Oral session



Oral Session Main hall

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		Seokyen Ji (SISO: Korea)	
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	tism Spectrum Disorder	Departments of Occupational	
		Therapy, College of Medi-	
		cine, National Cheng Kung	
		University, Tainan, Taiwan	
O-2	Collaborative goal setting toward to client centered practice for a child with	Yuto Imai	
	communication difficulties: A case report using ADOC-S.	Hiratani Clinic for Develop-	
	コミュニケーションが困難なこどもとの目標設定において ADOC-S を用いた事例	mental Disorders of Children	
O-3	Withdraw		
O-4	Supporting elderly people to live by their own values: A discussion from the viewpoint of social participation and health-related quality of life	Nobuhiro NARA Kagoshima University,	
	高齢者の自分らしい生活の支援についての一考察: 社会活動参加と健康関	School of Health Sciences	
	連 QOL の視点から	School of freath Sciences	

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Kazuhiko MISAKI (Saiseikai Otaru Hospital: Japan)			
O-5	Work-related carpal tunnel syndrome among computer users: Perspectives from	Loh Ping Yeap	
	ergonomics, Person-Environment-Occupation model, and biomechanical frame of	Department of Human Sci-	
	reference	ence, Faculty of Design,	
		Kyushu University	
O-6	The interrelationship between domestic roles of stroke patients before onset and	Masatoshi Tahara	
	families' QOL after stroke	Saiseikai Higashikanagawa	
	脳血管障害患者の病前の家庭内役割と患者入院中の家族の QOL の相互関	Rehabilitation Hospital	
	係		
O-7	A successful trial of Motor Activity Log evaluation to improve the damage of left	Akira Iwase	
	arm suffered from brachial plexus injury	Yokohama City Minato Red	
	腕神経叢損傷による左上肢の不使用に対して、Motor Activity Log を使用し	Cross Hospital Rehabilitation	
	た症例	Center	
O-8	Assistive Interview Tools Promote Shared Rehabilitation Goal Setting: A Case	Hiroki Iga	
	Report of ACE and Reasoning Sheet Use	1) IMS group IMS Itabashi	
	面接補助ツールの導入によって作業療法目標共有が促進された事例	Rehabilitation Hospital	

Oral session 3

July. 22, 2018 $9:30\sim10:30$

Tatsuya SUZUKI (Seirei Christopher University: Japan)

0-9 Withdraw

A case study: renewed self-confidence with outdoor walking exercises to a shopping O-10 center by home-visit rehabilitation

地域での訪問リハビリでの関わり

~ショッピングセンターまでの屋外歩行訓練で自信を取り戻した事例~

O-11 Pilot study on novice occupational therapists' experience of using narrative reasoning for elderly clients in Japan

高齢者に対する若手作業療法士のナラティブリーズニング使用経験に関する 予備調査

O-12 Regional Characteristics in Activities/Participation and Social Capital among Elderly -Comparison of Regions between Different Rate on Requirement Certification of Long-Term Care-

地域在住一般高齢者の活動・参加とソーシャル・キャピタルの特徴-要介護 認定率が異なる2地区の比較-

Takatsugu AKAIKE

Fuji Orthopedic Hospi-

tal

Sho MARUYAMA

Shonan-Keiiku Hospital

Shinpei Ikeda School of Health Sciences,

Tokyo University of Tech-

nology

Oral session 4

July. 22, 2018 $10:40\sim11:40$

Supat Chupradit (Chiang Mai University: Thailand)

Lee Chi Jen O-13 The application of the new therapeutic program in Mental health

> Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation Dalin Tzu Chi

O-14 Change of attitude forward recovery of inpatients with alcohol dependence using

narrative slope

入院中のアルコール依存症患者の心理的経過ーナラティブスロープを用いた

分析ー

O-15 A time-course analysis of changes in activity profiles of outpatients with schizo-

phrenia in occupational therapy

作業療法における統合失調症患者の活動特性変化の時系列的分析

O-16 Investigation of the influence that positive participation has on the result of occupa-

tional therapy

Using for Aid for Decision making in Occupation Choice (ADOC)

積極的な参加が作業療法の結果にもたらす影響の検討 -作業選択意思決定

支援ソフト (ADOC) を用いて-

Hospital

Tetsutaro Kosago

National Hospital Organi-

zation Kurihama Medical

and Addiction Center

Takayuki Kawaguchi

Kitasato University School

of Allied Health Sciences

Hiromi Mori

Higashikawaguchi Hos-

pital

Oral presentation (English) No. O-1 July. $21,2018 ext{ } 13 ext{ } : 30 ext{ } 14 ext{ } : 30$

Child and Adolescents

The Effectiveness of a Parent-training Program for Preschool Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Ling-Yi Lin¹⁾, Meng-Hsin Ho¹⁾

 Departments of Occupational Therapy, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan,

Key words: autism spectrum disorder, parent-training program, adaptive functioning

Introduction: Effective interventions are required to improve the social interaction skills and adaptive behaviors of children with Autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Research has increasingly focused on the effectiveness of the play- and developmental, relationship-based individual difference, and parent-training programs for children with ASD. However, well-conducted randomized controlled trials are still necessary to produce strong evidence. This study aimed to implement a dose-matched control group and comprehensive measurements to examine if the play- and DIR-based parent-training program would improve children's adaptive functioning and parents' parenting skills. Method: Thirty-six preschool children with ASD and their parents were included and randomly assigned them to either the parent-training program group or the traditional program group for 14-week intervention programs. Results: The Functional Emotional Assessment Scale (FEAS) scores significantly increased in the parent-training program. The parent-training program had significant within-group differences in communication and motor composites in the Chinese version of Psychoeducational Profile-Third edition (CPEP-3), and communication, daily living skills, and total scales in the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS). The traditional program only showed significant differences in the communication composite in the CPEP-3 and motor skills in the VABS. Conclusion: The results suggested that the play- and DIR-based parent-training program improved children's developmental levels, adaptive functioning, and parents' parenting skills. Findings contributed to evidence-based practice for children with ASD and their parents by demonstrating a feasible and economical program in current clinics.

July. 21, 2018 13:30~14:30

Child and Adolescents

Collaborative goal setting toward to client centered practice for a child with communication difficulties: A case report using ADOC-S.

Yuto Imai¹⁾, Maiko Fukutani¹⁾, Hiroaki Naruse²⁾, Konosuke Tomori³⁾, Michio Hiratani¹⁾

- 1) Hiratani Clinic for Developmental Disorders of Children,
- 2) University of Fukui Hospital,
- 3) Tokyo University of Technology

Key words: Autism Spectrum Disorder, ADOC-S, Client centered practice

OBJECTIVE: This case report describes the use of Aid for Decision-making for Occupation Choice for schools (ADOC-S) to facilitate to collaborative goal-setting in 9-years-old child with severe communication difficulties. His parents gave informed consent with this case study.

CASE: Rui was born in China and he moved to Japan 18 months ago. He was diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The level of Japanese speaking was degree to talk two sentences, and of understanding was degree to select yes/no question. The score on Autism Questionnaire was 21 points; on Children Behavior Checklist teacher reported form was 40 points. His negative behaviors (ex. Playing with toys alone at group activity time, Not keeping time to go home) bothered the surroundings. The occupational therapist conducted the interview using ADOC-S to identify and share meaningful occupations with him. Rui chose "Interaction with friends". Then, the occupational therapist and staffs re-planed and provided the group activities to promote interaction with friends, and Rui tried to communicate with friends. Finally, the 10 point of subjective performance score of "Interaction with friends" is improved from 3 to 7.

CONCLUSION: This report suggests ADOC-S probably involves the child with communication difficulties in goal setting, and it may promote collaborative approach with child and staffs.

コミュニケーションが困難なこどもとの目標設定において ADOC-S を用いた事例

【目的】今回、コミュニケーションが困難なこどもに対して ADOC-S を用いた目標設定を行った結果、本人と支援者との目標共有が可能となり、本人の状態が良化するきっかけとなったため報告する。本報告については、保護者より書面による同意を得ている。

【ケース】9歳男児、出身地は中国、来日1年6ヶ月。診 断名は、自閉症スペクトラム障害(ドラベ症候群との合併)。 日本語の表出については、簡単な二語文(主語-動詞の組み 合わせ)を話すことができ、理解については、簡単な「は い・いいえ」で答える質問(○○しますか?)に回答でき る程度であった。自閉症スペクトラム指数(Autism spectrum Quotient: AO)は21(カットオフ20≤)、教師版 こどもの行動チェックリスト(Child Behavior Check List Teacher Reported Form: CBCL TRF)は40(カットオフ ≤36)であった。本児は他の放課後等デイサービスにて支援 を受けていたが対応困難との理由により、当事業所紹介と なった。来所当初、彼は「グループ活動の時間にひとりで おもちゃ遊びをしている「帰りの時間を守らずに逃げまわ る」などの行動をとり、スタッフを困らせていた。そこで、 筆者は Aid for Decision making in Occupation Choice for Schools(ADOC-S)を使用して面接を行った。彼は自分にと って大切な活動として「友だちとの交流」を選択した。筆 者はその結果を他のスタッフと共有すると同時に、面接お よび日常での彼の言動を観察して得た情報(性格、興味・ 関心、コミュニケーションをとる上での留意点など)を提 供した。スタッフは、彼が興味を持てそうなグループ活動 を計画するようになり、彼がひとり遊びをしていると他児 を誘ってその遊びを共有する機会をもつようになった。彼 は少しずつグループ活動に参加するようになり、他児やス タッフからの声かけにも応じるようになっていった。結果、 「友だちとの交流」についての遂行度スコアは、3点から 7点へと変化した。

【結論】本報告より、ADOC-Sを用いることでコミュニケーションが困難なこどもでも目標設定に参加することが可能となり、さらにそれは本人とスタッフとの協働をも促す可能性があることが示唆された。

withdraw

Community Service

Health Informatics in Occupational Therapy Services for Children in the Community

Kewalin Panyo¹, Suchitporn Lerslip¹, Supawadee Putthinoi¹)

1) Chiang Mai University

Key words: Health Informatics, Occupational Therapy Services, Community

Health Informatics is the integration of healthcare information and technology as a health information management tool for occupational therapy services, including screening, stimulating, promoting, and following the development of children. However, occupational therapists have an unclear health informatics system. Therefore, this research explored the community health system through the use of health informatics in order to provide effective occupational therapy services for newborn to 6-year-old children. The research and development method was used in this study and consisted of 2 steps such as documentary analysis and focus group discussion with eight experienced occupational therapists in pediatrics at the community level. The results from content analysis indicated that occupational therapy services in the community recently used health informatics for screening and monitoring the development of children. However, this did not link to occupational therapy services for children at risk or those with disabilities. Thus, occupational therapists need systematic health informatics for evaluation, intervention, follow-up and referral. In addition, the system still needs to comply with Ministry of Public Health policy. In conclusion, health informatics is a useful system that can link public health policies to practical guidelines of occupational therapy services for children in the community. However, this research was studied in specific areas of Chiang Mai, Thailand and cannot be generalized for other regions. Further research should expand to other areas and study the holistic aspect of community health services.

July. 21, 2018 13:30~14:30

Community Service

Supporting elderly people to live by their own values: A discussion from the viewpoint of social participation and health-related quality of life

Nobuhiro NARA¹, Mitsushi Sekimoto², Naoki Kusumoto³, Hiroyuki Ohgi⁴, Takahiro Tani²)

- 1) Kagoshima University, School of Health Sciences
- 2) "KANAERU" Link,
- 3) Taito Hospital
- 4) Tokyo Rehab Service

Key words: Social participation, Health related QOL, Elderly

We investigated the situation of activities and participation of elderly people who used community rehabilitation services and found that several cases satisfied the condition despite the low participation. To provide better support, it is necessary to understand such circumstances accurately. Therefore, we attempted to cluster elderly people based on their activity participation and assessed their health-related quality of life using the Short Form Health Survey (SF-36). A cluster analysis was performed based on 15 items assessing the instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) of elderly people (n=114) who used visiting and home rehabilitation services. Additionally, inter-group comparisons of the SF-36 subscale scores were conducted. These procedures were approved by the Ethics Committee of the Tokyo University of Technology and there are no conflicts of interest to declare. The cluster analysis yielded the following four groups: good IADL group(n=36), good with preparing a meal/clearing up after a meal group(n=24), good with going for outings/shopping group(n=24), and worst IADL group(n=32). The physical function (PF) and emotional role functioning (RF) subscales of the SF-36 showed significant main effects of IADL. Further, multiple comparisons revealed that the worst IADL group exhibited significantly low scores on PF, while the good with outings/shopping group exhibited significantly low scores on the RF. This finding showed that the performance of social activities was a source of stress for elderly people; however, stress levels were low in those who were reluctant to engage in such activities. This finding provides useful knowledge on the support needs of elderly people.

高齢者の自分らしい生活の支援についての一考察: 社会活動参加と健康関連 QOL の視点から

序論

私たちはこれまで在宅の高齢者の活動と参加の状況を調査し、その中で活動への参加が低いにもかかわらず、その状態に満足する事例が少なからず存在していることを指摘した。このような事例を的確に理解することがよりよい支援に必要と考え、活動参加の状況を基に類型化を行い、各群の健康関連 QOL (SF36))を分析する。

方法

訪問および通所リハビリテーションサービスを利用している 114 名の高齢者の 15 項目の IADL の状況を基にクラスター分析を行い、SF36 下位尺度の群間比較を行った。これらの手続きは、東京工科大学の倫理委員委員会で承認されており、報告すべき ICO はない。

結果

クラスター分析によって、IADL 良好群 n=36、食事準備・ 片付け項目良好群 n=24、外出・買い物項目良好群 n=24、 IADL 不良群 n=32 の 4 群が分類された。SF36 下位尺度の 中で、主効果が得られたものは、身体機能(PF)と日常役 割機能精神(RE)であり、多重比較の結果、PF では IADL 不良群が有意に低得点を示し、RE では外出・買い物良好 群が有意な低得点を示した。

考察

外出買い物群の RE の有意な低下は、積極的な活動を行っていても心理的な負担があること、そして、これらの活動に消極的な高齢者では負担は少ないことを示している。

Others

Work-related carpal tunnel syndrome among computer users: Perspectives from ergonomics, Person-Environment-Occupation model, and biomechanical frame of reference

Ping Yeap Loh¹⁾, Satoshi Muraki¹⁾
1) Department of Human Science, Faculty of Design, Kyushu University

Key words: work-related musculoskeletal disorder, carpal tunnel syndrome

Introduction: Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) among office worker lead to high impact on the individual quality of life as well as the socio-economic burden. However, pathophysiological relationship between computer users and CTS remains questionable. Our previous studies investigated the acute changes of median nerve at several biomechanical factors and computer typing. Subsequently, integration of the research results into practice by Person-Environment-Occupation model, and biomechanical frame of reference could provide a more comprehensive approach towards prevention of work-related CTS.

Objectives: To formulate conceptual ideas for workplace ergonomics assessment and intervention in relation to prevention of work-related CTS by understanding the changes of median nerve shape.

Method: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Design, Kyushu University (Approval number 141). Informed and written consent was obtained from the participants. The measurements of the median nerve morphological characteristics before and after typing were examined by ultrasound imaging. The obtained results were analyzed and integrate from various perspectives ergonomics, Person-Environment-Occupation model, and biomechanical frame of reference.

Practice Implications: Continuous keyboarding typing lead to an acute enlargement of the median nerve shape. In addition, the design of keyboard affects the changes of the median nerve after typing.

Conclusion: Biomechanical stress from repetitive active wrist and finger movement during typing has an impact on the median nerve shape.

July. 21, 2018 14:40~15:40

Physical Dysfunction

The interrelationship between domestic roles of stroke patients before onset and families' OOL after stroke

Masatoshi Tahara¹⁾, Arata Kawakami¹⁾, Kayoko Takahashi²⁾, Michinari Fukuda²⁾

- 1) Saiseikai Higashikanagawa Rehabilitation Hospital
- 2) School of Alien Health Sciences, Kitasato University

Key words: caregiver, stroke, QOL

[Introduction]

Stroke patients require long-term hospitalization to rebuild their lives in Japan, which may affect not only patients but also their family. Domestic roles are essential to life supporting each other, and hospitalization could eliminate the role which could increase the burden on the family. This cross-sectional study focuses on QOL, life satisfaction of stroke patients and spouses.

[Methods]

Participants were stroke patients and their spouses in Kanagawaken hospital who return home. Demographic data was corrected from medical record: age, sex, diagnosis, functional independent measurement (FIM). Both patients and spouses assessed with self-reported questionnaire at discharge. Patients' domestic roles before onset were assessed with Frenchay Activities Index (FAI). QOL of both patients and spouses was measured by SF-8 (PCS and MCS), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES). Life of the spouses were assessed with FAI and Self-completed Occupational Performance Index (SOPI). The correlation between patients and spouses was evaluated using the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (P<0.05).

(Results)

16 participants (13 male patients) were recruited. Average age of patients was 65.1±12.7, and FIM score was 113.2±14.7. The average age of spouses was 62.8±12.9. The significant negative correlation was shown between patient's FAI and spouse's PCS, spouse's SOPI, and spouse's GSES (r=-0.51, r=-0.63, r=-0.51, respectively).

[Discussion]

These results suggest that the loss of the patient's domestic roles may increase the burden on the spouses and decrease their QOL. Thus, reacquiring patients' domestic roles may reduce the burden on the spouses and improve their QOL.

脳血管障害患者の病前の家庭内役割と患者入院中の家族の QOLの相互関係

【はじめに】日本では脳血管障害患者は長期の入院生活や退院に向けての準備などが必要な場合があり、家族の生活にも影響を与えると考えられる。また、病前は患者と家族は家庭内役割を互いに担いながら生活をしており、入院により患者が担っていた役割が喪失することで、家族の負担が増えることが考えられる。従って、入院中の家族の生活状況や生活の質、患者との相互関係を捉えることは、患者と家族双方への支援を考える上で重要である。今回、回復期における患者と家族双方への支援の一助とすることを目的に、患者の病前生活と、患者および配偶者の入院中の生活の質、生活の満足度を横断的に調査したため報告する。

【方法】対象は当院回復期に入院中の患者のうち、自宅退院予定の患者とその配偶者とした。また、患者と家族の基本情報として年齢、性別、診断名、機能的自立度評価(FIM)をカルテより収集した。データ収集は対象患者の退院時に対象に自記式の評価を実施した。患者の病前生活の評価として、改訂版 FAI を用いた。また、患者および家族の入院中の QOL と自己効力感の評価として、SF-8 および一般性自己効力感尺度(GSES)を用いた。SF-8 は下位尺度から身体的 QOL (PCS)、精神的 QOL (MCS)を算出した。加えて、配偶者には、生活の評価として改訂版 FAI を、作業の遂行状況の評価として自記式作業遂行指標(SOPI)を用いた。分析は各評価項目について患者と配偶者間での相関関係をスピアマンの順位相関係数を用いて解析した。本研究は済生会神奈川県病院倫理委員会で承認を受け、対象者に同意を得ている。

【結果】対象は 16 組(患者性別:男性 13 名,女性 3 名). 患者の平均年齢は 65.1 ± 12.7 歳,退院時の FIM は平均値 113.2 ± 14.7 点,配偶者の平均年齢は 62.8 ± 12.9 歳であった.患者の病前の改訂版 FAI との相関をみたところ,配偶者の PCS、配偶者の SOPI、配偶者の GSES との間にそれぞれ負の相関(r=-0.51, r=-0.63, r=-0.51, p<0.05)を認めた.

【考察】結果より患者が担っていた家庭内役割が喪失されたことにより入院中の配偶者の負担が増え、生活の満足度が低下している可能性が示唆された。また、患者が担っていた家庭内役割を再獲得することで、配偶者の負担軽減やQOLの向上につながる可能性があると考えられる。

Oral presentation (English) No. O-7 July. 21, 2018 $14:40\sim15:40$

Physical Dysfunction

A successful trial of Motor Activity Log evaluation to improve the damage of left arm suffered from brachial plexus injury

Akira Iwase¹⁾, Takashi Matsumoto¹⁾
1) Yokohama City Minato Red Cross Hospital Rehabilitation Center

Key words: motor activity $log(MAL)\, {}^{\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$ patient education ${}^{\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$ life cycle

Introduction: We report a successful trial using Motor Activity Log (MAL) for a case who faired moving damaged arm. We got the consent of presentation from this patient.

Case: 50-y.o. woman who depressed at past tried to suicide. She was rescued. When she became awake, she couldn't raise her left arm. Precise examination showed her diagnosis as left brachial plexus injury. After conservative treatment, OT therapy was started. She often complained "I can't move my arm anyway". After ROM exercise, she could raise her arm. But she still complained "I want to sleep now". Clearly, she faired damage. Gradually, her ROM ranges, muscle strengths improved, but she didn't try to use her damaged arm and spend laying down.

Methods: We challenged evaluating the Amount of Use (AOU) and Quality of Use (QOU) of damaged arm using MAL. Then we explained her the results for induce her to use damaged arm and improve her QOL.

Results: First evaluation showed the states as below. STEF: R 89/100, L58/100. MAL: AOU:2.57, QOU:2.28, FIM-motor:83, -cognitive :27. Final evaluation showed the states as below. STEF: R 98/100, L 94/100 (cut off score 93). MAL: AOU:3.26, QOU:2.71. FIM-motor: 91, -cognitive: 27. She became easy to consult nurses about her schedule. On 22th day, she could hold a bowl, comb her hair with a brush herself.

Conclusion: MAL evaluation and explanation about the results to the patient might be effectively for cases who fair the damages to confirm the recovery and improve QOL.

腕神経叢損傷による左上肢の不使用に対して、Motor Activity Log を使用した症例

【はじめに】我々は、左腕神経叢損傷受傷後に患肢の不使 用を過剰に呈する症例に対し、患肢使用への意識付けを目 的とし Motor Activity Log (以下 MAL)を使用した結果、 奏功したので報告する。本発表は患者より同意を得ている。 【症例】50歳台 女性 独居 看護師 近隣に娘が居住。 詐欺 被害を契機に、薬物多量内服・リストカットによる自殺を 図り、意識を失い倒れているところを発見され当院搬送。 既往にうつ病があり精神科病棟へ入院。覚醒時、左上肢が 動かず左腕神経叢損傷と診断され、保存的治療の後、第9 病日、作業療法(以下OT)介入開始。【初期評価】JCS I-1。 認知機能は保たれているが、発動性の低下が目立った。左 上肢は各関節に軽度の関節可動域(以下 ROM)制限及び全 般に浮腫を呈した。患者は「動かない」と訴え、介入開始 前には患肢の不使用を過剰に呈し、左上肢は極僅か挙上可 能であった。しかし、ROM 練習後は患肢の挙上や把握が 可能となった。「検査で忙しい」「今は寝ていることが大切」 と訴え、ほぼ臥床で過ごしていた。STEF: R 89/100点、 L 58/100点。FIM: 運動項目 83点、認知項目 27点。【経 過】介入初期は早期の ROM 制限の解除を図り、日常動作 場面での患肢使用を促した。徐々に ROM・筋力は改善し たものの患肢の不使用と日中の臥床傾向は改善しなかった。 そこで、MAL を使用し日常生活の中で患肢使用頻度 (AOU)と動作の質(QOU)を評価し、結果を患者にフィ ードバックしながら、患肢使用の促進と生活リズムの改善 を試みた。第22病日には左手で茶碗を把持し、ブラシで 髪を梳く、清拭を自身で行うようになり患肢使用頻度が増 した。【結果】STEF: R 89/100 点→98/100 点, L 58/100 点→94/100 点 (年代 Cut off 值 93/ 100 点), MAL: AOU2.57→3.26, QOU2.28→2.71 FIM: 運動項目 83 点 →91 点,認知項目 27 点→32 点と改善。生活動作:日中テ レビを見る、入浴や買い物のスケジュールを看護師と相談 し決める等の生活リズムが改善した。【考察】 MAL を用い た患肢の使用頻度と動作の質の評価を患者にフィードバッ クすることで、ADL の向上への意識付けに繋がり、患肢機 能の向上だけでなく生活リズムの主体性の獲得も可能とな った。

July. 21, 2018 14:40~15:40

Physical Dysfunction

Assistive Interview Tools Promote Shared Rehabilitation Goal Setting: A Case Report of ACE and Reasoning Sheet Use

Hiroki IGA¹⁾, Kanta OHNO²⁾, Ayumi OHNO¹⁾, Taiji ITO¹⁾

- 1) IMS group IMS Itabashi Rehabilitation Hospital
- 2) Tokyo University of Technology School of Health Sciences Department of Occupational Therapy

Key words: Cerebral vascular disease,interview,

BACKGROUND

We have developed assistive interview tools for revealing gaps between clients and therapists, namely, Assessment of Client's Enablement (ACE) and Reasoning Sheet. This case report describes experiences in occupation-based practice using these tools.

CLIENT

The client (CL) was an 84-year-old man with cerebral infarction. He worked as a tofu seller with his wife and daughter. He was able to independently perform activities of daily living; however, he had mild right paralysis. Occupational therapist (OT) suggested that he could return to work after altering some activities. However, he misunderstood the advice of OT and completely gave up on returning to work.

APPLICATION OF ACE

OT interviewed him using ACE to reveal gaps in the recognition of returning to work. The scores were as follows: +58 mm (OT), -74 mm (CL), and 132 mm (GAP). His recognition of working changed because he received an explanation of the results.

APPLICATION OF REASONING SHEET

We wrote down in the reasoning sheet events concerning his occupation. We summarized and shared with him the meaning and purpose of "working as a tofu seller." We realized that there were two aspects of being a tofu seller: "as a skilled craftsman" and "as a shopkeeper."

RESULTS

The GAP scores of ACE at discharge were 13 mm (imparting skills of making tofu to daughter) and 9 mm (waiting on the costumers). He was able to return to work with support from his family.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this case suggest that ACE and reasoning sheet would be useful as interview assistant tools.

面接補助ツールの導入によって作業療法目標共有が促進された事例

【はじめに】作業療法ではクライエントとの目標共有が必須となるが、通常面接だけでは苦慮することも少なくない。今回、面接補助ツールとして Assessment of Client's Enablement (以下、ACE) とリーズニングシートを活用したことで、クライエントの価値観を反映した作業の実現に奏功した。本報告を通して、作業療法実践における面接補助ツールの有用性について以下に報告する。

【事例紹介】A氏,80歳代,男性.診断名:脳梗塞.家族構成:妻・娘.病前から営んでいた豆腐屋への復職を希望していた.発表にあたり本人と家族から書面にて同意を得ている.

【介入経過】入院 128 日目, ADL は自立したが, 右半身の軽度の麻痺が残存した. 作業療法士(以下, OT)は, 接客など一部の業務への復帰は可能と想定していた. しかし, A氏は復職を諦めている発言が多く聞かれていた.

【ACE の導入】復職の可能性を再検討してもらうことを目的に ACE を行った.その結果,「豆腐屋への復職」という作業では,OT が+58mm,A氏が-74mm と 132mm の GAPが生じていた.ACE の結果から,A氏の認識も徐々に変化が生まれ,復職に向けた調整を行うことに合意した.

【リーズニングシートの導入】リーズニングシートを用い「豆腐屋への復職」という作業の意味や目的を共有した. その結果、A氏が初めて本気で打ち込めたものが豆腐屋職人の修行だったことや、客から賞賛を受けることに価値を置いていた. また、家長として店を切り盛りして家計を支える商人としての側面も重要視していることが分かった. その価値を共有し、復職の形態の検討を行なった. 職人としては娘に技術を伝授することを、商人としては接客や会計ができることを目標とした. 目標達成に向けて職場環境の評価や家族への指導を行うこととした.

【結果】退院時の ACE の再評価では、「娘への技術伝授」は GAP13mm、「接客・会計」は GAP 9mm となり、自宅 退院後には復職することができた.

【考察】本報告では、ACE を用いることで両者の認識を可 視化することができ、合意形成が促進された。また、リー ズニングシートで価値観を言語化でき作業に込められた詳 細に価値観を共有が可能となり、目標設定の具体化に奏功 した。以上のことから面接補助ツールを活用することが有 用である可能性が示唆された。

withdraw

Geriatric Care

Active Ageing Levels and Time Use Pattern of Thai Elderly in a Suburban Community

Autchariya Punyakaew¹⁾, Supawadee Puttinoi¹⁾, Suchitbhorn Lerslip¹⁾
1) Occupational therapy department, Chiang Mai university

Key words: Active ageing, Time use pattern, Active ageing levels

The elderly population is growing rapidly worldwide, thus enhancing their independent health care, productivity and balance of occupations is most important. This research aimed to examine the active ageing levels and time use patterns in active elderly persons. The participants comprised 140 persons aged 60 years and older, who were representative of active ageing. Moreover, they studied in the Sannameng Elderly School, Sansai sub district, Chiang Mai province. They had no cognitive deficits and an MMSE score of 14, 17, 22 and more. Data, including active ageing levels, were collected in 2 steps through 1) an interview-based active ageing questionnaire, and 2) a time use pattern collected by using a time diary. The second step also included individual semi-structured interviews on occupations that the elderly had engaged in for over 24 hours. The results showed that most elderly people were at the moderately active ageing level and their time use pattern had varied activities, including the eight categories: basic activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, rest and sleep, education, work, leisure and social participation. Furthermore, the participants spent most of their time resting and sleeping. This study suggested how to use management time as well as maintain and promote active ageing, good quality of life and health, and participation and security for elderly people in the community.

July. 22, 2018 9:30~10:30

Geriatric Care

A case study: renewed self-confidence with outdoor walking exercises to a shopping center by home-visit rehabilitation

Takatsugu AKAIKE¹⁾, Tatsuya Suzuki²⁾, Masataka Kato¹⁾, Keigo Fukuyama³⁾

1) Fuji Orthopedic Hospital

2) Seirei Christopher University

3) Nursing Care Insurance Center Pam

Key words: home-visit rehabilitation, center, outdoor walking exercises

Introduction

We provided occupational therapy to a client who wanted to walk to restaurants with friends. Her activity levels had decreased after a lumbar compression fracture, but increased with outdoor walking exercises. She consented to publishing the results.

Case information

The client was a woman in her late 70s who regularly went out walking with friends. She presented with lower back pain while taking out the trash, and was diagnosed with a lumbar compression fracture. In-home rehabilitation started 2 years after the injury.

Assessment

Needs: "to go to restaurants by walk with friends." Satisfaction and performance were both 2/10. HDS-R: 29, BI: 95, Hb-LSA: 31.5, FAI: 23. Client's afraid of back pain. Her goal was to walk to a shopping center.

Intervention

"The lifestyle of homebound seniors is characterized by more negative attitudes toward daily activities than non-homebound seniors." (Ishibashi, 2011). OT focused on conversation of client's context. After 12 weeks, client didn't went out, but activity levels in home was increased. After 24 weeks. Client performed outdoor walking exercises to the shopping center. Final assessment scores: BI: 100, Hb-LSA: 110, and IFAI: 30. Activity levels increased. Satisfaction and performance increased to 7/10.

Discussion

For disabled seniors struggling with isolation and depression, regaining self-confidence and enthusiasm are crucial to increasing day-to-day activity levels and recovering declining abilities and function (Tsuboi, 2000). Because we listened closely to the client's concerns, her anxiety decreased. She could walk outdoors. Her self-confidence and enthusiasm increased, leading to wider her life.

地域での訪問リハビリでの関わり

~ショッピングセンターまでの屋外歩行訓練で自信を取り 戻した事例~

【はじめに】今回、友人と外食に行くことを希望する事例の訪問リハビリを担当した。事例は受傷後に活動量が減少していたが実際の場面で屋外歩行を実施し活動量が向上し生活の改善が見られた。発表にあたり本人より同意を得ている。

【事例紹介】

事例は心配性な70歳代後半の女性. 夫と2人暮らし. 歩いて友人と出掛けることが日課. 現病歴は, 平成X年にゴミを捨てようとした際に腰の痛みが出現. A病院で腰椎圧迫骨折と診断. 受傷2年後に訪問リハ開始となった.

【作業療法評価】作業聞き取りシートを用いてニーズの聴取を行った.事例のニーズは「歩いて友人と外食に行きたい」が満足度 2/10,実行度 2/10.心身機能面では右下肢に軽度の筋力低下あり.認知面は HDS-R:29 点. ADL面は、BI:95点、Hb-LSA:31.5点. IADL面は FAI:23点.腰の痛みに対しての恐怖心が強かった.介入方針は腰の痛みに対する恐怖心を軽減し屋内外の活動量を高めるとし、ショッピングセンターまで歩いて出掛けることができることを目標にした.

【介入初期】事例は腰の痛みに対する恐怖心が強かった. 「閉じこもり高齢者の生活様式の特徴は、非閉じこもり高齢者よりも1日の活動に対して否定的な認識を持っている」(石橋, 2011)といわれているため、生活・身体に対する不安の話を聞くことに重点を置いて介入を行った.

【介入 12 週目】生活・身体に対する不安を傾聴したことによって外出への恐怖心が減り、1 人で外出するようになった。

【介入 24 週目】ショッピングセンターまで屋外歩行訓練を実施. その後自宅で作った料理を友人に届けに屋外に出るなど生活に変化が見られた. 最終評価で BI:100 点, Hb-LSA:110 点, IFAI:30 点と活動量が向上した. ニーズの「歩いて友人と外食に行きたい」の満足度 7/10, 実行度7/10 に向上した.

【考察】在宅生活の中で孤立化し抑鬱状態に陥っている高齢障害者に対し、自己に対する自信、意欲を取り戻させることは、生活面での活動性を高め低下していた能力や機能を回復する上で重要である(坪井、2000)。今回、事例の不安を傾聴しながら介入を行ったことで不安が軽減したと考えられた。また、事例の日課であった屋外歩行を実施したことで自己に対する自信、意欲が高まり、友人との交流が再開し生活の拡大に繋がったと考えられた。

July. 22, 2018 9:30~10:30

Geriatric Care

Pilot study on novice occupational therapists' experience of using narrative reasoning for elderly clients in Japan

Sho MARUYAMA¹⁾, Yohei JINBO²⁾, Yuki SAITO³⁾, Fuminari KANEKO¹⁾, Keiichiro SINDO¹⁾, Kazuto AKABOSHI¹⁾

- 1) Shonan-Keiiku Hospital
- 2) Chigasaki Rehabilitation College
- 3) Sendai Seiyo Gakuin College

Key words: professional reasoning, novice occupational therapists, qualitative research

Purpose:

- Professional reasoning focusing on the client's narrative is important in OT for the elderly. The purpose of this study was to describe the experience of novice occupational therapists using narrative reasoning for elderly clients in Japan.

Methods:

- A qualitative method was used in this study. We used purposive sampling. The five participants in this study had an average age of 23.2 years; 2 were male and 3 were female; and clinical experience averaged at 1.5 years. We collected data using focus group interviews. We utilized the Steps for Coding and Theology (SCAT), which is a qualitative data analysis method. We explained the study to the participants and their managers obtained their consent.

Results:

- As a result, we generated 129 codes, 18 categories, 4 main categories (A-D), and described it as a story line as follows. (A) They used narrative reasoning in OT situations and processes. Their use of narrative reasoning was supported by (B) learning experiences of narrative reasoning in educational courses and clinical practice. Further, their use of narrative reasoning was influenced by (C) OT practical environment and needed correspondence. Moreover, (D) they experienced difficulties and felt confident in using narrative reasoning and reflected them in learning experiences.

Discussion:

- The present study indicated that novice occupational therapists experienced the difficulty of interacting with clients and environments when using narrative reasoning. Therefore, it is important for novice occupational therapists to use narrative reasoning together with pragmatic and interactive reasoning.

高齢者に対する若手作業療法士のナラティブリーズニング 使用経験に関する予備調査

背景:

- 高齢者に対する作業療法において、対象者の物語(ナラティブ)に焦点を当てた専門的な推論は重要であると言われている。そのようなナラティブリーズニングは、臨床経験年数を増すとうまく使えるようになると言われており、若手作業療法士のナラティブリーズニングの使用経験を理解することは作業療法の学習や教育にとって重要な課題であると考える。本研究の目的は、高齢者に対する若手作業療法士のナラティブリーズニング使用経験を記述し考察を加えることである。

方法:

- 本研究は質的研究手法を用いた. 研究対象者の選定方法として合目的的サンプリングを行った. 適格基準は, 臨床経験年数が5年未満かつ, 主に高齢期領域で勤務している作業療法士とした. 研究対象者である5名の内訳は, 平均23.2歳(22-26歳), 男性2名女性3名, 臨床経験は平均1.5年(0.5-3.5年), 回復期リハビリテーション病棟に勤務4名, 老人保健福祉施設に勤務1名だった. データ収集は, フォーカス・グループ・インタビューを行った(録音データ67分). データ分析は, 質的データ分析手法である Steps for Coding and Theorization (SCAT)を利用した. 倫理的配慮として, 研究対象者に対して書面で説明を行い研究参加の同意を得た. また, 対象者の所属組織長からの許可を得て実施した. 本研究では研究代表者らが開示すべき利益相反関係にある企業等はない.

結果:

- 結果,129 コード,18 カテゴリー,4 テーマ(A-D)を生成し、ストーリーラインとして次のように記述した。若手作業療法士は、(A)作業療法場面やプロセスでナラティブリーズニングを使用し工夫していた。また、若手作業療法士のナラティブリーズニング使用は、(B)養成課程や臨床現場における学習経験によって支えられていた。さらにナラティブリーズニングの使用は、(C)作業療法の実施環境からの影響とその対応を伴っていた。そして、(D)ナラティブリーズニングを使用する際の難しさと手応えの実感を持ち、学習経験に反映させていた。

考察:

- 本研究の結果、高齢者に対する作業療法において若手作業療法士は、ナラティブリーズニング使用の際の対象者や環境との相互作用に関する難しさを経験しており、実際的リーズニングや相互交流的リーズニングとの併用が重要であると示唆された。

July. 22, 2018 9:30~10:30

Geriatric Care

Regional Characteristics in Activities/Participation and Social Capital among Elderly

-Comparison of Regions between Different Rate on Requirement Certification of Long-Term Care-

Shinpei Ikeda¹, Kenichi Yamane², Takeshi Suzuki², Miki Satoh², Yuichi Nojiri², Hiroshi Haga³)

- 1) School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology
- 2) Senior Citizen's Welfare Division, Ayase City, Kanagawa Prefecture
- 3) Graduate School of Gerontology, J. F. Oberlin University

Key words: activities, participatin, social capital

Introduction: The rate of Requirement Certification of Long-Term Care Insurance for Older Adults (RLO) has risen within elderly population in Japan. In spite of this fact, the rate of RLO of one region (A) in Ayase City, Kanagawa has been kept lower for the past years. The city government had been interested in characteristics of A and we thus conducted the population survey. The purpose of this study was to examine the characteristics of elderly in A from the comparison of other region (B) which has been kept higher rate of RLO.

Method: 1,511 in A and 1,547 in B that community dwelling elderly participated in this study respectively. They were all aged 65 and older, and they were not in RLO. We collected data on demographic status, physical, and psycho-social factors.

Results: Elderly in A ware significantly older, higher education than those in B. There were no significant difference between the number of diseases and IADL independence in both regions. However, Self-rated health was significantly better among those in A. On the other hand, elderly in B had a significantly poorer of life-space mobility than those in A. In activities and participation related to leisure and/or routine, elderly in A had significantly higher rates of implementation including sports, traditional culture, intelligence, and tourism. They also tended to trust in living people around their home, and they had a mind of helping each other. Social networks on family and friends among elderly in A were larger than those in B.

Conclusion: The city's government have to support its citizens to participate in various activities in their living area. Occupational therapists have roles of creating places with citizens and facilitating their social capital through activities and participation.

地域在住一般高齢者の活動・参加とソーシャル・キャピタルの特徴

-要介護認定率が異なる2地区の比較-

【背景】近年、日本では高齢者全体人口おいて要介護認定率が上昇している.それにも関わらず、神奈川県綾瀬市のA地区は要介護認定率がここ数年低い水準で維持している.綾瀬市の高齢介護課はこのA地区に住む高齢者の生活に注目し、住民調査を通して健康状態、社会参加、ソーシャル・キャピタルなどの特徴を明らかにしたいと考えた.そこで我々も綾瀬市行政と協力しその調査に取り組んだ.本研究の目的は、要介護認定率が高いB地区との比較をすることで、A地区の高齢者の特徴を明らかにすることである.

【方法】A 地区は 1,511 名, B 地区は 1,547 名の高齢者を対象に調査を実施した. 対象者は 65 歳以上で要介護認定を受けていない者である. 対象者には, アンケートにて基本属性, 身体的・心理・社会的因子を調査した. 調査期間は 2017 年 6 月 28 日~7 月 9 日であった.

【倫理的配慮】桜美林大学倫理委員会の承認(受付番号 17007)を得た. 対象者には書面にて研究の趣旨, 倫理的 配慮, 個人情報の保護について説明し, 調査票の返信をもって同意を得られたとみなした.

【結果】A地区の高齢者の平均年齢は75.5±5.9歳でB地区は74.3±6.3歳であった。A地区の高齢者は有意に年齢が高く、教育年数が高く、暮らし向きが良好であった。疾患の数と過去1年間の転倒の数については、両地区で有意差は認められなかった。しかしながら、A地区の高齢者は主観的健康感が有意に良好で、かつGDS-5で測定したうつ傾向は有意に低い傾向にあった。IADLの自立度は両地区で有意差は無かった。他方でB地区の高齢者は外出頻度が有意に高いが、A地区に比べ行動範囲が狭かった。趣味・習慣に関する活動や参加については、A地区の高齢者はスポーツ、文化、知的、音楽、観光を含む実施率が有意に高かった。加えて、A地区の高齢者は近所の住民を信頼し、お互いに助け合う気持ちを有していた。LSNS-6で測定した家族・親戚、友人とのネットワークも良好であった。

【考察】要介護認定率を低く維持していくためには、市区町村の行政は、市民の生活圏において彼らが様々な活動に参加できる支援をしていく必要があると考えられる.加えて、作業療法士は市民と共に機会や場所を創出していき、これらの活動・参加を通してソーシャル・ネットワークのようなソーシャル・キャピタルを促進する役割がある.

July. 22, 2018 10:40~11:40

Mental Health

The application of the new therapeutic program in Mental health

Chi Jen Lee¹⁾

1) Department of psychiatric, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital

Key words: KAWA, MOHO, Expressive arts therapy

The KAWA model provides therapists with a new perspective: what roles should they play when patients ask for help? In this research, the author suggests a new multi-model program for mental health to direct a therapist, who should start an interview with the KAWA model, evaluate the clients' ability with the MOHO model, and intervene with other psychiatric theories like the expressive arts therapy. After all, he/she has to assist the client in the humanistic way. When the therapist approaches the client with the KAWA model, he can handle the client's life story thoroughly to identify clearly the core problems in the life story with MOHO model. As a result, the therapist can assist the clients in finding their solution to the problem encountered by using an appropriate psychiatric theory.

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Mental Health

Change of attitude forward recovery of inpatients with alcohol dependence using narrative slope

Tetsutaro Kosago¹⁾, Takeru Mizuno²⁾

- 1) National Hospital Organization Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center,
- 2) Showa University Karasuyama Hospital,

Key words: Alcohol use disorder, Psychiatric Occupational Therapy, narrative

Purpose: Reducing the number of patients who drop-out from an ARP has been a challenge at our center. The authors examined the factors that increase completion of an ARP as well as the roles OT may play in order to facilitate treatment completion.

Methods: Individuals who were expected to complete our 3-month adult ARP were recruited for the study. Those with dementia and intellectual disabilities were excluded. Participants were asked to fill out narrative slope forms reflecting their attitude toward recovery during their hospitalizations. In this study, the points where positive or negative slopes started were defined as Turning Points (TP). Flat lines were defined as stability. Participants were then asked to explain their narrative slopes; in particular, the factors associated with TP were analyzed.

Results: Out of 52 qualified patients, 23 participants (average age 47.3±7.3) completed the study. Based on existing studies using narrative slope methods, we categorized participants' free-writings on their slopes. The TP for positive slopes and their maintenance were associated with "interactions with others," and "participation in OT activities." The TP for negative slopes were frequently reported during either weeks 4-7 with "poor adjustment" or weeks 8-12 with "anxiety about discharge."

Conclusion: Current findings were consistent with previously reported findings. Improvement and its maintenance of patients' attitude toward recovery were associated with "interactions with others," and "participation in OT activities." Negative attitude were associated with "poor adjustment" and "anxiety about discharge." Hence, OT interventions targeting these factors at these identified weeks are likely to improve treatment completion rates.

入院中のアルコール依存症患者の心理的経過―ナラティブ スロープを用いた分析―

はじめに:

当院の成人アルコール病棟において、様々な理由から満期の退院を待たず、中途退院を選択する患者の存在が課題となっている。先行研究において、3か月のARPを満期で退院した患者において、退院後の1年間の断酒率と関連性が認められている。加えて患者の入院週数による心理的な変化に合わせた作業療法(以下、OT)の介入の必要性が報告されている。そこで、本研究は満期退院者の語りをもとに、ARPの完遂にはどういった要因が影響するのか、完遂に向けて作業療法士はどういった役割が求められるのか分析し、今後のARPにおけるOTを検討する材料を得ることを目的とした。

方法:

ARP 目的で当院の成人アルコール病棟に入院し、3か月の満期で退院を迎える患者のうち、研究の趣旨を口頭にて説明し、同意が得られた者(認知症や知的障害が疑われる者は除外)を対象とした。対象患者には入院期間中の心理的変化を表記するナラティブスロープの評価用紙を説明し、記入を依頼した。後日用紙をもとに振り返りの面接を持ち、当時の心境について聴取した。先行研究をもとに、スロープの中で「上昇」と「下降」を示した箇所を分岐点(Turning Point、以下 TP)と定義した。本研究では平坦な時期「維持」も加え、TP が生じるに至った患者の語りと記述を集約して分析を行った。

結果:

対象者患者数 52 名のうち, 23 名の患者 (47.3±7.3 歳) よりスロープの記述と語りが得られた. 先行研究をもとに, 自由記述をカテゴリー化した結果, TP の上昇および維持の時期は主に【他者との交流】【作業】というカテゴリーに分類され, 下降は 2 期治療前期で【不適応】, 後期で【退院前の不安】というカテゴリーに分類された.

考察:

本研究における成人アルコール患者の入院中の心理的な上昇や下降は、先行研究を支持する結果であった。入院患者が示す TP の上昇や維持の時期には、主に「他者との交流」や「作業」が影響を与え、下降には、2 期治療前期で環境への「不適応」、後期で「退院前の不安」が影響を与えていることが示唆された。以上より、ARP の完遂に向けて、OT では患者の入院週数を考慮し、他者との交流や作業を用いていくことが必要となることが示唆された。

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A time-course analysis of changes in activity profiles of outpatients with schizophrenia in occupational therapy

Takayuki Kawaguchi¹⁾, Aki Watanabe¹⁾, Etsuko Asano²⁾, Yoko Shirakihara²⁾, Toru Sawayama³⁾, Michinari Fukuda¹⁾

- 1) Kitasato University School of Allied Health Sciences
- 2) Kitasato University East Hospital
- 3) Kitasato University School of Medicine

Key words: activity profile, schizophrenia, longitudinal study

Introduction:

Identification of the time course of changes in activity profiles of outpatients with schizophrenia in occupational therapy (OT) is important for determination of support contents and endpoints according to recovery. The purpose of this study was to estimate a regression curve based on the time course of changes in activity profiles of outpatients with schizophrenia in OT.

Methods:

We enrolled 48 patients from our hospital. We used the Activity Profile Scale for Patients with Psychiatric Disorders (APS) to assess the activity profiles. To estimate the regression curve of the time course of activity profiles, the assessment was carried out on 6 occasions: initial assessment; 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, and 3 months after the initial assessment; and at the end of OT. The degree of fit of the regression curve was statistically analyzed by the coefficient of determination (R2). A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. This study was approved by the ethical committee of our institution.

Results:

The regression curve with mean APS score as the dependent variable was most suitable for the sigmoid function: $\ln f(x) = 3.1 + (-0.3 / x) (R2 = 0.723, p = 0.032)$.

Discussion:

This result suggests that the time course of changes in an individual's activity profile among outpatients with schizophrenia in OT regressed to a sigmoid function. This is useful as basic information for constructing a model to predict recovery of activity profiles using APS scores of outpatients with schizophrenia in OT.

作業療法における統合失調症患者の活動特性変化の時系列 的分析

【はじめに】

外来作業療法(外来 OT)の統合失調症患者における活動 特性の時系列的変化様式の特定は回復に応じた支援内容や エンドポイントを決定するために重要である。本研究の目 的は、外来 OT の統合失調症患者における活動特性の時系 列的変化に基づく曲線を推定することである。

【方法】

48 名は精神科病院から取り込まれた. 活動特性は Activity Profile Scales of Patients with Psychiatric Disorders (APS) を用いて評価した. 活動特性の時間経過における回帰曲線の推定のために、開始時、2 週間後、 $1 \,
ho$ 月後、 $2 \,
ho$ 月後、 $3 \,
ho$ 月後、OT 終了時の 6 回評価した. 回帰曲線の適合度は決定係数 (R2) にて統計的に分析された. p < 0.05 を統計的に有意であるとした. 本研究は施設における倫理審査委員会の承認を得ている.

【結果】

平均 APS スコアを従属変数とする回帰曲線は、シグモイド 関数に最も適合した: $\ln f(x) = 3.1 + (-0.3 / x)$ (R2 = 0.723, p = 0.032).

【考察】

この結果は、外来 OT の統合失調症患者における活動特性 の時系列的変化がシグモイド関数に回帰することを示唆している。これは、OT における統合失調症外来患者の APS スコアを用いた活性特性の回復を予測するための予測モデルを構築するための基礎情報として有用である。

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Physical Dysfunction

Investigation of the influence that positive participation has on the result of occupational therapy

Using for Aid for Decision making in Occupation Choice (ADOC)

Hiromi Mori¹⁾, Tadatoshi Inoue^{2,3)}

- 1) Higashikawaguchi Hospital
- 2) Saiseikai, Onojo, Minami Day Service Center,
- 3) Graduate School, International University of Health and Welfare

Key words: ADOC, Sharing, Meaningful Occupation

[Introduction]

The purpose of this report is to examine the usefulness of the paper version Aid for Decision making in Occupation Choice(ADOC) in order for patients to participate in treatment. I was got consent from my family.

(Case study)

Male in 80 year's old, hospitalized for cerebral infarction. His motivation for the overall activity has declined. He had mild right hemiplegia. His daily living behavior has been moderate to full state of assistance. He hasn't decided his goal of occupational therapy, but no specific opinion. At a later date, He has got goal such as "excretion". "changing clothes". "bathing" ."meal"and "indoor movement"by using ADOC at that time.

Result

Client have shared with him the target with ADOC and as a result, I watched him toilet movement, changing clothing, transferring, warming gait, bathing action partial assistance, meal movement and walking indoors. Client has positive attitude on occupational therapy.

(Discussion)

These results showed that physical and mental functions have been improved by sharing with patients' goal and effective intervention in occupational therapy. I think that the attempt of intervention in consideration of the subjective desire influence on motivation in provement. I think that ADOC will be hellped to any clients that makes for ther future as possible as.

積極的な参加が作業療法の結果にもたらす影響の検討 ー 作業選択意思決定支援ソフト(ADOC)を用いて一

【はじめに】

作業療法の目標を設定するうえで、対象者の積極的な参加による目標の共有が重要とされている(千田直人, 2013). しかし、意味のある作業を引き出すためには、担当作業療法士は情報を集めることから始めなければならない(AmJ, 2008). 本報告の目的は積極的な参加を獲得するために紙面版作業選択意思決定支援ソフト(以下, ADOC)における有用性を検討する. なお、本人と家族に対し、説明と同意を得ている.

【事例紹介】

80歳代男性、脳梗塞. 改訂長谷川式簡易知能評価スケール (以下、HDS-R) は 18点. 活動全般に対する意欲の低下がみられ、対人交流は職員に限定され受身的であった. 作業療法に対し否定的発言も見られた. 軽度の右片麻痺が認められた. 日常生活動作は中等度から全介助の状態であった. 元来温和な性格であった. 家族希望として「身辺処理動作が自立して自宅退院」が挙がった.

【目標の共有】

介入初期は移乗動作や食事動作の際に麻痺側の使用が少なく、食事摂取量が不十分であり、全身耐久性が低下していた。また、記銘力低下や判断能力の低下により様々な生活障害が認められた。作業療法の目標について聞き取りを行ったが、具体的な意見が聞かれなかった。後日、ADOCを用いて聞き取りを行ったところ、「排泄」「更衣」「入浴」「食事」「屋内つたい歩行」が挙がった。ADOCの結果によりトイレ動作、更衣、入浴動作、箸操作、つたい歩行獲得を目標として介入を行った。

【結果】

ADOC を用いて目標を共有し介入したところ, 排泄, 更衣, 移乗, つたい歩行が見守り, 入浴動作一部介助, 食事動作が修正自立へと改善が認められた. また, 作業療法に対する反応として, 肯定的発言が聞かれるようになった.

【考察】

本症例は、心原性脳梗塞や肺癌による全身耐久性の低下により、生活全般に対する意欲が低下し、目標の設定と共有に難渋した。ADOCを用いることで支援者もクライエントにとって必要な作業を選択し提案できるため意思決定の共有を促進でき、心身機能の向上が認められた。意欲が向上したことについては、本人の主観的欲求を考慮して介入を試みたことが影響していると考えた。また、作業的視点で本症例の介入を行ったことが積極的な作業療法への参加に繋がったと考えた。