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特別附録

10月25日(木) 13:30~14:30
示説(ポスター) 会場(1階) 多目的展示ホールB・C

Chair: Keiko Nakamura (Department of Global Health Entrepreneurship, Tokyo Medical and Dental University)

P-2302-9 介護者幸福感和要介護者幸福度の強い相関 - A 主要支援・要介護認定者実態調査より -

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【目的】在宅介護がますます推進される中、介護者の負担感を軽減するだけでなく、介護者の幸福感を維持・向上することも必要である。本研究の目的は、介護者の幸福感に関連する要因を明らかにし、中でも要介護者の幸福感との相関を中心に考察することである。【方法】関東圏A自治体により2016年12月に実施された要支援・要介護認定者の実態調査(配布数2370、有効回収数1141(有効回収率48.1%))を二次分析した。分析対象者は、要介護者および介護者双方に、11点のリックカートスケールを用いてどの程度幸せかを質問したところ、中央値が6点であったことから6点以下を低群、7点以上を高群と定義した。介護者の幸福感と関連する要因を明らかにするために、介護者の属性、介護者の幸福感と関連する要因を検証するために、従属変数を介護者幸福度、低立変数を要介護者幸福度とし、共変量として幸福感に関連するとされ、さらに単変量解析で強い関連の見られた変数(介護負担感、介護者状況、主観的健康感、経済的ゆとり感、主観的健康観、家族に感謝を言えるか、社会的参加、要介護者状況、要介護度)を投入しロジスティック回帰分析を行った。【結果】単変量解析の結果、高幸福感と有意に関連していたのは、介護者の属性：高年齢(80代)、既婚、主観的健康観、経済的ゆとり感有、社会活動参加有、健診受診有、介護サービスの利用に関する状況：低介護負担感、短介護時間、介護による難航なし、介護サービスに満足、家族に感謝を言える、家族に相談している、要介護者の属性：男性、軽要介護度、主観的健康観、高幸福感であった。(介護負担感に関連が見られなかった変数は、介護者性別、介護者就労、介護期間、介護頻度、要介護者年齢、介護保険サービス利用、介護保険以外サービス利用)ロジスティック回帰分析の結果、共変量により調整しても介護者の幸福度は要介護者の幸福感と強く関連していた。【結論】介護者の幸福感には結果で示した要因が関連し、中でも要介護者の幸福度は非常に強く関連しており、要介護者のQOLを高めるためにも介護者幸福度を高める支援が必要である。

P-EP01-1 International Collaboration for Health Workforce Mobilization across Borders (1)

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Research framework for workforce development aimed at providing quality health and social care services for older adults in ASEAN countries
保健医療人材の国際的流動性のための多国間協力の研究 (第1報)
【Objectives】To develop a research framework featuring workforce development aimed at providing quality health and social care services for older adults in ASEAN countries.

【Methods】Based on literature review of policies and health systems relating to older adults in ASEAN countries and Japan; case studies of care for older adults at institutions and communities; case studies of training programs for health and social care workers in Japan; and review of existing curricula and training programs for elderly care in Japan, Philippines, and Vietnam, a research framework was developed. 【Results】A research framework with the following components was developed: (1) baseline assessment of care needs for older adults by national statistics analysis, and community survey, sick elderly case studies, and evaluation of services for elderly care; (2) assessment of workforce for elderly care; and (3) formulation and evaluation of training program for health and social care workers in ASEAN countries. 【Conclusion】To realize quality health and social care for older adults, studies of baseline assessment, impact assessment, formulation and evaluation of new programs are needed.

This research was carried out as a joint research project of Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU), University of the Philippines, Manila (UPM), and Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy (HueUMP).

P-2302-10 在宅ケアにおける多職種連携機能評価指標の構築

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【目的】ケアマネジャー(CM)は、要介護高齢者の在宅ケアプランを作成し、様々な施設・多職種との連携を調整している。さらに地域包括ケアシステムの推進を目指して連携を強化する役割も期待されており、そのためにはまず連携の機能を適切に評価できることが必要である。本研究は在宅ケアにおける多職種連携機能評価指標(評価指標)を開発することを目的とした。【方法】地域の多職種専門9名にインタビューを行い、評価指標の試案を作成した。CM24名の専門知識調査より内容および表面妥当性を検討し、8領域55項目(段階的リックカート法)の評価指標案を作成した。全国のCM512名に、連携のしやすさ、評価指標案に関する質問調査を行った。評価指標案の項目間相関分析を行い、質問項目を精選し、最尤法、プロマックス回転による探索的因子分析および確認的因子分析を行った。各因子と全体の質問項目のクロンバッチ係数を算出した。市区と町村の2グループに分けて各因子と全体の総和と比較した。連携のしやすさ別に各因子と全体の総和を比較した。193名に再テストを行い、有意水準は5%とした。本研究は所属施設の倫理審査委員会の承認を得て実施した(No.751)。【結果】全項目において全体の総和との相関係数が0.4以上上だったのが、項目間相関係数が0.81だった1対の項目を除外した。探索的因子分析より、「チーム力」16項目、「連携体制の管理運営」7項目、「連携の効果」8項目、「コミュニケーション」6項目の4因子37項目から構成され、累積寄与率は58.6%だった。因子間相関係数は0.59~0.73、全項目および各因子のクロンバッチ係数は0.88~0.97だった。確認的因子分析より6対の誤差変数間に共分散を追加した結果、許容できる水準に達した。市区と町村で比較した結果、「コミュニケーション」において市区が有意に低かった。連携のしやすさ別に比較した結果、全項目および各因子の域内相関係数は0.769~0.879であった。再テストの結果、全項目および各因子の域内相関係数は0.769~0.879であり、有意であった。【結論】評価指標は4因子37項目から構成され、一定の信頼性と妥当性が検証された。

P-EP01-2 International Collaboration for Health Workforce Mobilization across Borders (2)

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Analysis of Utilization of Health Facilities among Elderly in the Philippines

保健医療人材の国際的流動性のための多国間協力の研究 (第2報)

Background: The purpose of this study is to assess the utilization of health facilities among elderly population in the Philippines.

Methods: Analysis of the 2013 Philippine Demographic and Health Survey was conducted. Health facility visit for the last 30 days and health facility confinement for the last 12 months were the outcome variables. Independent variables were grouped as predisposing, enabling, and need factors.

Results: Out of 5,584 elderly, ≥ 60 years, included in this study, 2,176 (39%) visited a health facility for the last 30 days and 1343 (24.1%) were confined for the last 12 months. Highest educational attainment, place of residence (urban/rural), income classification of region of residence, number of household members, relationship structure with adults living with (related/unrelated), wealth index, health insurance coverage, and disease status were statistically significant in visiting a health facility for the last 30 days. In terms of confinement in a health facility for the last 12 months, similar variables were also statistically significant including age.

Conclusion: Knowing the factors that influence the utilization of health facilities among older adults will guide policy makers and care professionals to develop new care models to address the needs of the elderly.

This research was carried out as a joint research project of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, University of the Philippines, Manila, and Hue University Medicine and Pharmacy.

P-EP01-3 International collaboration for health workforce mobilization across borders (3)

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Association of NCD, Health Insurance and Health Facility Use among Filipino Elderly

保健医療人材の国際的流動性のための多国間協力の研究 (第3報)

[Objectives] Financial protection for older adults' healthcare access is necessary due to the rapid growth of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and population ageing. This study aims to address whether an association exists between the presence of NCDs, health insurance and health facility use among Filipino elderly.

[Methods] A representative data of older adults ≥ 60 years (n=5584) was used for analysis. The outcome variable is health facility use and independent variables are hypertension, diabetes and health insurance (PhilHealth) membership. Descriptive and multiple logistic regression analyses were used.

[Results] 70% were literate, 84% were not poor, 61% lived in rural areas and 50% were PhilHealth members. After adjusting for socioeconomic and demographic variables, those with hypertension and diabetes were 3.39 and 4.61 times more likely to use health facilities, respectively (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 3.39; 95%CI, 2.67-4.32; AOR=4.61; 95%CI, 3.22-6.62). Health insurance attenuated the outcome measured.

[Conclusion] The presence of NCDs and health insurance coverage among Filipino older adults were significantly associated with health facility use. Implementation of a protocol of PhilHealth for NCDs must be assured in all accredited health centers.

This research was carried out as a joint research project of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, University of the Philippines, Manila, and Hue University Medicine and Pharmacy.

P-EP01-5 International collaboration for health workforce mobilization across borders (5)

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Health patterns of Vietnamese elderly: review of the Vietnam Ageing Survey

保健医療人材の国際的流動性のための多国間協力の研究 (第5報)

Objectives: To assess the health problems of Vietnamese elderly and evaluate their healthcare needs.

Method: Data from the Vietnam Ageing Survey in 2011 (n = 4007; ≥ 50 years) was used for analysis. Face-to-face interviews and a survey questionnaire was used for data collection. The quantitative variables were quality of life, health status according to SAGE; and health risk behaviors.

Results: Only 5% of elderly self-evaluated that they had not had any diseases. Symptoms and diseases were diagnosed mostly as non-communicable diseases, such as high blood pressure, heart disease, and osteoarthritis; 38.9% male and 50.1% female had been diagnosed with blood pressure problems; prevalence of arthritis had been 24.7% among male and 40.4% among female. Conditions such as cardiovascular disease, dental problems, bronchitis and chronic lung disease accounted for approximately 20% among other diseases. 37.4% of the elderly were sick or injured; 39.3% female and 35% male had at least one difficulty in daily life. The most common reason stated as for why not medical treatment was not received was lack of money.

Conclusion: Non-communicable diseases such as blood pressure problem and arthritis were found to be common among Vietnamese elderly. The information gained from this study might help in developing healthcare policy for the elderly.

This research was carried out as a joint research project of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, University of the Philippines, Manila, and Hue University Medicine and Pharmacy.

P-EP01-4 International collaboration for health workforce mobilization across borders (4)

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Work status and financial security of the elderly in Vietnam

保健医療人材の国際的流動性のための多国間協力の研究 (第4報)

[Objectives] The report aims to describe the working status and financial security of the elderly in Vietnam by gender and living area.

[Method] Data was retrieved from the "Vietnam Ageing Survey, 2011: Key Findings". Data of a population-based sample of 2,789 people aged 60 and over in 12 provinces within six ecological zones in Vietnam.

[Result] 39.1% of the elderly were still working in various types of jobs. The percentage of the elderly working in rural areas was much higher than that of elderly working in urban areas (44.2% vs. 28.1%, respectively). Among those working, 90.4% were self-employed. The main reasons for not working were health issues, retirement, and taking care of family members at 39.4, 31.3, and 14.9%, respectively. The most important sources of income came from their children's support, work, and retirement pensions with 31.9, 29.4, and 16.1%, respectively. Social allowance payments only accounted for 9.4%. Finally, 62.4% of the elderly self-assessed their incomes as insufficient or sometimes insufficient (50.1% in urban and 68.1% in rural areas).

[Conclusion] The percentage of the elderly still working was low. The elderly lacked self-reliance because of their incomes. There was a difference between the genders and living areas in the work and financial status of the elderly.

This research was carried out as a joint research project of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, University of the Philippines, Manila, and Hue University Medicine and Pharmacy.

P-EP01-6 Effects of influenza vaccination for hospitalization: an observational study

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[Background] Seasonal influenza vaccination is a standard pharmaceutical intervention usually used to prevent the onset of symptoms. Although the vaccine has been shown to preventive effects, its beneficial effects after vaccinated children become symptomatic remain undetermined. This observational study compared influenza symptoms in schoolchildren diagnosed with influenza who were and were not vaccinated. **[Subjects and Method]** A prospective survey was conducted among 13217 schoolchildren who attended 29 public elementary schools in one city, Japan, during the 2014/15 season. Information about background, demographic, symptoms and clinical factors were obtained from a questionnaire. Of these, 2548 were diagnosed with seasonal influenza and 1122 were previously vaccinated and 1426 were unvaccinated. Because this study was observational in nature, selection bias was minimized by propensity score matching of patients in the vaccinated and unvaccinated groups. After matching, fever duration and symptoms and hospitalization were compared between these two groups using a Bayesian method. **[Result]** After adjusting for individual background factors using the propensity score method and after excluding subjects with missing data, each group consisted of 1065 subjects. The hospitalization probability was smaller in vaccinated children (odds ratio 0.68), whereas symptom probability were similar in the two groups. **[Discussion]** This study showed that influenza vaccination reduced the hospitalization probability but did not show an effects to prevent symptoms. Vaccination may therefore attenuate symptom intensity after symptom onset.