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2016年度ホスピス緩和ケア従事者に対する海外研修助成（論文発表）
研修報告書の提出について

標記について、下記のとおり報告いたします。

記

1. 論文タイトル

Choosing end-of-life home hospice care based on a new Niche type facilities (Sukima-style) for senior citizens in an aging society

2. 研修期間 2016年 9月 13日 ~ 2016年 9月 20日

3. 発表学会の名称

International Collaboration for Community Health Nursing Research (ICCHNR)
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4. 研修報告書

別紙

(注) 研修報告書は別添に、発表論文内容を英文で、A4用紙1枚程度にまとめること)

Choosing end-of-life home hospice care based on a new Niche type facilities (Sukima-style) for senior citizens in an aging society

The purpose of this research is analyze and evaluate the decision making process for medical nurses and other care workers who must choose some form of end-of-life care. It is argued here that Niche type facilities (Sukima-style) is an effective approach which can be used to choose care in the last stages of life for many people in Japan's ageing society. Home hospice care is of primary interest in this study not only because it is more economical, but also because it provides care in a more humanistic setting which may be physically and emotionally closer to the patient's home.

The method used to conduct this research involved interviews of a home hospice person who represents each home hospice facility. These interviews were specially constructed to include both a formal range of set questions as well as more open-ended style informal interview strategies.

Results: The first Home Hospices were started in 2004 in Miyazaki. In 2016, 20 corporations had established home hospices in Japan. This type of hospice is well-suited for momentous decisions such as is the case for end-of-life care. Specifically, this New Niche type facility is based on a perspective from cultural anthropology of nosari or takarago which signify a gift from God and endurance at the end of life. This Japanese cultural perspective is integrated into local culture and customs in the design of the hospice facility. It is a positive set of meanings which all includes acceptance of the tragic side of life. This new approach to hospice care a new niche type (Sukima-style) or senior citizens in Japan, represents a new paradigm in end-of-life care.

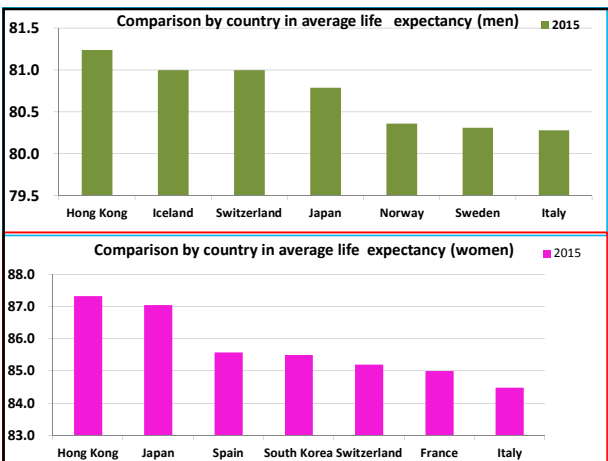
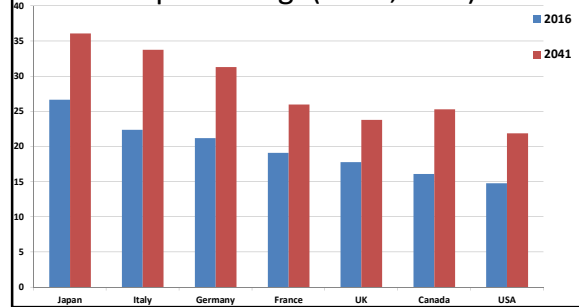
Conclusion: All respondents indicated that they wanted to die in a place which provided maximum comfort and minimum pain such as home hospice. This analysis validates and give empirical support to this intuitive conclusion. It suggests that in choosing end-of-life care, home hospice type care is preferable to other options (geriatric hospitals and welfare institutions).

Choosing end-of-life home hospice care based on a new **niche type** of facility (Sukima-style) for senior citizens in an aging society

Dr.Matsubara Miyuki

【Background】

Comparison by country of the senior citizen(65~) population percentage(2016,2041)



Locations of home hospices

-By 2015, more than 20 home hospice type facilities had been established throughout Japan- places which fall under the designation, "home hospice."



	Inc.	NPO	NPO	Corporation	NPO	NPO
year	2014	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016
Prefecture	Hiroshima	Kumamoto	Nagasaki	Tokyo	Tokyo	Aomori
Facility name	Chestnut House	Relationship House	Ohana House	Heart House	Lime Tree House	Forest House
Founded	2012	2010	2011	2013	2014	2013
Executive Director	A	B	C	D	E	F
Qualification	Hospice volunteer	nurse	nurse	nurse	Hospice volunteer	nurse

【Method】

Interview surveys were conducted at six home hospices in Japan

- Interviews proceeded following a set of guidelines, lasting one hour each.
- Consent was obtained from the director to have a second follow-up interview, if requested.
- Interview data was recorded on a portable IC digital recorder.
- The research data was collated and analyzed by the lead researcher and her assistant.

Three areas of investigation

- (1) operation of facilities
 - (2) Relationship with community
 - (3) Management of staff and patients
- ◆ 6 items in each questionnaire survey given to the hospice manager:
- 1) Hopes and goals for each hospice
 - 2) The operating principles behind the facility
 - 3) The value of the program
 - 4) Problems and challenges from the point of view of the hospice
 - 5) Personal impressions and reflections
 - 6) Future goals

- Hospice founders, "...the hospice provided an option where no good option previously existed for end-of-life care."
- Another advantage: it provided a level of highly personalized care which is often lacking in traditional medical facilities.
- Finally, because it is located in the person's geographical home region, it provides a high level of physical convenience and emotional connection.

Conclusion

- ◆ Hospice clients all indicated that they wanted to die in a place which provided maximum comfort and minimum pain such as a home hospice.
- ◆ This analysis validates and give empirical support to this intuitive conclusion: that in choosing end-of-life care, home hospice is often preferable to other options (geriatric hospitals and welfare institutions).

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