 Developing an assessment tool of health care professionals' recognition of a successful interdisciplinary team approach in health care facilities for the elderly

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to develop an assessment tool of health care professionals' recognition of a successful interdisciplinary team approach in health care facilities for the elderly (hereinafter " HCFE ").Subjects and Methods: Two steps were employed to develop the assessment tool. The subjects of the first step were 16 health care professionals who cared for elderly with dementia and who were interviewed about a successful interdisciplinary team approach. The assessment tool was tested on 904 healthcare professionals who worked in HCFE and re-tested after four weeks. Explanatory component analysis with promax rotation and confirmatory factor analysis was performed. Additionally, a coefficient alpha was calculated to confirm internal validity. Data were collected from April to October 2006, and this study was approved by the Ethics Committee of St. Luke's College of Nursing.Results: 14 categories, for example " good communication of members ", were extracted from the results of interviews of 16 health care professionals. 401 responses were acquired from the health care professionals in the test, and 230 responses were acquired from the health care professionals in the re-test. As results of the explanatory components analysis with promax rotation and maximum likelihood methods, three prescribing factors of recognition of a successful interdisciplinary team approach were extracted. In brief, the final tool consisted of 32 items and three factors: " flexibility of organization structure ($\alpha=0.93$), " " care process and degree of implementation ($\alpha=0.93$), " and " cohesion and competence of members ($\alpha=0.91$). " Moreover, the hypothesis that was made from the results of exploratory factor analysis indicated that the three-factor model of successful interdisciplinary team approach provided the best fit for the current sample.Conclusion: The developed tool may have possibilities that can measure health care professionals' recognition of an interdisciplinary team approach in HCFE.

H5 To reduce the ICU central venous catheter blood stream infection rate

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The cause of bacteremia chiefly lies in intravascular devices in the studies. The central venous catheter blood stream infection rate from the intrahospital infection control committee-acquired statistic result was 27.78% in our unit, the internal medicine ICU, and higher than that of other ICU in the same field (12%).The project was to reduce the rate. In the current situation analysis and on-the-spot investigation, the factors were: 1. nurse insufficient cognition of the blood collection; 2. the nurse-mistaken blood collection; 3. nurse lack of the blood collection-connected standard techniques.After literature reviewing, the standard techniques and monitoring forms were made before training advocating and standard technique periodically-scrutinizing. Resultantly, the rate was from 27.78% to 6.49%. The techniques were listed in our nursing department technical guidelines to eventually promote care quality.

H6 Evaluation of the comfort associated with the use of dual-fit-air-cell mattresses for postoperative patients with cardiovascular diseases: A randomized controlled trial

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Purpose: Air mattresses are used for the redistribution of pressure over the bony prominences in the case of postoperative patients with cardiovascular diseases who are at high risk for developing pressure ulcers (PUs). However, the use of the mattress is discontinued in some cases because of the discomfort associated with movement and getting into/out of beds. A dual-fit-air-cell mattress (Nexus, Cape Co., Japan) was developed to solve these problems. This study was aimed at evaluating the comfort afforded by dual-fit-air-cell mattresses.Method: A randomized controlled trial was undertaken at a university hospital and intention-to-treat analysis was preformed. We investigated patients, aged 20 years or older, who were admitted to the intensive care unit after cardiovascular surgery, but had no PUs. These patients were randomly provided either a dual-fit-air-cell mattress (experiment group) or an alternating air mattress (control group). The main outcome measure was comfort, which was evaluated by using a visual analog scale, during the acute phase and the convalescent phase. The study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Kanazawa University.Results: The characteristics for both the experimental group ($n = 75$) and the control group ($n = 77$) were similar at baseline. In the acute phase, the experimental group reported greater comfort associated with "slipping into bed". Moreover, comfort associated with "movement in bed" and "sitting on bed" were also higher in the convalescent phase. Patients in the control group developed a new PU. Conclusion: These results revealed that the use of dual-fit-air-cell mattress may be associated with greater comfort.

H7 A Proposal for Improving the Degree of Satisfaction from Newly-hospitalized Intensive-care Patients' Family Members toward Environment Orientation

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Objective: To an individual or a family, disease is a kind of pressure that could result in a family crisis (Olsen, 1970). We hypothesize that the intervention with the detailed environment orientation provided by intensive-care nursing personnel may decrease the family members' worry and anxiety toward the new environment when the patients are hospitalized. The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of the intervention. **Method:** Thirty newly-hospitalized patients' family members before and thirty after the intervention with the detailed environment orientation were enrolled respectively. The intervention with the detailed environment orientation included explanation table of environment introduction, operation instruction and check list of environment introduction. Real observation on working satisfaction degree of 22 working personnel providing the intervention was also done. **Outcome measure:** was examined by a satisfaction questionnaire investigation for both family members and working personnel. **Result:** The satisfaction degree on the environment orientation of the newly-hospitalized patients' family members was 57.2% before the intervention with the detailed environment orientation. Working satisfaction degree of 22 working personnel only reaches 47.4%. According to the satisfaction questionnaire results, we observe that the degree of satisfaction on environment orientation from the newly-hospitalized patients' family members improved from 57.2% to 88.1% ($p<0.05$). The working satisfaction degree of the working personnel providing the intervention also improved from 47.4% to 100% ($p<0.01$). **Conclusion:** We conclude that a complete environment orientation not only can reduce the pressure and anxiety of patients' family members but also increase the degree of satisfaction; from family members .The proposal can also improve the nursing service quality.

H8 Effectiveness of Systematic Information Preparation on Anxiety among Relatives of Critically III Patient Intensive Care Unit at Kamphaengphet Hospital Thailand

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Purposes: To determine the effectiveness of systematic information preparation on anxiety level among relatives of critically ill patient admitted to the intensive care unit. **Methods:** This study was quasi experimental Research . Purposive Sampling was used to select one relative for each patient according to the pre determine criteria. . The relatives were systematic randomly assigned to either experiment or control groups until 25 subjects in each group were obtained. In both groups were treated the same by the staffs of the intensive care unit , but prior visiting the patient relatives in the experiment group received planned information about the intensive care . Anxiety level was measured by The State Trait Anxiety Inventory form XI developed by Spielberger both pre and post visit for both groups. **Results:** The results of the study showed that after visiting the patients , the overall mean scores of anxiety as perceived by the patients relatives was at the moderate level, the pre and post mean score on anxiety level for trail group was statistically significant reduced after visiting the patients., the mean scores and different mean scores on anxiety level for both groups were significantly reduced after visiting the patients . **Conclusions:** The planned information about the intensive care can effective with training planned information nurse team , planned information emphasis that the patient who perceived they received the best care, perceived planned information while contract the patient, documents , case management, the patients relatives room care, take more times visiting the patients and the patients relatives can co - operate take care the patients. **Ethical consideration :** This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of IRB's hospital.

H9 Effects of Using a Burn Care Program on Pain Reduction and Satisfaction of Patients in the Male Surgery Ward 1, Songkhla Hospital Thailand

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Purposes : To investigate the effects of using a burn care program on pain reduction and level of satisfaction of patients in the Male Surgery Ward 1. Methods : This study was quasi-experimental research with burn program. The subjects were selected by purposive sampling method. The instruments used were pain measurement rating scales by facial expressions and numbers that had been tested for validity by three experts. The reliability value was 0.85 .The data were analyzed in means and standard deviation. Results :The results revealed that the average pain level of patients using the burn care program was significantly lower than that of patients cared for by the usual method and the level of satisfaction was found to be ranging from very high to highest. Conclusions : It can be concluded that the pain from wound dressing in patients treated by the burn care program decreased and the level of patient satisfaction was increased Hence, the patients were more relaxed and comfortable, had a better relation with people around them and were more cooperative in wound dressing and joining activities. Therefore, this burn care program is another alternative method for burn care that can help reduce pain during wound dressing and can be used together with other pain management methods.Ethical consideration :Measures to protect anonymity and confidentiality were constructed , along with review by IRB.

H10 Effects of Discharge Planning on the Length of Stay, Readmission , and Ability in Weaning from Artificial Respiratory Equipment of Patients in the Male Surgical Ward 1 Thailand

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Purposes : To investigate the effects of discharge planning on the number of hospital days, readmission to hospital, and ability in weaning from artificial respiratory equipment of patients in the Male Surgical. Methods : Quasi-experimental design was conducted. The subjects were selected using the purposive sampling method. The agent used was the provision of planned nursing care in weaning from artificial respiratory equipment. The instrument which was a record of artificial respiratory equipment weaning whose content validity was tested by three experts and whose reliability was tested with Kuder-Richardson and the reliability value was 0.88 The data were analyzed in mean and standard deviation, and U-test .Results :The results revealed that 10.8 percent of the patients were general surgical patients, 13.5 percent were brain accident patients, and 78.4 percent were cerebrovascular patients. 51.4 percent of the patients had the ability in completely weaning from artificial respiratory equipment; 29.7 percent had the ability in weaning from artificial respiratory equipment with continued nursing care, and 18.9 percent did not have the ability in weaning from artificial respiratory equipment. Conclusions: When comparing the effects of planned nursing care with traditional nursing care, it was found that the planned nursing care resulted in fewer hospital days ($M_1=21.4$, $M_2=31.6$) and none of these patients were readmitted.This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Songkhla Hospital.

H11 Effects of Dietary and Exercise Control Program on Weight Reduction for Obese Personals in Faculties of Medicine, Southern Thailand

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Purpose : To study the effects of dietary and exercise control program on weight reduction in the Faculty of Medicine.
Method : Experimental research design. Experimental group and one control group with 30 subjects in each group. The experimental group was given an instruction to follow the 8-week comprehensive program while the control group only received an information pack on dietary and exercise. Body weight, Body Mass Index, waist circumference, behavioural survey, and lab investigation were then used to measure and assess the effects of the program.
Result : In experimental group, averages body weight, BMI, waist circumference were all reduced with a significance level of 0.01 while the levels of blood glucose, triglyceride, cholesterol, and HDL appeared to remain unchanged within 95 per cent confidence interval. The control group, on the other hand, showed no improvement across every measurement within 95 per cent confidence interval. Moreover, both groups were asked to complete a survey designed to measure how happy is the subject while at work. The experimental group scored an average of 36.83 prior to taking the program, an above average in term of happiness. The average score was reduced to 30.77, which is average compared to the general population, after the study. This reduction in happiness is significant at 0.01. The control group, on the other hand, scored the averages of 36.37 and 37.73 prior to and after the study, a small improvement that is not statistically significant at 0.05 .
Conclusion : The comprehensive dietary and exercise program was shown to reduce body weight, BMI, and waist circumference in the personals. However, this effect may not be sustainable as the program also appeared to reduce a subject happiness at work which may undo the positive effect of the program in the long-run.
Ethical consideration : Approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine.

H12 Effectiveness of the use of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system in food safety control for the External Tube Feeding in Songklanagarind hospital.

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Purpose : To study the effectiveness of the use of the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP definition : Food production, storage, and distribution monitoring system for identification and control of associated health hazards) system in food safety control for the External Tube Feeding .
Method: By examining the various Critical Control Points where contaminations could occur, both physiologically and biologically, the HACCP system is assessed for its effectiveness in reducing bacterial contaminations. This also includes improving the food sanitation to facilitate efficient cleaning as well as examination of the production process, from the selection of raw materials to production method and bottling. The parameters used in the study were temperature, storage time, and behavioral survey of people who handle food which was adapted from requirements of unit . The contamination is tested by Total Bacteria Count and is done by Microbiology Unit, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University.
Result: By comparing the average Total Bacteria Count prior to the adoption of the HACCP system to the average Total Bacteria Count five months after the adoption of the HACCP system during the same periods of 2007 and 2008 (May to September), the Mann Whitney Test shows a significant difference with a 95 per cent confidence interval.
Conclusion: The study found that by adopting the HACCP system with four Critical Control Points, namely behavior of food handlers, preparation of raw materials, and food blending and bottling, the level of contamination as measured by Total Bacteria Count is drastically reduced.
Ethical consideration : This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of Songklanagarind Hospital.

H13 A Pilot Study of the Effect of Pelvic Exercise in Anal Sphincter-Saving Operation Patients

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Purpose: The low rectal cancer patients after anal sphincter-saving surgery (ASS) had to face different levels of defecation disorders. Pelvic exercise has been suggested to have positive impact in controlling urinary incontinence. The effects of pelvic exercise in ASS patients were still unclear. The purpose of this pilot study is to examine the effects of pelvic exercise rehabilitation program (PERP) in defecation reconstruction and quality of life (QOL) of ASS patients.

Methods: This is a retrospective comparative study. Convenience sample was used to collect data from 19 patients who had received ASS from 2002 to 2007, at a medical center in Tainan, Taiwan. Nine patients had received PERP (exercise group) and 10 were not (non-exercise group). QOL was measured by Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy- Colon Cancer (FACT-C). FACT-C had been reported in previous studies with acceptable reliability and validity. Stool frequency was used to measured the defecation functioning.

Results: Exercise group reported less stool frequencies than non-exercise group. In exercise group, 2 patients (22.2%) reported stool frequency of twice per day, 4 patients (44.4%) three times per day, and 3 patients (33.3%) four times per day. In the non-exercise group, 1 patient (10%) reported twice per day, 4 patients (40%) three times per day, and 5 patients (50%) four times per day. QOL total score was 69.67±10.98 in the exercise group and 49.6±20.79 in the non-exercise group.

Conclusions: The PERP seems to have benefits for the ASS patients in reducing stool frequency and maintaining QOL. Further research is needed with randomized clinical control trail and large sample size to determine the effects of the pelvic exercise.

Ethic consideration: The ethical committee of the National Cheng Kung University Hospital Human Experiment and Ethics Committee approved this study protocol.

H14 Evaluation of the Effectiveness of an Intradialytic Exercise Training Program in Healthy Adults

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Purpose: To examine the effect of intradialytic exercise training on the physical fitness and the quality of life (QOL) in healthy adults.

Methods:

Study Participants: A total of 42 healthy adults (15 men and 27 women; mean age, 22.5 years) participated in the study. They were divided and assigned to either the training group ($n = 20$) or the control group ($n = 22$).

Data Collection: The training group participants received exercise training; they were made to use a rubber tube for 20 min thrice a week for 3 months. Informed consent was obtained from all participants after guaranteeing confidentiality, and the participants had the choice to withdraw from the study. The scores for 23 physical fitness tests were obtained before and after the training, and the short-form 36 health survey (SF-36) questionnaire, which was filled out by both the groups, was assessed.

Data Analysis: The variables for the physical fitness scores and the SF-36 scores were compared between the training and control groups by using one-way analysis of variance.

Results: An improvement in the scores of all physical fitness tests, excluding the functional reach test and the vertical jump, was observed in both the groups. The total physical fitness score, which was calculated by summing the individual Z scores, significantly improved($p < 0.01$). The SF-36 scores for both the groups improved after the exercise training. Furthermore, SF-36 scores for the training group were higher than those for the control group; however, the difference was not significant.

Conclusion: This study proved that exercise training improves the physical fitness and QOL of healthy adults. The difference between the SF-36 scores between the 2 groups was not significant because the participants in both the groups were young and healthy. Nonetheless, our results suggest that exercise training is an effective method for improving physical fitness.

H15 Psychological profile of Korean soldiers

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to examine the psychological profile of Korean soldiers. **Method:** This descriptive study was performed from April 7 to April 10, 2008, using self-administered questionnaires. A total of 120 soldiers with a mean age of 21.73 years ($SD = 1.46$) were recruited from the two regiments of K Province in South Korea. The survey included demographics and the revised Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R) for psychological profile. The SCL-90-R includes nine subscales: somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism. A higher score indicates a greater psychological distress. **Results:** The mean score of the total SCL-90-R was 48.135 ($SD = 39.53$). Participants with T-values above 70, indicating a high/very high distress, were 5% ($n=6$). The mean scores of subscales were in order of obsessive-compulsive subscale (.91±.62), interpersonal sensitivity (.71±.60), depression (.65±.57), hostility (.63±.71), paranoid ideation (.52±.58), somatization (.50±.48), anxiety (.43±.48), psychoticism (.36±.46), and phobic anxiety (.19±.35). The SCL-90-R profiles varied significantly by rank. Soldiers with higher rank (sergeant) reported significantly higher scores on depression ($F = 3.61$, $p = .016$) and obsessive compulsive ($F = 4.32$, $p = .006$) compared to those with lower ranks (private first class and lieutenant). **Conclusions:** This study indicates that soldiers experiencing high distress be considered for follow-up and programs dealing with obsessive-compulsive problem, interpersonal conflict, and depression would promote psychological well-being of Korean soldiers. Efforts to help the higher rank officer to manage depressive and obsessive compulsive symptoms are also needed. **Ethical consideration:** This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (AJIRB-CRO-07-212). We assured the participants that it was voluntary and responses would be anonymous. Written informed consent was obtained from participants. **Acknowledgment:** This work was supported by the Korean Research Foundation Grant Funded by the Korean Government (MOEHD) (KRF-2007-313-E00580).

H16 Factors related to falls among the psychiatric inpatients

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The purpose of this study was to investigate falls and factors related to falls among psychiatric inpatients. After being approved by the hospital Institutional Review Board(IRB), this study adopted a retrospective case-control method and chart review to collect samples of 130 patients during 2006-2007. Multivariate logistic regression showed that incidental falls were significantly related to: total inpatient days ($OR=1.081$, $CI=1.043-1.120$); patients' weight ($OR=0.966$, $CI=0.933-0.999$); having been evaluated as "risk of fall" by nursing diagnosis ($OR=4.178$, $CI=1.434-12.171$); having checked item No.7(weak) in the Inpatients' Fall Assessment Form ($OR=5.427$, $CI=1.481-19.886$); being admitted in August ($OR=0.114$, $CI=0.017-0.757$); and having been diagnosed with Bipolar disorder ($OR=5.179$, $CI=1.351-19.854$). These results indicated more in-patient days increased the chance of falls, while the occurrence of a fall might also increase in-patient days; underweight patients might fall because of the physical infirmity induced orthostatic hypotension. Furthermore, patients with bipolar disorder might fall due to unstable emotions, lack of attention caused by cognition disabilities, risky activities, or an inability to follow nurses' instructions. Though nurses often exhibit outstanding ability in assessing patients' potential of falling, broader preventative nursing intervention is needed to preclude falls. Recommendations for future clinical care based on this study include: (1) educating nurses' about the common causes of falling among psychiatric patients; (2) inducing greater nursing intervention, including voluntarily providing education to patients on how to prevent falls and precautions against falling;(3) conducting an objective assessment of patients' daily activity, if they are considered in "weak" or "underweight" condition; and (4) supplementing the present methods of measurement with Positive Predictive Value (PPV) and Negative Predictive Value (NPV) assessments in order to understand the discrepancy between the "risk of falls" and actual falls, using the changes in these positive and negative predictive values to better serve as the index for the effective nursing intervention.

H17 Stress factor of volunteers who provide learning assistance for students with foreign citizenship

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Purpose: Since the new immigration control law came in effect in June 1990, the number of Japanese ancestry especially from Brazil has increased rapidly. As their stay in Japan prolongs, the number of students with foreign citizenship has increased. NPO offers after-class hour learning assistance for foreign students. However, there is a wide variety of problems caused by language difficulty and difference in culture and customs. Here reveals the stress factor of volunteers who provide study support to seek for assistance measures for volunteers who play an important role in living with foreigners in Japan.

Method: A semiconstitutive interview method was used to interview 6 volunteers of NPO who provide after-class hour learning assistance in T city. After explaining the interviewees the gist of the study, the interview was recorded with their consent. The semantic content within their voice was coded for the stress factor and was classified by the similarities and named to categorize. Ethical consideration: They were given written and verbal information before the study. The interview was unsigned and treated it with do not identify an individual. Result and Conclusion: In result of analysis, the stress factor of the learning assistance volunteers was extracted into 6 categories as "Study", "Children", "Assistance", "Volunteer", "Home", and "Cooperation", as well as 10 sub-categories. The stress of foreigners in Japan is caused by difference in language, customs, and values. The result shows that these differences cause stress to not only the people who receive the support, but also the people who provide the support. In order to solve the stress of volunteers, we need to set up an opportunity for volunteers to share their problems and establish a structure to educate and support the volunteers.

H18 Psychosocial work factors and shoulder pain in hotel room cleaners

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Aims: To measure, among hotel room cleaners, the relationship between psychosocial work factors [job strain, iso-strain, and effort-reward imbalance (ERI)] and shoulder pain, controlling for socio-demographic, behavioral, anthropometric, biomechanical, and hotel factors. Background: Room cleaners have physically demanding jobs posing risk for work-related shoulder pain (WRSP). Biomechanical factors are associated with WRSP. Psychosocial work factors, including job strain (high psychological demand with low decision latitude) iso-strain (job strain with low coworker/supervisor support), and ERI (high effort with low rewards), may also play a role in WRSP. Methods: 941 of 1,276 (74%) cleaners from 5 Las Vegas hotels completed a survey in 2002. 493/941 (52%) with complete data for 21 variables were included in logistic analyses for this study. This study was approved by the University Committee on Human Research. Results: Fifty-six percent (n=274) reported WRSP in the prior 4-weeks. The sample was female (98%), Latina (78%), married/partnered (69%), born outside the USA (85%), and age 41 (SD 9.67). On average, participants had worked as a room cleaner 8(SD 5) years, 40 hours (SD 11) per week, and made 19 beds/day (SD 7). In fully adjusted models, job strain and iso-strain were not associated with WRSP. ERI was significantly associated with WRSP: those with ERI score greater than 1.0 had 3 times the odds of reporting shoulder pain, after adjusting for age, care-giving at home, height, number of years worked as a room cleaner, number of hours worked/week, number of beds made/day, physical workload, and work intensification and ergonomic indices (AOR 2.99, 95% CI 1.93-4.59, p=0.000). Implications for nursing: Healthy work policies are needed to prevent WRSP. Creative job design and an enhanced reward system for room cleaners may help to achieve balance between effort and rewards of work.

H19 Latino construction worker response to computer-based hearing loss prevention

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Purpose: To prevent occupational hearing loss among the 1.4 million U.S. Latino construction workers. Educational materials have been developed for primarily non-Latino, English-speaking populations. The researchers developed a computer-based educational intervention using the Health Promotion Model by Pender. Formative research with small groups of Latino construction workers led to revisions in the questionnaire response formats and user-computer interface. This presentation will describe the response of workers to the intervention during time 1 of a randomized controlled trial currently in progress.

Methods: Construction workers (n=145; 107 Latino, 38 non-Latino) were recruited through their unions to participate in a bilingual (Spanish/English) computer-based intervention and complete a post-intervention survey.

Results: Over 90% of participants agreed that the program kept their interest, was an effective way to learn about hearing protection, and that the language was not complicated. Most (87%) agreed that the program was fun, and that the length (79%) and pace (70%) of the program were just right. Significantly more Latinos said the program was fun (90% vs. 60%), was not too long (93% vs. 54%) and not too slow (88% vs. 27%). An intermediate outcome, intention to use hearing protection, increased significantly post-intervention ($p<.001$).

Conclusion: The overall beliefs of participants that the program kept their interest and was an effective way to learn about hearing protection indicate that interactive computer programs are an acceptable means of disseminating prevention information to this population. The more favorable response of Latinos to the intervention may reflect the successful targeting of the program to this population. Intervention outcomes are currently being evaluated in a randomized controlled trial. If effective, this intervention can be used as a prototype for other interventions to promote the health and safety of Latino construction workers.

Ethical Considerations: This study was approved by the University of Minnesota Institutional Review Board.

H20 Effects of a Group Exercise Program on the Health-Related Physical Fitness in Hospital Workers

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The purpose of this one group pretest and post-test study was to evaluate the effectiveness of an aerobic group exercise program on the improvement of attitude and efficacy in exercise as well as fitness among medical professionals in a regional hospital. Administrative approval and informed consent were obtained for the study. A convenience sample of 27 participants joined the 10-week exercise program. Information about knowledge on exercise, attitude toward exercise, and exercise efficacy as well as physical fitness measures were collected during the pretest and post-test. The health-related physical fitness tests included body mass Index, 1-minute set up (muscular endurance), sit and reach (flexibility), and 3-minute step test (cardiovascular capacity). The 60-minute aerobic group exercise session was led by a professional trainer once a week. The mean age of the participants was 39.5 years old (ranged 22-56 years old) and majority of them were nurses (85.2%). The results indicated that the knowledge on exercise improved from 59.3% to 88.9%, the total score of exercise attitude above 41 changed from 37.0% to 59.2%, the total score of exercise efficacy above 31 changed from 37.0% to 48.1%. In addition, improvement on muscular endurance and flexibility were observed. However, no significant changes in cardiovascular capacity and BMI were noticed. The well-designed community intervention program not only improved the health-related physical fitness, but also enhanced the attitudes toward exercise of work sit employees.

H21 Survey on the training needs of visiting nurses for supporting patients receiving home mechanical ventilation

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In order to empower nurses who provide support for patients receiving home mechanical ventilation, we are going to host seminars. The objective of the present study was to clarify the state of visiting nurse training and its needs. Subjects were visiting nurses and managers working at visiting nurse stations with at least five nurses. From across Japan, 496 visiting nurse stations were randomly selected, and questionnaire forms were sent by postal mail. As ethical consideration, all of the subjects were explained in writing that the questionnaire survey was conducted anonymously and consenting nurses completed the form and return it by postal mail. The questionnaire survey was conducted in July 2008. Of the surveyed stations, 60.4% stated that they were accepting patients receiving home mechanical ventilation. Sixty percent of the respondents listed mechanical ventilation management and physical assessment as important skills for supporting patients receiving home mechanical ventilation. Collaboration with medical institutions and other home healthcare professions, mental care of families, care guidance for families, mechanical ventilation management, and physical assessment were evaluated favorably, but mechanical ventilation management and bronchial drainage were considered difficult. Although many respondents reported that they had attended seminars on mechanical ventilation management and bronchial drainage in the past, many others indicated that they would be interested in attending more seminars in the future, thus suggesting that it is difficult to learn these skills in a single seminar. Therefore, it is necessary to provide technical guidance by focusing on what nurses find difficult to do.

H22 Burden and anxiety of male caregivers in continuing home care

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Purpose To clarify the burdens and anxiety of male caregivers who are providing continuous home care. Methods The subjects were 3 husbands and 5 sons who fitted the criteria for the selection of participants providing care for more than one year for a family member whose care level was 3 or more. After obtaining informed consent form in writing, semi-structured interviews were conducted and analyzed qualitatively. Results and discussion The categories showing the burden of men who care for a family member in the home were <unfamiliar housework,> <confusion about care,> and <burden of time constraints.> <Unfamiliar housework,> and <confusion about care,> was seen especially in the husbands, probably because they had come of age in a generation when roles were divided by sex, and housework was not the role of men. The <burden of time constraints> tended to be seen especially in sons who were also working a regular job. Categories showing the anxiety of male caregivers were <anxiety about one's own physical condition,> <anxiety toward a future that cannot be seen,> <anxiety about emergency treatment,> and <not showing weakness.> <Anxiety about one's own physical condition> was seen especially in husbands, most likely because of their age. <Anxiety toward a future that cannot be seen> tended to be seen especially in sons. It is thought that sons were concerned about their own lives after the death of the parent they were caring for. <Anxiety about emergency treatment> was seen in husbands. <Not showing weakness> is thought to be a factor producing care anxiety and burden. Conclusion Characteristics of husbands were providing care while living with the burdens of unfamiliar housework and confusion about care, and anxiety about their own physical condition. Characteristics of sons were the burden of constraints on time to provide care and anxiety about future prospects.

H23 Relationship between the feelings of family caregivers at the start of home care and their current attitudes toward care

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[Objective] The aim of the present study was to elucidate the relationship between the feelings of family caregivers at the start of home care and their current attitudes toward care.

[Methods] A questionnaire survey was conducted on 910 primary caregivers among home-visit nursing station users within A prefecture in August 2007. Of the 589 responses received, analysis was carried out on the 166. This study was carried out under the approval of the Toyama University Ethics Review Board.

[Results] Among the people requiring care, the mean age was 82.89 ± 8.56 years, 39.8% were men, and 60.2% were women. Among primary caregivers, the mean age was 65.66 ± 10.56 years, 29.5% were wives, 11.4% were husbands, 21.7% were daughters, 10.2% were sons, and 27.1% were daughters-in-law. The median duration of home care was 4.0 years. Removing the influences of the condition of the person requiring care at the start of home care and the current attitude towards care through multiple regression analysis showed that an increase in the Zarit caregiver burden interview(ZBI) value resulted from a combination of factor one score for the feeling at the start of home care ;wanted to admit the person requiring care into an facility ($\beta = 0.17$, $p < 0.01$), PGC ($\beta = -0.51$, $p < 0.001$), and, high care costs ($\beta = 0.15$, $p < 0.05$). Furthermore, an increase in the caregiver positive appraisal score resulted from a combination of factor two score for the feeling at the start of home care ;wanted to care for them ($\beta = 0.52$, $p < 0.001$) and PGC ($\beta = 0.21$, $p < 0.001$).

[Conclusion] This suggests that in order to ease the perceived caregiver burden, the caregiver feelings are important from the start of home care, their intentions must be adequately understood and support is necessary in order not to increase the burden.

H24 Important factors in the early stage of home care period concerning terminal cancer patients

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Purpose To clarify the factors which is related to a period of home care in terminal cancer patients.

Method The questionnaires were sent to visiting nurses. 145 visiting nurses, who had experiences in caring for the terminal cancer patients who died at patients' own home in 2006, completed the questionnaires and returned them by mail. Seventy one patients ($m=41$, $f=30$) had been cared at home within 6 months were selected, and analyzed with care need, its level of importance and difficulty, and the level of nursing performance and its outcome. These cases were divided into two groups by the median value of home care period. Differences between two groups were analyzed with t- test, χ^2 test and the Mann-Whitney U test.

Result The terminal cancer patients' mean age was 70.4 year-old ($SD=13.1$). Primary sites of the cancer were Lung, colon, stomach, liver and others. The period at home care ranged from 2 to 180 days (Median=38). Eight items were indicated significant differences between the long and short term groups; position of the nurses, the level of importance and difficulty of needs of families' emotional stress, the level of difficulty of needs for spiritual care of belief and loneliness, the level of nursing performance of considering medication for dyspnea and consultation of oral intake, and outcome of management of dyspnea.

Conclusion The home care period of terminal cancer patients related to position of visiting nurse, management of dyspnea, oral intake, and psychological care to the patients and own family in the early stage of home care nursing.

Ethical consideration This research was approved by the institutional review board of International University of Health and Welfare. The eligible respondents and breaved family received information and request by informed consent form.

H25 Effects of day nursing services at visiting nursing station

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College of Nursing Art & Science, University of Hyogo

Purpose:The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of day nursing services model at visiting nursing station.
Method:We conducted semi-structured interviews with three visiting nurses and two home health aides who worked at a day nursing services facility. We then transcribed the interviews in order to qualitatively analyze them. Patients are eight people of 6-28 year-old, and they are not the object person of the Long Term Care Insurance in Japan. Patients need medical management (home ventilator: 3, HOT: 1,enteral feeding: 4, epileptic patients: 2).Informed consent was obtained from the visiting nurses and home health aides, research participants, and family members, after they were given adequate information about the purpose and method of the study as well as the relevant ethical considerations.
Results:The day medical nursing services were effective in five ways:(1);they improved the physical situation that the sufficiency of medical needs;(2) they increased the patients social participation;(3) they substantially increased the patients quality of life (QOL); (4) they provided relief to the families of the patients, who got a break from caring for the patients; and (5) they helped reduce the burden resulting from caring for the patient.
Considerations:Day nursing service facilities are places where visiting nurses along with home health aides offer care to patients. In this system of care, the nurses were more conscious of providing care at the place of the life, and helped improve the patients QOL. Moreover, there was an improvement in the patients physical condition because of the continued care provided by the visiting nursing services and day nursing services. It appears that day nursing services could bring continuation of the home care of the long term. For all home clients, I believe that the legal system should be modified so that they can receive day nursing services.

H26 Characteristics of Nursing Workflow after the Introduction of Electronic Medical Records

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PURPOSE The purpose of this research was to examine effects of the implementation of Electronic Medical Records (EMR) on the nursing workflow. This report was to clarify nursing workflow based on EMR use time and how to use.

METHODS We investigated 14 nurses (including leader-nurse and staff-nurse) in an acute care hospital by employing time-budget study methods for measuring the time required to access and input medical records and other data at the EMR display.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS All the participants in this research signed a consent form. This research received the approval of the ethical committee in the Institute for Science of Labour.

RESULTS All nurses accessed EMR to gather and assess patients' information before scheduled work time. There were three work patterns of the use of EMR for information gathering, recording and ordering. It was observed that the leader-nurse's access patterns were different from the other nurses'. The main use of EMR was to share patient information between leader-nurse and physicians. The other two patterns of EMR use were clarified as information gathering before scheduled work time and recording it after scheduled working time. In addition, it was also observed that the traditional paper-based system such as the working-sheet was still used as much as EMR. It was also observed that many nurses made a plan and practice of duties based on working-sheet.

CONCLUSIONS This study suggests that EMR improves communication between physicians and nurses with regard to sharing the patient information. EMR has great potential to improve efficiency in information management. However, there are limits to the level of computerization of all medical information considering the working-sheet which a nurse uses for their daily work.

H27 Experiences of Female Nurses after Parental Leave in a Public Hospital in Japan

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Purpose: Recently in Japanese public hospitals the workload of nurses has increased. The demand for nurses in 2010 is estimated to be 1,406,400, but the present number of workforce is 1,292,593. Therefore, nurses after parental leave are important workers. Because most of them have longer experience of nursing, and their level of skill is higher than that of juniors. Little is known, however, about the experiences of female nurses after parental leave that work in such environments. This qualitative study explored the experiences of female nurses after parental leave to determine their needs for support at work. **Method:** Tape recorded interviews were conducted with 22 female nurses after parental leave at a public hospital. The phenomenological approach of Colaizzi (1979) was used to gather and analyze data by extracting and clustering themes and meanings of these. **Ethical consideration:** This study was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Faculty of Health Sciences Yamaguchi University. **Result:** In this small exploratory study, twelve themes emerged: Difficult to adjust to new environment by redeployment; Environment of workplace affects the ease of balancing career and child-care; Needs for family and community support in order to balance work and child-care; Difficulty in taking care of the child in sickness; Less time to communicate with children; Time is occupied with the child in elementary school much more than in preschool; Difficulty in taking time off once knowing the inside details of the work; Heavy responsibility in the workplace; Too busy ; Proceeding at one's own pace; Easy understanding of patients and the family; Having grown as a person. **Conclusion:** Female nurses after parental leave need more child care support. It is necessary to introduce flextime and part-time system in public hospitals.

H28 Practical skills employed in using information technology at medical organizations-Influence on the effect and organizational commitment of the practical use of ICT-

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Purpose This study investigated the practical skills employed in using information and communication technology <ICT> as well as the organization commitment of nurses in hospitals that utilize ICT. It aimed at ascertaining the effectiveness of the spread of ICT in formulating preventive measures against unemployment. **Method** Questionnaires concerning operational implementation of, and organizational commitment to the practical use of information technology were sent out by mail to nursing personnel at hospitals that utilize ICT. **Ethical consideration** Research purpose and privacy protection were explained in writing, with the completion of the questionnaire being considered as giving consent to the study. **Results** The average total score of the practical skills employed in using information technology was 132.5 <SD=9.68>, and the average total score for organization commitment was 42.1 <SD=8.12>. According to age group, hospital personnel above 40 years of age showed the lowest score related to the employment of practical ICT skills. For organizational commitment, the average score was highest for those with 11 or more years of experience working at the same hospital, and who had the most invested emotionally in the continued progress of their respective institution. The personnel that scored lowest were those between their fourth and tenth years of employment at their hospital. **Conclusion** The younger age group demonstrated the highest degree of computer literacy through their use of ICT. However, in spite of the differences in computer literacy and organizational commitment based on work experience, there were no antagonistic feelings concerning the introduction or use of ICT. It can be considered that the utilization of ICT in career design is likely connected to confidence in employing it, and the acquisition of this confidence is especially required for the self-actualization of those personnel with between 4 and 10 years of experience at their institution.

H29 Analysis of the operability of acute care nursing teams based on the length of contact time among the staff

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Purpose The purpose of this study was to evaluate the size and operability of a nursing team based on the length of contact time between the nurse team leader (leader) and member nurses (members) and those among the members.

Methods Work activities and their durations were recorded by non-participant observation of the day-duty team leaders and members working in two acute care wards (X and Y) at a cardiovascular hospital practicing a system of team nursing. Recorded entries were sorted according to predetermined nursing care categories.

Results Each nursing team had one leader and six members. The maximum and minimum duration of contact time between the leader and members were 49 minutes 44 seconds and 2 minutes 39 seconds in ward X and 1 hour, 9 minutes 41 seconds and 9 minutes 30 seconds in ward Y, respectively. In both wards, members who were supported by senior nurses (seniors) had a short duration of contact time with the leader. In ward X, member A with limited experience was supported by senior B. In ward Y, members C and D with limited experience were supported by senior E, while member F with limited experience was supported by senior G. In both wards, seniors spent a significant amount of time in contacting with the members they were assigned to support. In ward X, member H with limited experience had a short contact time with the leader, although no senior was assigned to support her. She had a long time in contact with members I and J, who were appointed to adjacent patient rooms.

Conclusion The results that a small nursing team functions efficiently and effectively when seniors support the leader by contacting with limited experience members.

Ethical consideration This research was conducted after the ethics committee of the participating hospital approved the study protocol.

H30 The impact of the nurse staffing in acute care settings: patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1 on the working conditions of nurses, the quality of medical care, and patient safety.

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Background

The number of nurses per patient is rather few in Japan, compared with other OECD member countries. Stress management and the improvement of working conditions are urgent issues to secure the quality and patient safety of medical care.

Objective

The present study is to clarify the impact of the nurses staffing in acute care settings; patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1 on the quality of medical care and patient safety, as compared with different nurses staffing (patient-to-nurse ratios 10:1 or 15:1) about the working conditions of nurses, job-related stresses, and fatigue.

Methods

Data on the working conditions, job-related stresses, fatigues of nurses in 12 teaching hospitals in Japan were collected using questionnaire from November to December in 2005 and 2007, were compared with patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1 vs. 10:1 vs. 15:1.

Results

It was found that total working hours per week, number of night shifts per month, and working hours per day were not significant between patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1, 10:1, and 15:1. While, the break time and overtime hours of patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1 were longer than 10:1 and 15:1. 7:1 of patient-to-nurse ratios were slightly decreased the job-related stresses, fatigue, medical error, and near-miss as compared with 10:1 and 15:1.

Conclusion

The present result implied that providing high levels of nurse staffing, such as patient-to-nurse ratios 7:1, take a change for the better quality and patient safety of medical care.

H31 The Effects of the Implementation of Electronic Medical Records on Nursing Work Flow

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this research was to examine the efficiency of the implementation of Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and compare changes in the nursing work flow before and after implementation of EMR. This report explains how the nurses' workplaces were changed by EMR.

METHODS

We performed a time-motion study at an acute care hospital in 2003 and 2008. In the hospital, these EMR were introduced in 2004, and these systems were completed in 2007. We measured the place and the contents by which nurses carry out their work. Furthermore, we compared the results of the 2003 and 2008 research.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

All the participants in the study signed a consent form. This research received the approval of the ethical committee in the Institute for Science of Labour.

RESULTS

The working time at the staff station was 288.9 hours and was 202.9 hours in the patient rooms. The resulting comparisons show that the time spent at each work location in the 2003 research decreased at the staff station from 51% to 43%, and increased in time spent working with their patients from 24.9% to 29.9%. However, direct care time did not shift.

CONCLUSIONS

It was observed that the time nurses spent in the staff station was equal to the time spent with their patients. By introducing the EMR, time spent with their patients increased. Direct care time did not shift. However as the time nurses spent with their patients increased, it improved accessibility to patients, and it was possible to pay attention to patient safety and to respond to changes in the patient conditions. Further research is needed to examine the increased length of stay in the patient rooms as a function of implementing EMR.

H32 Changes in nursing students' "outlook on life and death" before and after a "palliative care" course in Japan

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[Purpose]Japanese nursing students' "outlook on life and death" was examined for any changes before and after a 9-day, 30-hour intensive series of lectures on "palliative care".

[Method]The subjects were 116(2males and 114 females) fourth-year nursing students who had taken the intensive course at A University. A survey was conducted using an original questionnaire based on a sentence completion task to ask the students to describe their conceptions about the word "death". The Nursing Ethical Committee of The Hiroshima International University approved the study.

[Results]Responses were obtained from 101(87%) and 98(84%) students before and after the course, respectively. In total, 446 and 425 phrases were described pre and post course, respectively, which were then respectively grouped by synonymy into 41 and 65 categories, indicating a significant increase in the variety of phrases ($p<0.01$). More precisely, the appearance rates of 6 categories including "no actual feeling" and "painful" were significantly decreased, while those of 5 categories including "a life process/an opportunity to think of life" and "not only grief" were significantly increased ($p<0.05$ for each).

[Discussion]Thus, Japanese nursing students who had taken the palliative care course showed that their conception of death had expanded from a stereotyped into a multilateral one. This suggests that the intensive course was effective in restructuring students' outlook on life and death in Japan.

H33 Changes in social distance of nursing students towards the mentally disabled as a result of listening to narrative story of persons with schizophrenia

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Purpose: Our nursing students listen to the narrative story of persons with schizophrenia through a course on psychiatric nursing. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effect of this methodology. The effect was assessed using social distance of nursing students towards the mentally disabled.

Method: Subjects were 63 sophomore nursing college students, and 51 students consented to the anonymous evaluation. The nursing students were guaranteed to refuse participation and no impact upon their degree. Two persons with schizophrenia were invited to join the class of 90 minutes. They narrated their story of illness. The social distance was measured with the social distance scale by Hoshigoe in the previous class and in the following class. The scale gave a case of the mentally disabled who was going to rehabilitate in a community after discharge from a psychiatric hospital. Then 6 situational inquiries were given to the nursing students.

Results: About twenty percent of students responded "acceptable" to the inquiry: "Do you accept the institution for the mentally disabled in your neighborhood?" before the class, but the respondent rate increased to about 80 percent after the class. About twenty percent of students responded "acceptable" to the inquiry: "Can you work with the mentally disabled?", but the respondent rate increased to 75 percent. About thirty percent of students responded "acceptable" to the inquiry: "Do you accept the mentally disabled in your neighborhood?", but the respondent rate increased to about 70 percent. The same attitudinal change on the other three inquiries: "Do you accept the mentally disabled in your charity work?", "Do you employ the mentally disabled?", and "Do you rent your vacant room for the mentally disabled?" were observed.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that social distance of nursing students towards the mentally disabled favorably changed through their own narrative story.

H34 EFFECT OF ON-SITE TRAINING IN PEDIATRIC NURSING PRACTICE- FOR ENHANCED UNDERSTANDING OF CHILDREN -

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TOPIC It has been pointed out that student nurses who have little contact experiences with children struggle in communicating with children when provide their nursing skill. The students of A College were found to have more specific images of children after they completed nursery training during sophomore year, but then the students with little opportunities to get involved in children in their daily life make the images more abstract by the time they have nursing practice at pediatric ward during their junior year, which causes a problem that it takes time for the students to understand their subjects and they cannot provide specific help to the children. So, we pursued and conducted a class for materializing the children's images the students have and helping the students understand a hospitalized child. OBJECTIVE Examine whether it became a class to be connected to child understanding to take in experience learning in contents learning children nursing skill.

METHODS The subject of this study was 54 students of A college who took the course of pediatric nursing practice, and the method of this study included: collecting reports the students made for recording their thoughts and findings on experienced items; and using the reports as data, categorizing the experienced items that included descriptions with similar semantic content into one group, for organization. Ethical consideration was maintained throughout the study. CONCLUSION It was found that the students learned the class of experiencing children by making full use of their bodies, feelings, intelligence, and senses, which elevated the students from the level they could "learn and know" to the level they can "realize and actually feel to understand".

H35 Japanese Nursing Students' Level of Interest in and Perceptions of End-of-Life Care Before Studying the Subject

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[Purpose] This study aimed to explore nursing students' level of interest in and perceptions of end-of-life care before studying the subject.

[Method] The subjects were 70 third-year nursing students who had not yet attended lectures on end-of-life care. Using a self-administered questionnaire, subjects were asked to indicate their level of interest in end-of-life care on a five-point scale. We also asked how they were learning about this topic on a five-point scale, so as to assess their interest from a behavioral point of view. Finally, we asked students to describe their perceptions of palliative care freely.

[Results] The number of valid responses received was 54 (response rate 77.1%). Of these participants, 39.8% had much and 46.3% had a little interest in end-of-life care. Approximately 66% to 70% of students frequently or sometimes watched documentary programs, dramas or news dealing with end-of-life care. However, only a few students frequently or sometimes read books or attended lectures or academic conferences on the topic. Their perceptions of palliative care were classified into five groups: "care intended for patients and families", "care to relieve pain and suffering", "care for a good death", "care for a good life", and "higher quality care".

[Conclusion] Even before attending lectures, most students had at least some interest in end-of-life care, and were obtaining information via the media. Many also had ideas regarding the ideal aspects of palliative care. These findings indicate that the students needed more guidance in choosing appropriate learning sources. Furthermore, nursing education should address not only ideal goals but also realistic practical issues.

[Ethical consideration] This study was conducted under the approval of the Hokkaido University Faculty of Health Sciences Ethics Committee. The subjects were provided with verbal and written assurance that their privacy would be protected and that there were no penalties for nonparticipation.

H36 A study of what students learned from four types of key person in maternal training

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[Purpose]

The purpose of this study was to examine how four types of key person (training instructors, teachers of the college, members of a training group, and patients) affected students in maternal training.

[Method]

Subjects were 53 and 58 fourth-year students of College A, who underwent nursing training in 2007 and 2008, respectively. We conducted a questionnaire survey consisting of twelve items to examine the effects of key persons and whether students identified a model for training, and compared the results of the survey between 2007 and 2008. Due ethical considerations were given regarding the survey. We explained to students in written form the purpose of the study and that the results would not affect their academic grades, and obtained their consent for the survey.

[Result]

The most common responses in 2007 and 2008 (in this order) were as follows: Twenty-one (39.6%) and nineteen (32.8%) students learned "nursing techniques required for perinatal care" from training instructors. Regarding what was learned from teachers of the college, twenty-three students (43.4%) answered, "knowledge necessary for nursing care", and fifteen (25.9%) answered, "skills to collect information". Twelve (22.6%) and six (27.6%) students acquired "skills to collect information" through working with group members. Regarding what was learned through interacting with patients, fourteen students (10.3%) answered, "nursing techniques required for perinatal care", and eighteen (31.0%) answered, "communication skills". Thirty-four (64.2%) and forty-three (74.1%) students identified a model for training.

[Discussion/Conclusion]

Students learned role model behavior performed by a training instructor and college teacher with their specialized skills, and put this knowledge into practice. They learned how to cooperate with others through the experience of working with a member of a training group, and, from patients, acquired relationship skills and a sense of ethics required of a nurse.

H37 One Consideration of the Factors that Affect Nursing Students' Outlook on Life and Death

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that affect the outlook on life and death of nursing students following hospice ward practicum. [Method] An explanation about the study was given to the students after their hospice practicum, their consent was obtained, and then individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with 200X A Junior College third-year students. The interview records were then qualitatively analyzed. The factors that seemed to influence their outlook on life and death were extracted and categorized from both the contents of the interviews and their written reports about their hospice practicum. [Results] Among 49 students who were interviewed, 36 demonstrated an obvious change in their outlook on life and death. The factors that influenced this change in outlook were divided into categories such as patient care, student background, materials studied, lectures from the priest, relation with the instructor, and the contents of discussions. However, taking the category of patient care as an example, by listening to what the patients said and observing how they behaved, knowing their personalities and backgrounds, and witnessing the final moments of their lives surrounded by their families, it was apparent that there existed a complex interrelationship between the various factors within each category. The outlook on life and death of hospice nursing staff reflected the tender care that they provided to patients, which the students assimilated naturally. [Conclusion] The factors that influence the outlook on life and death of nursing students were diverse and complex. [Ethical consideration] This study was conducted after the approval of the ethic screening committee at this college. The purpose, method, freedom of participation, advantages and disadvantages, and the handling of the data were specified in a study manual, and written consent was obtained.

H38 Effects of Simulation learning in nursing education in a palliative care setting

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<Purpose>Simulation is taking an important place in training and education of healthcare professionals.Because of the increased demand for clinical placements and limited availability of practice supervisors,students' involvement with patient care and opportunities to deal with practice situations have also reduced. Hence, there has been a need to reproduce clinical learning environment by some other means. The aim of this paper is to present the results of a study designed to determine the effect of scenario-based simulation education for nursing students' training clinical skills and competence.<Method>One group (Experimental) was exposed to scenario-based simulation, and one (Control group) was paper /pencil case study simulation. 18 students are randomly divided into a control or an experimental group.9 students (experimental group) and 9 students (control group) completed a test of the knowledge of care of dying, the self-efficacy scale ,State-trait anxiety-form JYZ (STA)scale, communication skill scale, the empathic scale, before and after the scenario-based simulation and paper/pencil case study simulation.<Ethical consideration>The protocol for this experiment was approved by the nursing research ethics committee of Hiroshima University, and complied with the declaration of Helsinki.<Result>Students' knowledge acquisition increased significantly ($p=0.001$) following the scenario-based simulation. <Conclusion>The scenario-based simulation can improve nursing students' knowledge of clinical nursing . The student recognized communication technology and the importance of the acquirement of knowledge. Further research is needed to help consolidate our knowledge and develop an evidence base for its continued use.

H39 Analysis of learning and experiences of nursing students from their reports on practice in nursing adults with chronic illness

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to elucidate the content of students' learning and experiences from their reports and to discuss future issues for practice instruction. **Method:** Reports produced after practice in nursing adults with chronic illness were studied. This study analyzed the 21 reports from the second group among 82 students. Fourteen patients in the students' care had malignant tumors, 4 had collagen disease, 2 had chronic gastrointestinal disease and 1 had ankylosing spondylitis. Analysis was carried out by categorizing reports that described students' experiences and experience-based learning into similar content sections. **Result:** Categories of student experiences obtained through the analysis included, "listening attentively to the various concerns of patients undergoing chemotherapy", "listening attentively to the concerns and feelings of the family", and, "the confusion of the students themselves upon facing the anxiety and suffering of patients". Categories of student learning included, "the acceptance process with chronic disease", "the role of nursing support in living with illness". **Conclusion:** The results of the report analysis showed that students faced the suffering and complex psychology of the patients in their care, and students learned nursing methods for getting close to the anxieties of chronic disease patients and supporting them in living better with disease. Identified issues for future practice instruction were improvement of conferences to enable more effective sharing of individual learning and instructions focusing on multidisciplinary care, which was rarely mentioned in reports. **Ethical consideration:** Explanations of the study aims, that the data would not be used outside of the current research, of individual confidentiality, and that refusal or consent to participate in the study would not affect their practice evaluation, were provided in a clearly written request form, and a signed consent form was obtained. The protocol for this research project has been approved by Ethical Committee of Graduate School of Health Sciences, Okayama University.

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Yumiko Kanno (University of Hyogo)

Yumiko Takami (University of Hyogo)

Keiko Nagasaka (Kanto Medical Center NTT EC)

※Organizing Committees Meetings

Friday September 18, 2009

20:00~22:00 Organizing Committees Meeting

Saturday September 19, 2009

6:50 Gathering at Exhibition Hall No.2 1F

7:00~ 8:00 Briefing for Organizing Committees

20:30~22:00 Organizing Committees Meeting

Sunday September 20, 2009

7:00 Gathering at Exhibition Hall No.2 1F

7:30~ 8:00 Briefing for Organizing Committees