Fig. 1 Flow Chart of Health Examinations for Developmental Disorders

2) How to care the children with intellectual deficient parents

The second issue is how to give health and medical guidance to parents with the same ID as their children. We conducted a focus group interview (FGI) of PHNs, who are at the forefront of trying to deal with parents with ID and children with ID, to help clarify the problems ³⁾.

Methods

Five PHNs with lots of experiences supporting children with ID parents were nominated. The FGI was conducted to ascertain their concerns and help find a resolution. The discussion was recorded on a video camera. Each utterance was carefully checked repeatedly using video recording and summarized with the context in mind.

Results

All utterances were summarized to 54 of informative units. After categorization of these, we succeeded to make 9 categories as following; 1) problems around infants who were born to a mother with ID, 2) problems around school aged children who were born to a mother with ID, 3) problems around adolescents who were born to a mother with ID, 4) problems of mother with diminished child nursing abilities, 5) social troubles of mother with ID, 6) problems PHNs have in relating to mothers with ID, 7) problems with the degree of responsibility of PHNs, 8) problems with the administration of the support system, 9) proposals from PHNs.

The relationship between 9 categories is presented in Fig. 2. The key words of each category are also shown in the Figure. The most pronounced key word was "reproduction". In addition, it was stressed that not only mothers with ID but also fathers with ID or alcoholism and so on, might also cause many troubles. Such families are high risk families.

Discussion

What follows are the proposals of the PHNs. Firstly, they would like to have meeting with PHNs of neighboring municipalities. High risk families cause various problems in neighbor municipalities too, so it is necessary for PHNs belonging to many municipalities to have information in common. Second, PHNs suggest that care management meetings for high risk family with various professionals involved is essential for solving their troubles. The troubles are really various, for instance economic problems, maltreatment of children, domestic violence and so on. To find resolution, many professionals should discuss each by each case together. The family itself also should be permitted to attend the meeting. The final proposal from the PHNs involves also meeting with the staff of kindergarten or school.

The keyword "reproduction" encompasses many meanings. Reproduction of ID in children, reproduction of social maladaptation, reproduction of economical problems, reproduction of unexpected pregnancies, reproduction of child abuse and others are nominated. Unexpected and/or unmarried pregnancy is repeated and is an especially serious problem. In many Japanese municipalities, the PHNs are divided into three groups, that is, one for the health care of mother and children, another for senior citizens and another for people with psychiatric disorders. The PHN who is in charge of sanitation for mother and child knows about the developmentally delayed child but does not know the ID mother, while the PHN who takes charge of psychiatric sanitation knows the ID mother but not the delayed child. Here is information gap. To prevent this, the PHNs should be given an area where they deal with all these health care groups. There

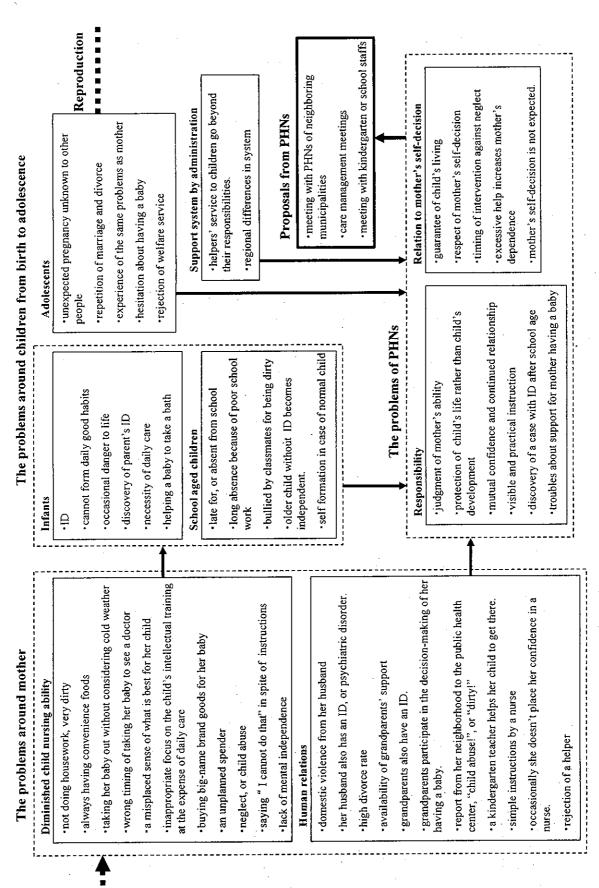


Fig.2 The Relationship among the Problems of Caring the Children with ID Parents

needs to be a better flow information in order to provide better health care for ID mothers and their children.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Grants-in-Aid, H14-Syougai-013, named "Research for promotion of the social participation in persons with intellectual disability by identifying and resolving obstructive factors".

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Causes of Institutional Residence or Employment among Graduates from School for the Intellectually Disabled, Analyzed with the ICF

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Introduction

The employment rate of graduates of special education high schools for students with mental retardation is declining year by year. According to the special education data of The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (as of March, 2001), the graduate employment rate was only 25.5%¹⁾. Persons entering welfare and other facilities showed the greatest increase in number (56.7%). Even among those who can find employment, quite a few such disabled graduates do not continue work for long. Students who cannot be employed very often must choose between living at home or in institutions. The factors cited for this include the lack of social resources for group homes and other kinds of community living.

A nationwide investigation was conducted by a welfare, labor and science group entitled "Research for the promotion of social participation in persons with intellectual disability by identifying and resolving obstructive factors." The two objectives of the study were as follows.

- (1) To identify the factors which prevent such participation by students with intellectual disabilities after their graduation from special education high schools.
- (2) To clarify the types of measures needed to resolve these issues.

To enable future international comparisons with some of the results, graduates were rated using the common international language in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). ICF belongs to the "family" of international classifications developed by the WHO for application to various aspects of health. The WHO family of international classifications provides a framework to code a wide range of information about health and uses a standardized common language permitting communication about health and health care across the world in various disciplines and sciences. ICF is a multipurpose classification designed to serve various disciplines and different sectors²⁾.

The components of functioning and disability in Part 1 of ICF are interpreted by means of four separate but related constructs. These constructs are operationalized by using qualifiers. Body functions and structures can be interpreted by means of changes in physiological systems or in anatomical structures. For the Activities and Participation component, two constructs are available: capacity and performance²⁾. The definitions of ICF components are given in Table 1.

ICF has two parts, each with two components. Each component can be expressed in both positive and negative terms. Each component consists of various domains and, within each domain, categories, which are the units of classification. Health and health-related states of an individual may be recorded by selecting the appropriate category code or codes and then adding qualifiers, which are numeric codes

that specify the extent or the magnitude of the functioning or disability in that category, or the extent to which an environmental factor is a facilitator or barrier².

Table 1. The definitions of ICF components²⁾

DEFINITIONS

In the context of health:

Body functions are the physiological functions of body systems (including psychological functions).

Body structures are anatomical parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components.

Impairments are problems in body functions or structures such as a significant deviation or loss.

Activity is the execution of a task or action by an individual.

Participation is involvement in a life situation.

Activity limitations are difficulties an individual may have in executing activities.

Participation restrictions are problems an individual may experience in involvement in life situations.

Environmental factors make up the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their lives.

In this investigation, employment was considered to be a concrete form of participation. Each school was asked to recall one graduate each from among those employed or residing in institutions, and to rate them in accordance with each ICF criterion. From comparison, the factors behind these differences in career path handling (i.e., employment and institutionalization) were then analyzed.

This report presents an outline of the first set of data compared in this study.

Methods

(1) Subjects

Replies to the survey investigation were requested from the director of career guidance-in the high school section of 451 special education schools nationwide in Japan. Although the director at each institution was in charge of filling out the return questionnaire in principle, it was presumed that other teachers were also allowed to do so in cases requiring detailed evaluation.

(2) Procedure

a) Investigation method (Mail survey)

The survey questionnaire recipients were asked to mail back the completed stamped, self-addressed reply forms using the previously enclosed return envelope.

b) Survey period

The questionnaire was sent out on February 10, 2003, and the deadline for returns was March 10 of the same year.

c) Contents of questionnaire

A stamped, self-addressed return envelope containing the request letter and a set of survey forms was mailed out to the chief career guidance counselor at each institution. The questionnaire survey items covered the course conditioning, course guidance system, ICF comparison, and opinion.

Here we present the results of the ICF comparison. One graduate each from the class graduating at the end of March, 2002, was to be chosen for the following categories: "Graduate hired by a conventional business or office" and "Graduate entering institution" (regeneration or vocational aid). The respondent was free to select any graduate who came to mind. They were to remember how the student of their choice seemed as of the end of March in 2002, and then to evaluate him according to the ICF criteria. A graduate hired by a company was called A, and a graduate entering a facility was called B.

They were to be evaluated by each of the main 3 ICF factors of body functions, activity and participation, and environment. However, since body structure was difficult for an on-site teacher to distinguish clearly from psychosomatic function, it was included in the body function analysis.

The ICF uses two ways to score activities and participation; performance and capacity. The scoring (evaluation) of capacity is defined as the level of an individual's ability to execute a task or given action at a given time. Since evaluation involves the past in the present survey investigation and the person doing the evaluation does not do so in a uniform manner, the evaluation in a uniform or standard environment is virtually impossible. For this reason we decided to use only performance as a criterion to evaluate activity and participation. Moreover, the evaluation of activity and participation was to be made in detail by further subdividing the "education" factor into 3 categories; "informal education," "school education," and "vocational training."

"Relationship and support" in the environmental factors was also to be evaluated in detail using further classifications because one's relationships and the type of support provided key information for devising measures to address certain issues. Specific examples of the above criteria items were provided in each case in the questionnaire. Use of only ICF expressions would be presumably difficult to understand and thus make it difficult for the respondent to reply. The respective standards used by the ICF to rate difficulty, etc. were adopted for the evaluation criteria. Among the environment factors, the "facilitation level" was evaluated for "Graduate hired by a conventional business or office", and the "hindrance level" was evaluated for "Graduate entering institution".

(3) Analysis

After checking the original forms of the returned questionnaires, Excel was used to finally sort out the raw data from valid replies. SPSS was used for the statistical analysis.

(4) Result feedback

The plan is to e-mail a summary of the survey results to any person requesting it within 2003.

Results and Discussion

(1) Response Rate

Some 227 valid replies were obtained from the survey questionnaires sent out to the guidance-counseling directors of 451 national special education high school divisions and high special education schools across Japan. This amounts to a response rate of 50.3%.

(2) ICF comparison of employed and institutionalized graduates

a) Severity of body function and functional impairment

Figure 1 presents a comparison of body functions between the employed (A) and those who reside in institutions (B). The severity was significantly greater in the employed group than the institutionalized group on all items using *t*-test. In both groups "mental functions" were highest, followed by "voice and speech functions." Both groups evidenced virtually the same tendencies for all items evaluated. According to the ICF evaluation criteria, a score of 2 was defined as a moderate degree of functional impairment, and only the "mental functions" item of the institutionalized group exceeded this level.

b) Degree of difficulty associated with activities and participation

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the employed (A) and institutionalized (B) groups in terms of their activities and social participation. Graduates (B) residing in institutions scored significantly higher than employed graduates (A) on every item based on the *t*-test results. In the institutionalized group, scores were higher in the order of "economic life," "interpersonal interaction and relationships," "community life," and "human rights."

According to the ICF criteria, a score of 1 indicates mild difficulty while a score of 2 denotes moderate difficulty. The mean score of the institutionalized group proved to be over 2 in 10 of the 14 evaluation items. The employed group, on the other hand, had a mean score of more than 1 on only one item, "informal education." This suggested that the "activation and social participation" item is very important as a factor distinguishing the two groups here.

c) Facilitation and impairment levels

Figure 3 shows the facilitation level as an environmental factor in the employed group (A) of graduates. For those in this group, it was clear that the facilitation level was highest for "support and relationships; people in positions of authority," reflecting the importance of teachers.

Figure 4 shows the hindrance level as an environmental factor in the institutionalized group (B). The highest hindrance levels were for "support and relationships; immediate family" in the institutionalized group. It was clear that the reasons these graduates were forced to enter institutions was the little support from their families.

The ICF evaluation criteria define a score of 1 as a mild facilitation/hindrance factor, and a score of 2 as a moderate facilitation/hindrance factor. Neither group had a mean score of more than 2.

d) Overall comparison

The employed group of graduates had a mean score of no higher than 2 for any item evaluated by the ICF criteria. The institutionalized group, on the other hand, had this score on 1 body function item and 11 activity and social participation items. It was suggested that these 11 items were important factors for distinguishing between the employed and institutionalized graduates in terms of career path

Body functions

■ Employment ■ Institution

Qualifier (extent or magnitude of an impairment)

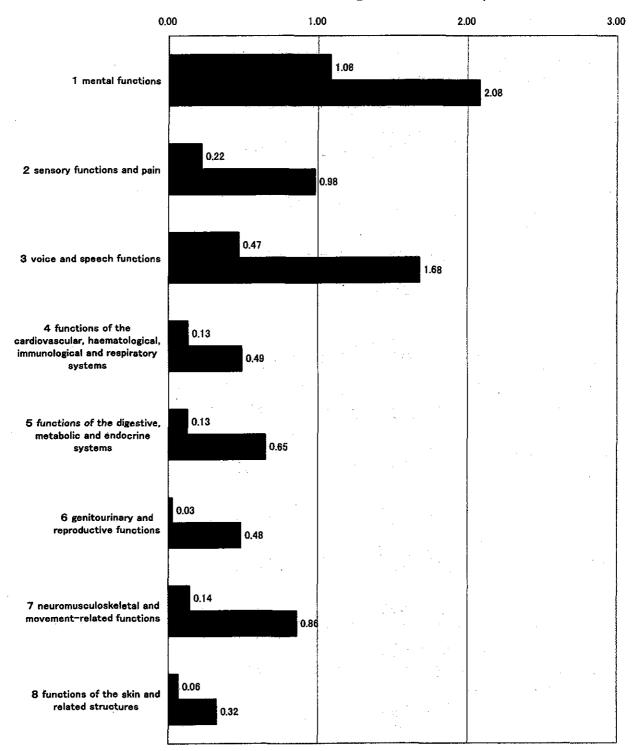


Fig.1 Impairment of body functions

Activities and Participation



Qualifier (difficulty)

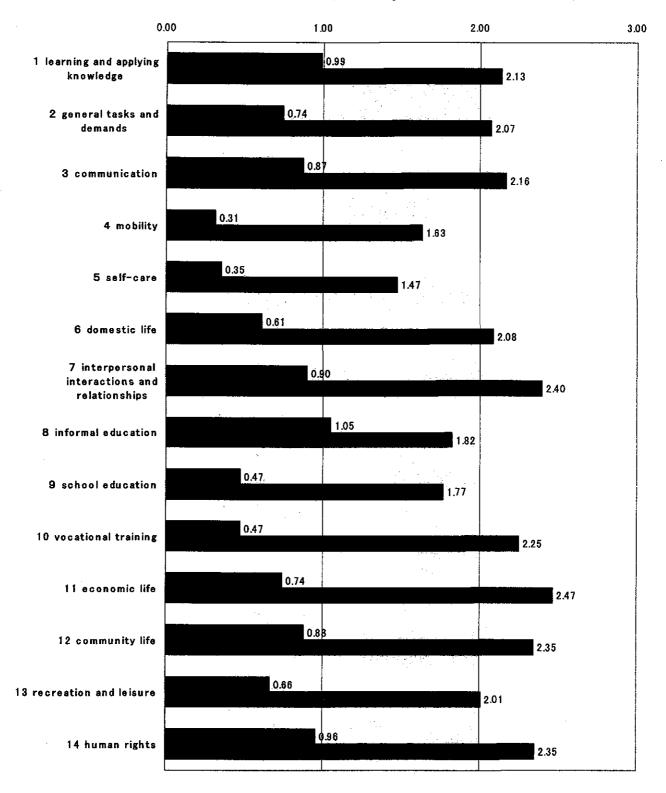


Fig.2 The degree of difficulty of activities and participation

Environmental Factors

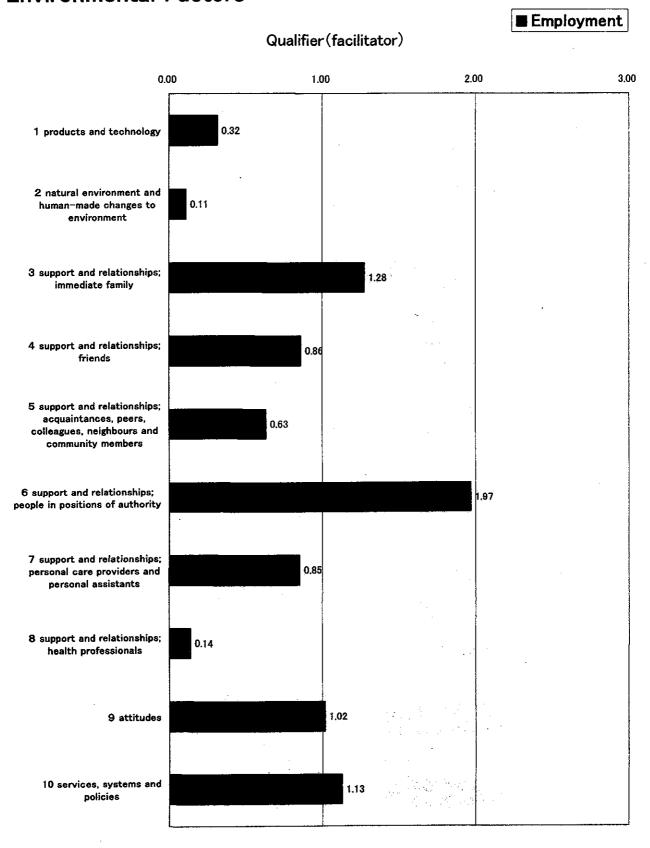


Fig.3 The degree of facilitator of the environmental factor of an employment group (the A)

Environmental Factors

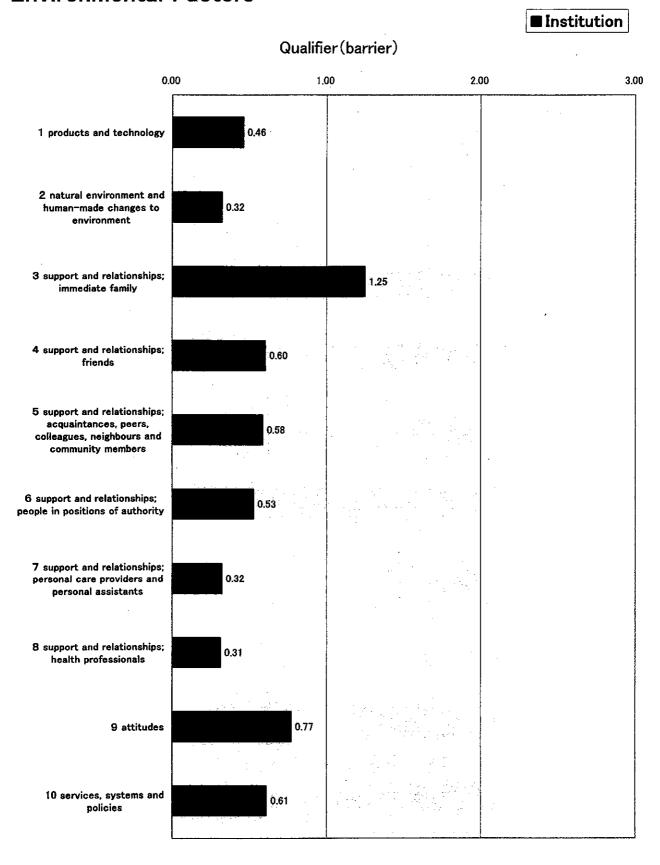


Fig.4 The degree of barrier of the environmental factors of the institution group (the B)

approaches. We plan to conduct further analyses using detailed statistical processing.

Conclusion

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare has formed a scientific research study group to clarify factors inhibiting social participation of persons with mental retardation, and to develop methods to improve such participation. The group conducted the present survey with the aim of identifying the causes preventing such participation at present, and clarifying the types of measures needed to resolve these issues. To enable future international comparisons with some of the results, they were rated using the common international language in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Surveys were sent to the director of career guidance counseling in the high school sections of 451 special education schools nationwide, and valid responses were received from 227. Each school was asked to recall one graduate each from among those employed or residing in institutions, and rate them on each of the ICF levels. The factors producing differences in the career path treatments for employment and institutional residence were then analyzed. The employed group of graduates had a mean score of no higher than 2 for any item evaluated by the ICF criteria. The institutionalized group, on the other hand, had this score on 1 body function item and 11 activity and social participation items.

Additional remark

This research was performed as a welfare, labor and science research group project entitled: "Research for promotion of the social participation in persons with intellectual disability by identifying and resolving obstructive factors" (representative: Masumi Inagaki). We are deeply grateful to the professors of the research group, and to the special education school teachers who cooperated in our investigation.

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Actual Conditions of Use of Anti-Psychotic Drugs in Institute for People with Intellectual Disabilities

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Introduction

In the purpose of disclosing the actual condition of behavioral disorders, we examined the contents of drug prescriptions in the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities. We speculate the behavioral disorders in the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities by examinations of the psychiatric agents.

Methods

The subjects were twenty nine institutes for the people with intellectual disabilities in Yamaguchi Prefecture. The twenty four ones were for adult users. The examination was done by mailing questionnaires on the health caring stuff that consisted of 27 nurses, one instructor and one nursery nurse. The mean of the length of their service was 7.9 years (ranged one to twenty five years). Examination was done in Feb.2002.

Results

The ninety four typed drugs were prescribed by psychiatrists. Sixty three drugs were drugs acting the central nervous system. Twenty antipsychotic drugs, twenty sleeping drugs, fourteen anti-convulsants, six anti-Parkinson drug, two anti-depressants and one anti-manic drug were prescribed. Butyrophenones and phenothiazines were widely used in antipsychotic agents. Carbamazepine having a potential as an antipsychotic, was most widely used in anti-convulsants. Our results were limited in the number of the using institutes in each drug and there was no data in the number of the total users. The top ten drugs in the number of institutes consisted of five antipsychotic drugs, three anti-convulsants, one anti-Parkinson drug and one sleeping drug. Table 1 showed the top twenty lists of prescribed drugs in the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities.

Table 1. The ranking of using drugs in the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities.

Ranking	the number of using institutes	Name of drugs	Effects of drugs		
1	28	carbamazepine	anti-convulsant		
2	25	haloperidol	butyrophenones		
3	24	Sodium valproate	anti-convulsant		
4	24	levomepromazine	phenothiazines		
5	23	biperiden	anti-Parkinson drug		
6	23	pheytoin	anti-convulsant		
7	21	diazepam	anti-Parkinson drug		
8	19	chlorpromazine	phenothiazines		
9	18	sulpiride	antipsychotic drug		
10	18	thioridazine hydrochloide	phenothiazines		
11	18	Vegetamine-A,-B	Antipsychotic drug (combination drugs)		
12	16	clonazepam	anti-convulsant		

13	16	flunitrazepam	sleeping drug		
14	15	zotepine	antipsychotic drug		
15	15	nitrazepam	sleeping drug, anti-convulsant		
16	15	phenobarbital	sleeping drug, anti-convulsant		
17	14	etizolam	antipsychotic drug		
18	14	propericiazine	phenothiazines		
19	13	zonisamide	anti-convulsant		
20	13	promethazine	phenothiazines		
		hydrochloride			

Discussion

Our results showed the high prevalence of epilepsy in the users of the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities. Highly frequent use of carbamazepine suggested the type of epilepsy in the users may be partial epilepsy, and carbamazepine had similar structure to tricyclic antidepressants. Actually carbamazepine had an effect for emotional disorders, and took the indications for manic sates in bipolar mood disorder and excitement states in schizophrenia. Also sodium valprate was widely used in the users of the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities. Sodium valprate had a wide spectrum for various type of epilepsy and also had antipsychotic effects like carbamazepine. Sodium valprate had an indication for character disorders associated with epilepsy. Phenytoin ranked six had no antipsychotic effect. These results showed that the users of the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities had a high prevalence of epilepsy compared with that of general population.

Butyrophenones and phenothiazines were widely used in the institute for the people with intellectual disabilities except for anti-convulsants. Haloperidol (butyrophenones) was ranked as number two frequency, and also was positioned as top rank in antipsychotic agents. Three phenothiazines (levomepromazine, chlorpromazine, thioridazine hydrochloride) were positioned within top ten ranking. Benz amides (sulpride) and thiepines (zotepine) were also widely used. As sleeping drugs benzodiazepines and tianodazepines were frequently used. High use of anti-Parkinson drugs suggested high use of the dopamine block typed antipsychotic agents. Anti-Parkinson drugs prevent side effects of using antipsychotic agents including secondary Parkinsonism, dyskinesia and akathisia.

Conclusion

The use of antipsychotic drugs was popular in the institute for people with intellectual disabilities. Why the many antipsychotic drugs need in the institute? What symptoms could be effective in the use of antipsychotic agents? If the use of antipsychotic agents be done for the only purpose for suppression of the behavior of the users in the institute for people with intellectual disabilities, these conduct in the institutes meet a violation of human right. Further examination of the purpose for the use of drugs, their effects must be done.

Acknowledgment

This study was supported by the Research Grant (H14-disabilities-013) titled "Research for promotion of the social participation in persons with intellectual disability by identifying and resolving obstructive factors" from the Ministry of Health Labor and Welfare.

= 原 著 論 文 =

発達障害児に対する医療・福祉資源の活用と連 携の現状

―第1報 専門医師と施設・他職種間の連携について―

稲垣 真澄 堀口 寿広 加我 牧子

要旨 知的障害児・者の社会参加を促進する目的で、小児神経科医師を対象として施設や関連職種との連携状況を調査した。113人の回答者の多くが経験年数や勤務先によらずさまざまな連携を実施している実態が明らかになった。連携の程度は診療対象となる児・者の実数や疾患内容、年齢層と関連していた。一方、居住や就労といった地域ケアに関する施設や職種との連携は乏しかった。発達障害医療に従事する医師は福祉制度について広く熟知し、施設を訪問することやさまざまな職種・有資格者と専門的知識の共有を行うことにより連携の質を深めて、一人ひとりの知的障害児・者のライフスタイルにそった医療福祉サービスの提供を心がけることが重要と考える。

見出し語 施設,知的障害,発達障害,福祉,連携

はじめに

厚生労働省の行った「平成 12 年知的障害児(者)基礎調査」によると在宅知的障害(mental retardation: MR)児・者は全国で 32 万 9 千人とされている n. しかしながら、身体障害や精神障害との合併を考えると、把握されている数より多くが何らかの支援を求めているとも考えられる.

現在わが国において国や地方自治体が実施している MR 児・者の支援には医療・社会福祉的、教育的、経済的支援等があげられる³. このうち医療・社会福祉的支援は、①施設的、②制度的、③人的なものに分けられる。たとえば、学習障害(LD)などを主な対象とした調査³では最初の相談先として

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「病院」が選択されていた、すなわち、医療機関は発達の遅れが疑われた場合に診断・治療に関わることはもちろんであるが、最初の公的な「支援の窓口」であるといえる。一方、MR児の療育手帳の取得やMR者の障害基礎年金受給等「制度」の利用には医師の判定が求められる。施設としての医療機関はMR児・者のライフサイクルをふまえた継続的なかかわり。を持つこと、そして医師は診療にとどまらず、人的・制度的支援の情報の交通整理をする。ことが利用者のメリットにつながる。

近年、MR 児入所施設の減少と通所施設の微増、 入所児の重度化や高齢化、通所児の低年齢化が進み、 MR 児を取り巻く環境は複雑化している。現状として、成人になった後の MR 者の「行き先」が確定していない問題もある。. そこで MR 児の療育への連携を促進する目的で、医療機関における連携のあり方についての検討"が始まっている。効果的な保健医療サービスの提供のためには各施設、専門職の連携が求められるが課題はまだ多い。. それはスタッフの知識や経験が障害児・者の社会参加を促進する、あるいは阻害する可能性も否定できないからである. キーパーソンとなるべき医師が、①どの程度現行のサービスや施策について周知し、活用しているのか、②関係施設との連携をどの程度行っているのか、といった実態については詳細な情報が得られていない。そこで本研究は、MRを含む発達障害医療に従事する専門医師を対象として、現行の医療社会福祉サービスの活用状況と、他施設・機関、他の関連職種や資格との連携の現状を知る目的で全国調査を行った。そして回答者の属性、たとえば医師の経験年数や勤務先、診療の対象者の年齢、疾患についての特徴による実施状況の違いがあるかを検討した。本稿では、このうち施設と専門職との連携に関する検討結果を報告する。

本調査では、「他施設との連携」を対象者の紹介 や相談のやり取り、嘱託など非常勤を含む勤務と定 義し、「他職種との連携」を対象者の紹介や受け入 れ、施設・地域の検討会等で相談や助言などを行う ことと広くとらえて定義した.

I 対象・方法

日本小児神経学会評議員 189 人と, 同学会会員名簿より無作為抽出した正会員 100 人の合計 289 人に質問紙を郵送し, 無記名で回答を依頼した. 調査期間は平成 14 年 12 月から 15 年 1 月の 2 カ月とした.

質問した項目(質問紙の内容は国立精神・神経センターのホームページ http://www.ncnp-k.go.jp/division/ddd/H14kenkyuhoukokusyo/Syougai_hoken_gaiyou2003.pdfを参照のこと)は最近1年間に,①診療対象児・者のうち利用のあった医療福祉制度・サービスと制度を利用した人数,②連携を行った知的障害福祉関連の施設・機関および同期間に直接訪ねたことのある施設や機関種別,③利用のあった在宅福祉のための制度・サービスと利用した人数,④連携した医療福祉関連職・資格である。また,回答者の属性として,⑤性,⑥医師経験年数,⑦勤務先種別,⑧最近1カ月間に診察した患者の疾患別人数,⑨最近1年間に診察した患者の主象年齢層,および,⑩診察した患者のうち最高齢者の年齢をたずねた。また,MR児・者の医療・福祉に関する意見などの自由回答もあわせて求めた。

なお、統計学的解析はソフトウェア StatView® (Ver. 4.5) (Abacus Concepts, Inc.; USA) を用い、ノンパラメトリック検定あるいは χ^2 検定を行い、p 値 1%未満を有意と判断した.

Ⅱ 結 果

回答総数は 113 で回収率は 39.1%であった.

1. 回答者の属性

①性別:男性 86 人 (76.1%),女性 18 人 (15.9%)であり,無記入が9人であった.

②医師経験年数: 20年から30年未満という回答者がもっとも多く(53人,46.9%),ついで10年以上20年未満の30人(26.5%),30年以上40年未満の23人(20.4%)であった.

③動務先:大学病院がもっとも多く(41人,36.3%),国立病院・療養所以外の公営・私営病院(その他の病院)勤務が22人(19.5%),診療所勤務が12人(10.6%)であった.

勤務先による回答者の性別や医師経験年数の分布, 性別による医師経験年数の分布に偏りはなかった.

④診察患者実数:回答者はてんかんを平均(± SD)で72.8(±83.1)人ともっとも多く診察しており、ついで精神遅滞43.4(56.0)人、脳性麻痺23.8(28.8)人を診察していた。なお、これは診断カテゴリーごとに平均を求めたものであり、各回答者が均等に全てのカテゴリーに属する患者を診療したということではない。

⑤診療患者年齢層:もっとも多かった年齢層は3歳から7歳未満という回答であり(45人,39.8%),つづいて3歳未満の24人(21.2%),7歳から12歳未満の19人(16.8%)であった.18歳以上の患者が多かったという回答者は10人(8.8%)いたが,過去1年に診察した最高年齢者は平均41.6(±17.1)歳であり,60歳代を9人,70歳代を5人,80歳代を1人,90歳代を3人診察していた.回答のうちもっとも高齢の患者は95歳であった.したがって65歳以上の患者を診察したことのある回答者は17人であり,今回の回答者の15.0%に相当した.

診察した患者のうちもっとも多い年齢層は大学病院勤務者および「その他の」病院勤務者では「3~7歳」であり、診療所勤務者では「3歳未満」が多かった(χ^2 (df = 42)= 75.9、p = 0.001). また、最高齢患者年齢は「その他の」病院勤務者で最も若く(平均 28.5 歳)、診療所勤務者で高かった(58.8 歳)(Kruskal-Wallis p < 0.0001). 回答者の性別、医師経験によって患者の年齢層に差はみられなかった.

2. 連携した施設 (表 1171)

最近1年間に連携があったという回答が半数を超えたものは知的障害児施設・同通園施設,重度心身障害児施設(重心施設),肢体不自由児施設・同通園施設,児童相談所,保健所,市町村役場(福祉課)の8施設であった.一方,福祉工場,知的障害者通勤寮などの居住施設,知的障害者更生相談所,障害者職業センターなど居住あるいは授産施設に関しては「連携がない」とする回答が半数を超えた(50.4~61.9%).

回答者の性別についてみると、男性医師のほうが保健所に「連携がある」と答えるものの割合が高かった(Fisher's exact test p=0.0007). また、医師経験については、「20年から30年未満」を境にして授産施設(χ^2 (df = 12) = 39.2、p<0.0001)と保健所(χ^2 (df = 6) = 17.9、p=0.007)で、医師経験の短い回答者のほうが「連携はない」と答え、経験の長い回答者のほうが「連携がある」と答える傾向があった.

各回答者において、連携があると回答した施設数を「連携施設数」としたところ回答者全体の平均(±SD)は10.3(±6.5)施設であり、回答医師の性別、経験年数、勤務先による差はなかったが、主な診療患者年齢層別に検討すると、「7~12歳」と「3~7歳」層を診ている回答者では連携施設数が多く(各々12.6、12.0施設)、「12~15歳」を診ている回答者では少なかった(平均5.5施設)(Kruskal-Wallis p=0.002).

また、この連携施設数は各回答者が診察する疾患別患者数との間に、それぞれMR(Kendall $\tau=0.35$ 、p<0.0001)、自閉症($\tau=0.37$ 、p<0.0001)、脳性麻痺($\tau=0.28$ 、p<0.0001)、重症心身障害($\tau=0.26$ 、p=0.0003)、言葉の遅れ($\tau=0.21$ 、p=0.002)、運動の遅れ($\tau=0.23$ 、p=0.003)、代謝変性疾患($\tau=0.25$, p=0.001)で相関を認めた.

3. 訪問したことのある施設

重度心身障害児施設と保健所については2割を超える回答医師が勤務経験を持ち、知的障害児施設・同通園施設、重心施設、肢体不自由児施設・同通園施設、保健所は3割を超える回答医師に訪問経験があった、「行ったことはない」という回答が半数を超えたのは自閉症児施設、情緒障害児短期治療施設、知的障害者更生施設、福祉工場、知的障害者通勤寮

などの居住施設、福祉事務所、知的障害者更生相談所、障害者職業センターなどであり、連携施設との一部重複がみられた、回答者の性別および医師経験年数による違いはみられなかったが、勤務先による違いとして、大学病院に勤務する回答者は重心施設に「行ったことがある」または「勤務していたことがある」という回答が多く(χ^2 (df = 14) = 30.4、p=0.007)、知的障害者更生施設は大学病院やその他の病院勤務の回答者に「行ったことがない」(χ^2 (df = 14) = 53.0、p<0.0001) という回答が多かった。また、主な患者の年齢層に注目すると 12 歳未満の各層を診療する回答者で更生施設に「行ったことがない」という回答が多かった(χ^2 (df = 10) = 44.7、p<0.0001).

各回答者において過去1年間に勤務経験がある, あるいは行ったことのある施設数を合計して「訪問 施設数」を算出したところ回答者全体の平均(± SD)は5.4(±5.0)施設であり、回答者の属性によ る差はなかった。

「訪問施設数」は各回答者が診察する疾患別患者数との間に相関があり、それぞれ MR(Kendall $\tau=0.22$, p=0.002)、自閉症($\tau=0.29$, p<0.0001)、神経・筋疾患($\tau=0.20$, p=0.007)で有意であった。また、各回答者において「訪問施設数」は「連携施設数」と相関があった($\tau=0.26$, p<0.0001)

4. 他職種との連携 (表 2)

回答者が連携を行った医師,看護師以外の医療・福祉従事者は幼稚園・学校教諭がもっとも多く (77%),理学療法士,心理士,保健師,作業療法士,社会福祉士,言語聴覚士,保育士がつづいた (72.6~61.9%).「連携はない」という回答は地域の知的障害者相談員で,もっとも多かった (53.1%).

質問した個別の資格・職種について、回答者の属性による連携の程度に差はみられなかった。回答者一人あたりの連携した資格・職種の数を合計したところ平均 9.2 (\pm 5.9) 職種であり、回答者の性別、経験年数、勤務先、患者の年齢層による違いはなかった。しかし各回答者が診察する疾患別患者数との間には相関がみられ、それぞれ MR (τ = 0.26、p = 0.0001)、自閉症(τ = 0.27、p = 0.0001)、脳性麻痺(τ = 0.24、p = 0.0004)、重度心身障害(τ = 0.25、p = 0.0009)、代謝変性疾患(τ = 0.29、p = 0.0002)

表 1 連携した、あるいは行ったことのある施設(最近 1 年間) 回答者実数 (%)

表 I 連	携した、	めるいほん	すったこと	このあるが	也設 ([1年間]	回答者实 	(%)
	連携あり	連携なし	知らない	無記入	勤務経験 あり	行ったこ とある	行ったこ とない	無記入
知的障害児 入所施設	67 (59.3)	24 (21.2)	0 (0.0)	22 (19.5)	6 (5.3)	36 (31.9)	32 (28.3)	35 (31.0)
通園施設	77 (68.1)	18 (15.9)	(0.0)	18 (15.9)	15 (13.3)	36 (31.9)	32 (28.3)	29 (25.7)
重症心身障 害児施設	80 (70.8)	10 (8.8)	0 (0.0)	23 (20.4)	34 (30.1)	34 (30.1)	22 (19.5)	22 (19.5)
肢体不自由 児入所	69 (61.1)	21 (18.6)	1 (0.9)	22 (19.5)	18 (15.9)	35 (31.0)	33 (29.2)	26 (23.0)
肢体不自由 児通園	79 (69.9)	14 (12.4)	0 (0.0)	20 (17.7)	16 (14.2)	36 (31.9)	31 (27.4)	29 (25.7)
自閉症児 施設	31 (27.4)	54 (47.8)	7 (6.2)	21 (18.6)	(0.0)	10 (8.8)	58 (51.3)	44 (38.9)
情緒障害児 施設	23 (20.4)	54 (47.8)	10 (8.8)	26 (23.0)	(0.9)	(2.7)	65 (57.5)	43 (38.1)
知的障害者 更生施設	44 (38.9)	40 (35.4)	7 (6.2)	22 (19.5)	2 (1.8)	12 (10.6)	60 (53.1)	38 (33.6)
知的障害者 授産施設	44 (38.9)	45 (39.8)	3 (2.7)	21 (18.6)	(1.8)	17 (15.0)	55 (48.7)	38 (33.6)
福祉工場	13 (11.5)	64 (56.6)	7 (6.2)	29 (25.7)	0 (0.0)	9 (8.0)	62 (54.9)	41 (36.3)
共同作業所	42 (37.2)	50 (44.2)	1 (0.9)	20 (17.7)	0 (0.0)	18 (15.9)	54 (47.8)	40 (35.4)
知的障害者 通勤寮	10 (8.8)	68 (60.2)	12 (10.6)	23 (20.4)	(0.0)	(0.9)	70 (61.9)	42 (37.2)
福祉ホーム	10 (8.8)	70 (61.9)	10 (8.8)	23 (20.4)	0 (0.0)	(1.8)	68 (60.2)	43 (38.1)
グループ ホーム	16 (14.2)	67 (59.3)	7 (6.2)	22 (19.5)	(0.0)	6 (5.3)	67 (59.3)	40 (35.4)
福祉事務所	56 (49.6)	(30.1)	(0.9)	22 (19.5)	(0.0)	13 (11.5)	60 (53.1)	40 (35.4)
知的障害者 更生相談所	20 (17.7)	57 (50.4)	12 (10.6)	24 (21.2)	(0.0)	6 (5.3)	62 (54.9)	45 (39.8)
児童相談所	92 (81.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	13 (11.5)	15 (13,3)	31 (27.4)	34 (30.1)	33 (29.2)
教育相談所	55 (48.7)	29 (25.7)	9 (8.0)	20 (17.7)	(4.4)	24 (21.2)	44 (38.9)	40 (35.4)
職業センター	14 (12.4)	66 (58.4)	(8.0)	24 (21.2)	(0.9)	(3.5)	62 (54.9)	46 (40.7)
障害者職業 能力開発校	11 (9.7)	70 (61.9)	8 (7.1)	24 (21.2)	(0.9)	(1.8)	64 (56.6)	46 (40.7)
保健所	91 (80.5)	6 (5.3)	(0.0)	16 (14.2)	26 (23.0)	41 (36.3)	19 (16.8)	27 (23.9)
市区町村 役場	81 (71.7)	15 (13.3)	(0.9)	16 (14.2)	7 (6.2)	22 (19.5)	47 (41.6)	37 (32.7).
社会福祉 協議会	39 (34.5)	50 (44.2)	5 (4.4)	19 (16.8)	(2.7)	14 (12.4)	55 (48.7)	41 (36.3)
社会保険 事務所	21 (18.6)	63 (55.8)	6 (5.3)	23 (20.4)	(0.0)	4 (3.5)	66 (58.4)	43 (38.1)
精神保健福 祉センター	26 (23.0)	53 (46.9)	10 (8.8)	24 (21.2)	(0.0)	12 (10.6)	61 (54.0)	40 (35.4)
児童館	16 (14.2)	66 (58.4)	7 (6.2)	24 (21.2)	(1.8)	17 (15.0)	51 (45.1)	43 (38.1)
権利擁護 センター	(3.5)	60 (53.1)	23 (20.4)	26 (23.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	63 (55.8)	48 (42.5)
そのほか	28 (24.8)	23 (20.4)	(6.2)	55 (48.7)	(0.0)	6 (5.3)	41 (36.3)	66 (58.4)

各施設の利用者,支援の内容など概要については文献 "を参照されたい。

				2 4244 (1-1)
:	連携がある	連携はない	知らない など	無記入
保健師	80 (70.8)	13 (11.5)	0 (0.0)	20 (17.7)
理学療法士	82 (72.6)	12 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	19 (16.8)
作業療法士	79 (69.9)	14 (12.4)	0 (0.0)	20 (17.7)
言語聴覚士	72 (63.7)	19 (16.8)	1 (0.9)	21 (18.6)
社会福祉士	78 (69.0)	15 (13.3)	0 (0.0)	20 (17.7)
介護福祉士	27 (23.9)	57 (50.4)	3 (2.7)	26 (23.0)
精神保健福祉士	22 (19,5)	57 (50.4)	7 (6.2)	27 (23.9)
児童福祉司	64 (56.6)	24 (21.2)	2 (1.8)	23 (20.4)
知的福祉司	21 (18.6)	54 (47.8)	12 (10.6)	26 (23.0)
介護支援	24 (21.2)	58 (51.3)	5 (4.4)	26 (23.0)
ホームヘルパー	29 (25.7)	58 (51.3)	2 (1.8)	24 (21.2)
治療教育士	13 (11.5)	49 (43.4)	24 (21.2)	27 (23.9)
民生委員	30 (26.5)	57 (50.4)	2 (1.8)	24 (21.2)
相談員	13 (11.5)	60 (53.1)	11 (9.7)	29 (25.7)
病院家族会	41 (36.3)	44 (38.9)	1 (0.9)	27 (23.9)
地域家族会	56 (49.6)	33 (29.2)	2 (1.8)	22 (19.5)
当事者会	38 (33.6)	45 (39.8)	4 (3.5)	26 (23.0)
指導員	34 (30.1)	45 (39.8)	9 (8.0)	25 (22.1)
保育士	70 (61.9)	18 (15.9)	2 (1.8)	23 (20.4)
教諭	87 (77.0)	8 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	18 (15.9)
心理士	82 (72.6)	12 (10.6)	0 (0.0)	19 (16.8)
そのほか	0 (0.0)	9 (8.1)	1 (0.9)	102 (90.3)

表 2 他職種との連携(最近1年間) 回答者実数(%)

と有意であった。また,各回答者において連携した 他職種数は,「連携施設数」 $(\tau=0.45,\ p<0.0001)$ および訪問施設数 $(\tau=0.25,\ p=0.0001)$ と相関が あった。

Ⅲ 考 察

回答者の多くは大学病院等の「病院」に勤務し、 医師経験が10年以上であり、MR 児をはじめ多くの 発達障害児・者の診療にあたっていた、今回の調査 結果はわが国におけるMR 児・者の医療・福祉の利 用状況を知る貴重なものであると考えられる。

本調査によって,専門医師が日常の診療の中で行っている他施設・機関との連携,医療社会福祉関連の他職種との連携の現状が明らかとなり,今後の課題をまとめると次のとおりである.

1. 他施設・機関との連携について

「療育」関連のさまざまな施設との連携は多く行われていたが、「居住」あるいは「就労」関連の施設との連携は少なかった。またこれらを「知らない」という回答が多かったことは、この種の施設への紹介あるいは施設からの照会があまり行われていないことを示している。過去1年間に65歳以上の患者を診察した経験のある医師が15%いたにもかかわら

ず、年齢層の低い患者の診療にあたる医師ほど連携 している施設数が比較的多かった。同一の障害児・ 者を長期的に診療する場合が少なかったことも一因 と考えられる。

勤務経験や見学等で訪問したことのある施設にも 同様の傾向がみられた、とくに「知的障害者更生施 設」は、病院に勤務する回答者や主たる患者の年齢 層が低い回答者では訪問したことのない医師が多 かった

他施設との連携にあたっては、各々の施設の内容や特徴を知るだけではなく、実際に施設を訪問することが利用者の実際を知ることにつながる。そして各年齢段階でのMR児・者の障害の特徴を知ることができる。すなわち、より直接的な行動が現在診察中のMR児の成人した未来の支援法を実感させ得るし、現在どのような社会参加が可能であるかを考えて「連携」が実施できるのである。医師は利用をきる行政サービスや施設についての情報やヒントを与えると同時に、子どもの発達を親とともに喜ぶことが必要のと指摘される。また、市町村など自治体の知的障害者業務を担当する職員のり割以上が3年以内に異動するのため、医療機関に勤務する医師の方がより継続的な関わりを実践しやすい。したがって、

小児が主対象である医師においても、幅広いサービスのためには成人になった後の知的障害者がどのような制度、施設を利用しているのかを実際に知ることが有効である.

一方,他施設との連携には利用者の権利擁護,そしてコンサルテーションのあり方が重要である".さらに各施設において担当者の転勤の際には情報の再確認を実施することが求められる".それらの情報が円滑にいきわたるようなまとめ役として,医師は本人および家族の意思を尊重しながら,さまざまな施設・機関そして他職種と連携していくことが今後一層求められてくると思われる.

2. 他職種との連携について

回答者の多くは院・施設内では理学療法士や心理士,作業療法士と,院・施設外では幼稚園や学校の教諭,保健師と連携していた.すなわち,院内の連携は患児・者の発達の評価,訓練の依頼が,院外の連携は障害児保育をはじめ,患児の学校での様子をたずねたり,園・学校に情報を提供したりするといった広範囲な活動が含まれると推測される.

一方,連携がないとされたのは地域の知的障害者相談員のほか,在宅福祉ケアの専門職であった.このうち介護支援専門員や障害者ホームヘルパーは地域で生活する MR 者を直接支援するものと理解される.そして,知的障害者相談員は地域の MR 児・者と家族をともに広く支援する役割を担うと考えられる.また,障害児(者)地域療育等支援事業のコーディネーターの中には,学校教師への助言や療とのである.発達障害児のための支援には,身近な社会での支援が必要であるい。今後は,各地域社会の特性に応じた支援のためにも,各自治体の相談員,地域のコーディーターについての情報を収集し,彼らとの連携を深めていく必要がある.

また、一般に、各資格の講習会などには医師が講師として参加することが多く、有資格者の知識・技能水準の向上のためには他職種との専門的知識の交換・共有が欠かせないは、在宅ケア対象者の情報収集・確認やニーズ評価、サービス調整は、担当職種内で行うよりも他職種との会議で行った場合が良好な結果になるというい。単に協力、協同という分業的な働きかけではなく、互いの専門領域を尊重し、重複させながらチーム・アプローチをする13)

「Collaboration」 により、包括的な支援が可能となる。そしてそれが発達障害児・者の社会参加に将来的につながると考えられる。

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