Human Resource Development for Caring Society- from Nursing Perspectives in Japan

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Greetings from St. Luke’s College of Nursing
Contents

- Introduction of health status, health care system and community nursing practice, and education.
- Current issues of health care in Japan
- Transition of health status, and nursing practice model
- Challenges and Opportunities in Nursing and Midwifery Development
## Introduction

### Country Profile of Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>The National Prefectural (47) Municipalities (1,821 and 18 ordinance-designed cities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational System</td>
<td>A 6-3-3 system Compulsory: through the first 9 years 97.7% proceeded to the upper secondary 51.2% of the graduates went on to the higher educational institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>US$ 4,923,760 million (IMF 2008)</td>
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<td>GNI/person</td>
<td>US$ 38,559.11 (IMF 2008)</td>
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</table>
Health Status of the People in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th>Infant mortality</th>
<th>Leading causes of death</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86.44 (female)</td>
<td>2.6 per 1000</td>
<td>1. Malignant neoplasms,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79.59 (male)</td>
<td>(’09)</td>
<td>2. Heart disease,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(’08)</td>
<td>3. Cerebrovascular disease</td>
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<td>4. Pneumonia &amp; bronchitis</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>6. Suicide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Current Health Issues: The Aging Society with Fewer Children of Japan

(Health and Welfare Statistic Association, 2010-11)
Current Health Care System: Long-term care Insurance

Community Health Law started in 1994
Reinforcement of 510 (prefectural) health centers, and 2,726 municipal health centers (2008).

Long-term Care Insurance System started in 2000

Aims of the System
1) To aware all the people support long-term care
2) To obtain the understanding of the people
3) To enable user have comprehensive health, medical, and welfare services
4) To provide the social security structure reform

After five years, reform of the system has started
Health Promotion Movement

“Healthy Japan 21” started in 2000

Basic directions
1) Focus on the primary prevention
2) Developing the environment to support health promotion
3) Setting objects and evaluating performance
4) Propelling effective movements with diversified but coordinated implementers

The health promotion law was enforced on May, 2003
The Health Promotion Law was enforced in 2003.

The law provides guidelines for:

1) The national government formulate the basic policy for presenting the national objectives and basic directions for health enhancement.

2) Local public organizations formulate health promotion plans to propel health enhancement to meet the local requirements, and common guidelines for health check.

(Ministry of Health and Labour and Welfare, 2005)
Brief History of Modern Nursing & Education in Japan

1876  Midwifery Training School
1885  A Two Year Nursing Training School
1920  A Three Year Nursing School
1927  Public Health Nursing Started
1930  One year Public Health Nurse Training
1935  Community Health Center
1946  Demonstration School of Nursing
1952  Four Year Nursing Program
1980  Master Program in Nursing
1988  Doctoral Program in Nursing Science
Number of Higher Education in Nursing in Japan

- 1989 WHA Resolution Strengthen Nursing & Midwifery
- 1992 Promoting Recruitment of Human Resource in Nursing & Midwifery

Graph showing the number of higher education in nursing from 1980 to 2011.
Development of a Nursing Practice Model Using Primary Health Care Concepts in Japan

Funded by the Ministry of Health & Labor in Japan (1999-2001)

Hishinuma, M.; Tashiro, J.; Mori, A; Oshikawa, Y.; Sakai, K; Naruse, K.
St. Luke’s College of Nursing, Tokyo, Japan
Purpose

Identify nursing practice models used by Japanese nurses, and to develop an appropriate nursing practice model for an ageing society facing nurses today.

Method

Historical Study Approach

Review of historical documents and texts

Conceptual Framework

Health Transition (Braiant, 1991)(Hirai, 1997)
Sample–Community in Tokyo

Japan

Tokyo

Chuo-ku

Bakurocho
Ningyocho
Nihonbashi
Kayabacho
Hakozakicho
Kyobashi
Hatchobori
Shinkawa
Shintomi
Irifune
Minato
Tsukuda
Akashicho
Kachidoki
Tsukisima
Toyomicho
Harumi
## Transition of Health of the people in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Periods</th>
<th>Before War</th>
<th>After War</th>
<th>Economic Development</th>
<th>Ageing Trend</th>
<th>Preparation for Ageing Society</th>
<th>Ageing Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Health Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy M/F</td>
<td>47/50</td>
<td>56/60</td>
<td>66/71</td>
<td>72/77</td>
<td>77/83</td>
<td>79/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health transition</td>
<td><strong>Phase 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phase 2</strong></td>
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Changes of Nursing Practice Model in Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Transition:  Phase I  Phase II  Phase III

Top-own Service Providing

Nurse
  → Community People

Nurse
  → Community People

Policy Maker
  → Community People
  → Nurse

Health Counseling

Community People

Supporter

Supporter

Nurse

Participating

Coordinating

Networking & Collaboration

Community People

Supporter

Supporter

Nurse

Resource  Social Welfare  Health  Medicine

Nurse
Current Care System for the Elderly

Medicine
- Prevention
- Promotion
- Health Care

Nursing
- Cure
- Physical nursing Care

Social Welfare
- Living care

Care Manager

Elderly Family

Community Volunteers
Comprehensive Care System for the Elderly

Social Welfare
- Homes for Elderly
- Health Centers for Elderly

Medical Care
- Clinics
- Long-term care
- Hospitals
- Visiting Nursing Stations

Nurses

Health Care
- Community health centers
Nursing for People-centered Initiatives in Health Care and Health Promotion: People-centered Care


Komatsu, H; Ibe, T; Horiuchi, S; Hishinuma, M;
Kawagoe, H; Tashiro, J; Oikawa, I; Nakayama, K;
Ito, K; Kamei, T; Mori, A; Tonosaki, A; Kikuta, F; Arimori, N; Hayashi, N,
Schematic Diagram of People-centered Care

- **People**
  - Application and assessment of nursing service

- **Healthcare specialists**
- **Decision makers**

- **Collection**, dissemination, exchange of health information

- **Nursing practice**
  - Research and development
  - Provisioning strategy development and research

- **Research Center for Development of Nursing Practice**
- **Graduate School of Nursing Doctoral Course**
- **WHO PHC Nursing Development Collaboration Center**
Conceptual Framework of People-centered Care

A society based on a sense of security and good health

- individuals/families
- communities

People-centered Care System

- A system of collaborative solution
  - based on partnership
    - (Collaborative Solutions)
  - wise use of health information
  - resourceful community
- health-promoting community

active participation in the decision making process
Community-based Participatory Research

1. Nursing Care Service Development & Evaluation
   - Children and Family Centered Care
   - Women-centered Care
   - Japanese Genetic Nursing
   - Japanese Cancer Nursing
   - Japanese Geriatric Nursing
   - Community-based Palliative Care

2. Health Promotion Service & Strategy Development and Evaluation
   - Program Development for Healthy Families
   - Nursing Practice Development for International Collaboration
   - *Know Your Body* Program for Preschoolers & Families

3. Health information system: ”Kango-net”
   [http://www.kango-net.jp](http://www.kango-net.jp)
Community-based Palliative Care: “building a community to provide a better care of the dying”
-an example of “Community Health Station”-

A model for Asian communities

- Public meeting
- Development of training programs for volunteers

- Developing a community-based palliative care program
- Developing a community-based care standard
Health information system: Kango-net

Dissemination of health information
- News and events
- Research results
- Useful links
- About nursing: “What is nursing?”, “How to find reliable health information on the net?”
- MedWave (the latest medical news)

Communication space “Kango community”
- Nurse of the month
- One-click questionnaire
- On-line health consultation
- Discussion groups with blog
Know Our Body:
Child Learning Program

Program aim: Children aged five to six should learn correct knowledge according to the body-systems used in medical organizations, with parents, in order to be aware of the importance of the body's function and life itself.

Educational tools:
(1) Picture books of seven organ systems (digestive, circulatory, respiratory, urinary, bone and muscle, nervous, reproductive)
(2) Picture-card show
(3) Body-organ t-shirt
Overview of People-centered Care Initiatives

- Knowledge
- Skills
- Decision making

- Sharing
- Trust
- Partnership
- Mutual-leadership

Health information system: "Kango-net"  http://www.kango-net.jp

Collaboration

Partners Formation, Network formation; System formation

Problems with advanced medicine and nursing
Coping with illness and nursing
Social problems and nursing
Health Promotion
Outcomes:

Institutional Benefits in PCC

- Increased variety of care projects & partners
- Web-site of Health and Nursing Information is accessed by community people
- Active study - activities of People-centered care
- Expansion and innovation of educational for undergraduate as well as graduate
- Increase motivation to further contribute to global health for health equity
Schematic Diagram of People-centered Care Future Outlook

Health-promoting community

Networking lay experts of health care

Shaping public opinion on health

Kango-net

Production of useful health information

“Community Health Station” (the base of collaborative practice in partnership with people)

Promotion of community-based participatory research

Research Center for Development of Nursing Practice

Graduate School of Nursing Doctoral Course

WHO PHC Nursing Development Collaboration Center
Challenges of Nurses

- Nurses should be good health communicators for vulnerable People
- Nurses should be collaborators of “Health Equity”
- Nurses should be health advocates and evidence-based policy makers for Caring Society.
- Nurses should have competency for providing PHC for the society.
Revised regulation of education of PHN in Japan

- Community Nursing (12 Credit Hours)
  - Introduction (2)
  - Life support of individuals, families, and aggregates or communities
  - Community nursing process
  - Community nursing administration (10)
- Epidemiology (2)
- Health Statistics (2)
- Health & Welfare Policy (3)
- Practicum (Total of 4 credit hours)
  - Community Nursing process and administration at health centers (2)
  - Home visiting Care for Individual/Family/aggregate (2)
Challenges in Education of PHN in Japan

- Providing competent PHNs after retiring numbers of competent PHNs.
- How we educate PHN students competent in regards of team approach and EBP?
- How we revise curriculum of PHN training in BSN program.
- How we ask Health Care Center to accept PHN students?
- How we develop carrier radar for PHN from the entry level to advanced level in Master and Doctoral program?
Thank you
for your attention