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内容の要旨

This study elucidates the practical issues related to continuing education of visiting nurses and analyzes the reality of continuing education that contributes to improvement in nursing practice. We focus on visiting nurses and empirically clarify what measures can be derived. The purpose of this study is to empirically clarify what measures can be derived by analyzing the actual state of continuing education that contributes to the improvement of nursing practice. For this purpose, the following four research questions were prepared:

- 1. What is the characteristics of home healthcare nurses working in home healthcare agencies in Japan?
- 2. What is the image of a visiting nurse with improved nursing practice skills?
- 3. How can there be a community of visiting nurses and continuing education?
- 4. What is the educational method that supports active learning and nurtures practical nursing skills while solving issues related to the continuing education of visiting nurses?

This study was divided into two parts. In the first, we clarified the actual issues related to continuing education of home healthcare nurses engaged in home healthcare agencies in Japan. In the second, the new measures for continuing education are demonstrated and discussed.

First, our findings indicate that home healthcare nurses and visiting nurses cover all types of diseases and patients. They are also part of the lives of patients and their families. It was also clarified that home healthcare nursing, was developed from dispatch nursing, and has unique characteristics in Japan. Therefore, the continuing education of visiting nurses must be able to match and respond to this.

Second, home health aide who have developed the ability to practice nursing are autonomous nurses with a firm sense of ethics and freedom to follow their own will; an objective perspective that allows them to consider the discretion of self-determination under work-related restrictions. We elucidated that an autonomous visiting nurse must have a firm sense of ethics, the freedom to follow her own will, and an objective perspective that allows her to consider the discretion of her own decisions under work restrictions.

Third, home health aides practice nursing for patients and their families, collaborate with other professions involved in health, medical care, and welfare; thus, the continuing education of home health aides must reach a stage where they can be active in the community. In addition, home healthcare nursing needs to shift from nursing to cure injuries and illnesses to nursing to support the lives of patients and their families, which requires an understanding of the human way of life and values, making the continuity of home healthcare nurses is essential. Therefore, it is essential to develop each experience into a more scientific system of knowledge using the method of continuing education. Therefore, in the continuing education of home health care nurses, it is essential to develop each experience into a more scientific knowledge system. This nursing practice ability could not be achieved by the individual visiting nurse alone. We believe that the development of these nursing practice skills could not be achieved by individual nurses alone. Therefore, mutual support among visiting nurses is essential to develop the ability to examine the situation of home nursing and themselves. Furthermore, home healthcare nurses from nearby facilities need to think, support, and learn from each other. In addition, to achieving the goals of home health care nursing, we believe that a community of home healthcare nurses from nearby home health care nursing facilities who think, support, and learn from each other is necessary.

Fourth, the method of continuing education combines systematic learning of medical knowledge and skills with a systematic system of knowledge that transforms empirical knowledge into scientific knowledge and skills, and

continuing education that fosters the ability to look objectively at events in visiting nursing and oneself. In addition, there is a need for continuing education that would enable visiting nurses to become active learners. This was made possible by the method of objectively reflecting on nursing practice, making sense of events, and guiding problem solving through group discussions in which visiting nurses talked about their nursing practice, inferred the feelings of patients and families, and considered the strengths of patients and families. In developing this method of continuing education for home health care nurses, we used Malcolm S. Knowles' "Contemporary Adult Education. In developing this method of continuing education for home health care nurses, we used Malcolm S. Knowles' "Contemporary Practice in Adult Education" as a guide and incorporated the ideas of Yasukata's "Experiential Practice Education" and Charles A. Rapp and Richard J. Goscha's "Strengths Model." Based on the above four elucidations, we developed a continuing education program that incorporates this method for nurses at a functional home healthcare agency responsible for the care of patients with high medical dependency. This continuing education program was designed for: 1) nursing of cancer patients, 2) nursing of children in medical care, 3) nursing of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and 4) nursing of patients with dementia. We have demonstrated the program as a seminar.

The results show that the nursing practice skills of visiting nurses who took this continuing education program tended to improve when calculated using the Home Nursing Quality Self-Assessment Scale. It was also found that they fit Nonaka's SECI model. With this, we can advance and contribute to the practical issues in the continuing education of home health care nurses based on scientific findings, including the appropriate place and method for the continuing education of home health care nurses who can play a social role.

This is a collaborative effort between visiting nurses. It attempted to build a community among visiting nurses and to find a direction for an active knowledge system that would enhance the autonomy of visiting nurses from the perspective of continuing education. However, this study has not been able to expand to the improvement of the practical skills of other professions such as physical therapists, occupational therapists, and caregivers who work in patients' homes. We believe that our educational program will enable other professionals to learn actively.

審査の結果の要旨

本提出論文は、訪問看護師の継続教育に関する現実的課題を解決し、看護実践能力の 向上に資する継続教育は如何なる方策が導き出されるのかの解明を目的としている。こ の目的に迫るために、以下の課題意識に基づいて論究されたものである。

- (1) 日本の訪問看護事業所に従事する訪問看護師の特質とは何か。
- (2) 看護実践能力が向上した訪問看護師とは如何なる訪問看護師像か。
- (3) 訪問看護師の共同体とそれに基づく継続教育は如何にあり得るか。
- (4) 訪問看護師の継続教育に関わる現実的課題を解決し、且つ、看護実践能力を育むことができる能動的な学びを支える教育方法とは如何なるものか。

これらの課題意識を解明し、訪問看護師の継続教育を実証的に論述するために、本研究は2部構成となっている。第一部は、内外の訪問看護師の継続教育に関する看護研究論文や資料を渉猟するとともに、訪問看護師を対象に質的、量的に調査、分析することによって、継続教育に関する現実的課題を解明している。さらに、これらの分析結果から、現実的課題を解決する新たな継続教育の方策について言及している。第二部では、一部で解明した新たな継続教育の方策を、医療依存度の高い患者の看護を担う訪問看護師を対象に、実証、評価、考察している。この研究結果は、4つに要約することができる。

第一に、訪問看護師の特質とは、派出看護婦を起源に、疾病や障害、後遺症、さらには 急性期、慢性期、終末期に関わらず、加療を必要とする乳児から高齢者までの全ての患 者が、安心して療養生活が送れるよう、主治医の訪問看護指示書を受けて、患者の居宅 にひとり赴いて看護を提供するというものである。それは訪問看護師が患者、家族の生 活とともにあることを示すとともに、訪問看護師が家庭医の一端を担うという重責を引 き受け、医師や他職種らと連携、協働し、地域社会で看護活動を行う者であるという特 質も、持ち合わせていることを明らかにしている。第二に、看護実践能力が向上した訪 問看護師とは、主治医と協働しながら、自らの倫理観に従って自己決定の裁量を見窮 め、自らの意志に基づく自由と業務上の制限が理解できる看護師でなければならないと 論述している。すなわち訪問看護師は、訪問看護の事象や自らを客観的に見ることがで きる看護師でなければならず、体系的かつ科学的な知識や技術と、能動的に学ぶことが できる自律した訪問看護師でなければならないと言及している。第三に、訪問看護師の 共同体とそれに基づく継続教育は、訪問看護師自身の力だけでは成し得ることができな いものを、訪問看護師同士の支え合い、学び合う共同体によって可能にすると述べてい る。経験をより科学的な知の体系に成長させるには、他訪問看護事業所の訪問看護師か ら学ぶという意識の改革が必要であり、それには看護実践のなかで共に成長することを 可能にする、訪問看護師の共同体が必要であると言及している。第四に、自律した訪問 看護師を育むための訪問看護師の継続教育の方策は、訪問看護師らで患者、家族の気持 ちを推察する、次に患者、家族の強みを探す、そして課題解決策を話し合うというもの である。これは事象を客観的に捉えなおすということであって、視点を転換することにあった。この訪問看護実践の意味づけは、受動的な学びから能動的な学びへと転換させる方法であり、医学的な知識や技術などの体系的な学びと、経験知を科学的な知識や技術に変える系統的な知の体系を合わせもち、訪問看護の事象や自らを客観的に見て考察できる力を育むことができるものであった。この看護実践能力の向上を目指す継続教育の理論的枠組みは、ノールズの「成人教育」を用い、この成人教育を看護に応用する際、看護界でよく用いられているデューイとショーンの理論を用いて安酸が開発した「経験型実習教育」を基盤に、新たに訪問看護師の継続教育へと発展させたものであった。実際に、この継続教育を受けた訪問看護師らを対象に、受講前と受講後の看護実践能力を測定した結果、看護実践能力の向上傾向がみられている。また野中のSECIモデル

この研究は、先行研究には見られない著者独自の新たな方策であり、それは訪問看護師の継続教育の地平を拓くものと評価できる。著者の研究成果は、日本看護科学学会、日本保健医療行動科学会等において論考を掲載していることや、文部科学省科学研究費助成事業の報告書執筆、および国際学会での報告など、多数の論考を発表していることから、論文博士を提出するに値する十分な業績を有していると判断した。

にも当てはまると考察している。