

2011 年の学会発表

THE 2nd JAPAN-KOREA JOINT CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
(第2回 日韓地域看護学会・神戸) 小笹美子

THE 2nd JAPAN-KOREA JOINT CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
(第2回 日韓地域看護学会・神戸) 長弘千恵

THE 2nd JAPAN-KOREA JOINT CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
(第2回 日韓地域看護学会・神戸) 斉藤ひさ子

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第37回 日本看護研究学会(横浜)	長弘千恵
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### P3-030

#### Child Abuse in Japan (Part 1): The Number of Child Abuse Cases in Which Public Health Nurses Are Involved

Yoshiko Ozasa<sup>1</sup>, Chie Nagahiro<sup>2</sup>, Hisako Saito<sup>3</sup>, Chikako Furugen<sup>4</sup>, Kayoko Nakashima<sup>5</sup>, Kazuhiko Yoshinaga<sup>6</sup>

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**PURPOSE:**The purpose of this study is to clarify the number of suspected and actual cases of child abuse in which public health nurses are involved and the actual situation of their working with relevant institutions. **METHODS:**We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey of 2,705 public health nurses working for municipal agencies and public health centers. 1,197 questionnaires were recovered (44.3%). Questions were composed of basic attributes, the number of dealing with child abuse cases, participation in the child abuse prevention network, and attendance at a training seminar of child abuse prevention. This research was approved by and conducted under the guidance of University of the Ryukyus Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:**Respondents were 1,154 females (96.4%) and 26 males (2.2%), whose average length of services and average age were 13.97 and 39.03 years, respectively. 65.8% of public health nurses received child abuse inquiries by local residents. 50.7% of them were informed of child abuse cases by medical institutions. 78.95% of them (945 respondents) dealt with a case of child abuse (including a suspected case): 28.8% for 1 to 2 cases, 38.1% for 3 to 9 cases, and 33.1% for more than 9 cases. 84.5% of them reported suspected cases of child abuse to child guidance centers. 50.8% of them advised other public health nurses to report child abuse cases to them. Our statistical analysis shows that as the number of child abuse cases in which public health nurses are involved increases, the more likely they are to report them to child guidance centers ( $r_s = 0.66$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). **DISCUSSION:**About 80% of public health nurses are considered to be involved in child abuse cases. It is also suggested that about 70% of them make contact with child guidance centers.

### Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the involvement of public health nurses in child abuse cases and their working situation with relevant institutions.

**DESIGN:** A self-administered questionnaire survey of public health nurses working for municipal agencies and public health centers.

**SETTING:** The survey was conducted in Japan, where child abuse is a serious social problem. The survey was approved by the University of the Ryukyus Ethics Committee.

**RESULTS:** The survey included 2,705 public health nurses. 1,197 (44.3%) questionnaires were recovered. The respondents were 1,154 females (96.4%) and 26 males (2.2%). The average length of services and average age were 13.97 and 39.03 years, respectively. 65.8% of public health nurses received child abuse inquiries by local residents. 50.7% of them were informed of child abuse cases by medical institutions. 78.95% of them (945 respondents) dealt with a case of child abuse (including a suspected case): 28.8% for 1 to 2 cases, 38.1% for 3 to 9 cases, and 33.1% for more than 9 cases. 84.5% of them reported suspected cases of child abuse to child guidance centers. 50.8% of them advised other public health nurses to report child abuse cases to them. Our statistical analysis shows that as the number of child abuse cases in which public health nurses are involved increases, the more likely they are to report them to child guidance centers ( $r_s = 0.66$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** About 80% of public health nurses are considered to be involved in child abuse cases. It is also suggested that about 70% of them make contact with child guidance centers.



# Child Abuse in Japan (part1): The Number of Child Abuse Cases in Which Public Health Nurses Are Involved

Yoshiko Ozasa1), Chie Nagahiro2), Hisako Saito3), Chikako Furugen4), Kayoko Nakashima5), Kazuhiko Yoshinaga6)

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## PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to clarify the number of suspected and actual cases of child abuse in which public health nurses are involved and the actual situation of their working with relevant institutions.

## METHODS:

We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey of 2,705 public health nurses working for municipal agencies and public health centers (Pref.: Okinawa, Fukuoka, Saga, Okayama, Tokyo, City: Sapporo, Kobe). 1,197 questionnaires were recovered (44.3%). Questions were composed of basic attributes, the number of dealing with child abuse cases, participation in the child abuse prevention network, and attendance at a training seminar of child abuse prevention. This research was approved by and conducted under the guidance of University of the Ryukyus Ethics Committee.

Table1.Characteristic of the subject

		N=1197	%
sex	females	1154	96.4
age	average	39.0	
employment	Health center	272	22.8
	municipal agency	902	75.3
Interested in children's abuse		1173	96.6
Experience for maternal and child health service		989	82.6
Receive training in child abuse		825	68.9
received child abuse inquiries by local residents		788	65.8
informed of child abuse cases by medical institutions		607	50.7
Prevention meeting		605	50.5

Table2.Characteristics of case experience N=1168

	0	1 to 2	3 to 9	for more than 9
age	35.7	39.5	38.9	40.9
Receive training in child abuse	31.1	54.9	82.1	95.2
received child abuse inquiries by local residents	8.1	59.0	83.2	94.9
informed of child abuse cases by medical institutions	4.0	30.9	64.7	84.0
Prevention meeting	11.8	33.8	58.1	87.4

Fig1 Experience of child abuse.

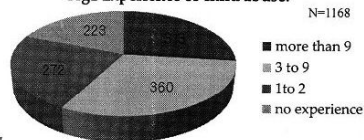
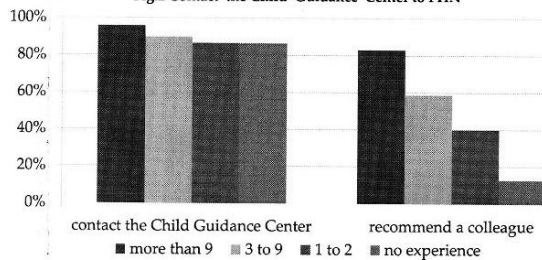


Fig.2 Contact the Child Guidance Center to PHN



Our statistical analysis shows that as the number of child abuse cases in which public health nurses are involved increases, the more likely they are to report them to Child Guidance Centers ( $r_s=0.66$ ,  $p<0.0001$ ).

## DISCUSSION:

About 80% of public health nurses are considered to be involved in child abuse cases. It is also suggested that about 70% of them make contact with Child Guidance Centers.



## P3-031

### Child Abuse in Japan(Part 2) Research on Demographic Characteristics of Public Health Nurse Experiences of Child Abuse Cases

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**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this research is to identify problems in child abuse by clarifying how public health nurses recognize and respond to it. **METHODS:** We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey of 2,705 health nurses working for public health centers and other municipal agencies in 7 prefectures. 1,197 nurses participated in it (44.3%) and yielded 955 valid responses. Questions are composed of basic attributes, the experience in handling child abuse cases, coordination with relevant organizations, and knowledge on child abuse. **RESULTS:** 35% of respondents stayed in cities with population of 200,000 or more. Their average length of services and average age were 14 years and 39 years, respectively. About 50% and 8% of them are in charge of maternal and child health and child welfare, respectively. The average number of child abuse cases they handled was 3.6. The size of city's population in which they stayed is negatively associated with the number of child abuse cases in which they are involved. Those who stayed in cities whose population was more than 200,000 or less than 10,000 were more likely to report child abuse cases to child guidance centers than those who stayed in cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 100,000. The size of city's population is also positively correlated with the number of public health nurses who took the training course of child abuse prevention. **DISCUSSION:** About 80% of public health nurses experienced child abuse cases. As the population increases, public health nurses were more likely to experience child abuse cases, took the training course of child abuse prevention, and read a manual on child abuse prevention in a workplaces. These findings suggest that it is necessary for cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 200,000 to take child abuse prevention measures more actively.

## P3-031

### Child Abuse in Japan(Part 2) Research on Demographic Characteristics of Public Health Nurse Experiences of Child Abuse Cases

Chie Nagahiro<sup>1</sup>, Yoshiko Ozasa<sup>2</sup>, Hisako Saito<sup>3</sup>, Sawa Teraoka<sup>4</sup>, Kazuhiko Yoshinaga<sup>5</sup>, Chikako Furugen<sup>6</sup>, Chie Namitome<sup>1</sup>, Kayoko Nakasima<sup>7</sup>

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**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this research is to identify problems in child abuse by clarifying how public health nurses recognize and respond to it. **METHODS:** We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey of 2,705 health nurses working for public health centers and other municipal agencies in 7 prefectures. 1,197 nurses participated in it (44.3%) and yielded 955 valid responses. Questions are composed of basic attributes, the experience in handling child abuse cases, coordination with relevant organizations, and knowledge on child abuse. **RESULTS:** 35% of respondents stayed in cities with population of 200,000 or more. Their average length of services and average age were 14 years and 39 years, respectively. About 50% and 8% of them are in charge of maternal and child health and child welfare, respectively. The average number of child abuse cases they handled was 3.6. The size of city's population in which they stayed is negatively associated with the number of child abuse cases in which they are involved. Those who stayed in cities whose population was more than 200,000 or less than 10,000 were more likely to report child abuse cases to child guidance centers than those who stayed in cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 100,000. The size of city's population is also positively correlated with the number of public health nurses who took the training course of child abuse prevention. **DISCUSSION:** About 80% of public health nurses experienced child abuse cases. As the population increases, public health nurses were more likely to experience child abuse cases, took the training course of child abuse prevention, and read a manual on child abuse prevention in a workplaces. These findings suggest that it is necessary for cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 200,000 to take child abuse prevention measures more actively.



# Child Abuse in Japan (part2): Research on Demographic Characteristics of the Experiences

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## PURPOSE:

The purpose of this research is to identify problems in child abuse by clarifying how public health nurses recognize and respond to it.

## METHODS:

We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey of 2,705 health nurses working for public health centers and other municipal agencies in 7 prefectures. 1,197 nurses participated in it (44.3%) and yielded 955 valid responses. Questions are composed of basic attributes, the experience in handling child abuse cases, coordination with relevant organizations, and knowledge on child abuse.

Table1. Demographic Characteristics of experience

population	<10,000 (n=48)	10,000~ <50,000 (n=241)	50,000~ <100,000 (n=169)	100,000~ <200,000 (n=150)	200,000~ (n=332)
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100
0	27.1	22.4	20.7	17.3	12.1
1 to 2	35.4	28.2	24.9	29.5	9.6
3 to 5	20.8	22	21.3	22	19.6
6 to 9	6.3	10.8	10.1	9.3	11.8
10 ~	10.4	16.2	20.7	21.3	46.4
Average of cases $\pm$ SD	2.3 $\pm$ 2.3	3.0 $\pm$ 2.6	3.3 $\pm$ 2.7	3.4 $\pm$ 2.6	4.9 $\pm$ 2.6

Table3. Public health nurse's role concerning child abuse (two or more answers)

population	<10,000 (n=48)	10,000~ <50,000 (n=241)	50,000~ <100,000 (n=169)	100,000~ <200,000 (n=150)	200,000~ (n=332)
Find the child abuse (%)	82.6	83.5	83.5	77.3	83.6
Improve the child care environment (%)	82.6	82.2	81.2	86.4	89.0
Prioritize child's safety (%)	80.4	81.4	79.4	82.5	86.9
Ongoing support to abused child (%)	58.7	59.1	51.2	50.7	57.7
Continuous support parents to abused child (%)	60.9	64.5	66.5	70.8	79.2

Table2. The public health nurse's support when it encounters child abuse (two or more answers)

population	<10,000 (n=48)	10,000~ <50,000 (n=241)	50,000~ <100,000 (n=169)	100,000~ <200,000 (n=150)	200,000~ (n=332)
Listen to enough at parents' appeal and each embarrassments (%)	40.9	63.4	62.2	62.4	77.3
Support it by the member of the team (%)	65.9	72.8	74.4	73.8	82.6
Not held as a public health nurse alone (%)	59.1	72.8	69.9	69.1	77.6
Prioritize child's safety (%)	61.4	58.5	51.9	57.1	71.1
Parenting skill in the assessment (%)	40.9	51.8	50	56.4	75.8
Make mutual trust with parents (%)	47.7	62.5	51.3	58.4	78.6
Share serious of the child care with parents (%)	34.1	47.8	51.3	58.4	78.6
Others (%)	2.3	3.6	5.8	6	6.5

## RESULTS:

The average number of child abuse cases they handled was  $3.6 \pm 2.7$ . The size of city's population in which they stayed is negatively associated with the number of child abuse cases in which they are involved ( $p < 0.001$ ). Those who stayed in cities whose population was more than 200,000 or less than 10,000 were more likely to report child abuse cases to child guidance centers than those who stayed in cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 100,000

## DISCUSSION:

As the population increases, public health nurses were more likely to experience child abuse cases, took the training course of child abuse prevention, and read a manual on child abuse prevention in a workplaces. These findings suggest that it is necessary for cities whose population is over 50,000 but less than 200,000 to take child abuse prevention measures more actively.



### Child Abuse in Japan(Part 3) Reality and Characteristics of Child Abuse Recognition among Public Health Nurses and Nursing Students

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Results from the present study will provide some insight into the effectiveness of the extended number of sampling days and the use of the Spearman correlation coefficient for assessing sampling strategy use with a limited number of sampling days. Future studies to further investigate this, including future use of the Spearman rank correlation and the number of sampling days used, are needed to confirm the findings of this study.

[illegible]



# Child Abuse in Japan (part3): Reality and Characteristics of Child Abuse Recognition among Public Health Nurses and Nursing Students



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## PURPOSE:

To compare PHNs' recognition of child abuse with nursing students' one for considering supporters' roles of child abuse prevention.

## METHODS:

Period: The self-check questionnaire was mailed during September - October, 2010.

Subjects: ① 2,705 PHNs working for public health centers and other municipal agencies in 7 prefectures and 2 cities. ② 488 nursing students learning for 3 university in 3 prefectures of Kyushu.

Questionnaire contents: Basic attributes of PHNs and nursing students, the experience in handling child abuse cases, scale of knowledge on child abuse. Score was measured by this that was composed 44 items of the following, physical abuse 9 items, neglect 13 items, sexual abuse 9 items, psychological abuse 13 items. Answer was 5 Likert-type as "Once it happens, I think of it as abuse": 4, "If it is sometimes happening, I think of it as abuse": 3, "If it is happening frequently, I think of it as abuse": 2, "It may not be proper but I do not think it is abuse": 1, "Not any problems": 0.

This research was approved by and conducted under the guidance of University of the Ryukyus Ethics Committee.

**RESULTS:** We analyzed 1,197(PHNs) and 387(Nursing student) valid responses.

Table1. The comparison of PHNs' and Nursing Student' Recognition for Child Abuse

	PHNs N=1197	Nursing student N=387	p
	mean ± SD	mean ± SD	
Physical abuse (9 items)	3.31 ± 0.58	> 2.85 ± 0.61	**
Neglect (13 items)	3.13 ± 0.63	> 2.87 ± 0.62	**
Sexual abuse (9 items)	3.33 ± 0.52	> 3.06 ± 0.56	**
Psychological abuse (13 items)	2.74 ± 0.81	< 2.86 ± 0.66	*
All (44 items)	3.09 ± 0.56	> 2.90 ± 0.50	*

Mann-Whitney U-test \*\*p < 0.001 \*p < 0.01



Table2. The Classification Type of Judgments on Abuse Acts

Types	Judgments on Abuse Acts (rate of Answer)
pattern 1 14 items	"Once it happens, I think of it as abuse" > 80% Physical abuse: 3 Neglect: 3 Sexual abuse: 6 Psychological abuse: 2 PHNs > Nursing student
Pattern 2 12 items	"Once it happens, I think of it as abuse" 70-50% Physical abuse: 2 Neglect: 6 Sexual abuse: 1 Psychological abuse: 3 Physical abuse: 2 Neglect: 3 PHNs > Nursing student abuse: 1 Psychological abuse: 3 PHNs < Nursing student
Pattern 3 6 items	"Once it happens, I think of it as abuse" 30% and "If it is sometimes happening, I think of it as abuse" 30% Physical abuse: 4 Psychological abuse: 2 Physical abuse: 4 PHNs: "Once it happens, I think of it as abuse" Nursing student: "If it is sometimes happening, I think of it as abuse"
Pattern 4 7 items	Pattern 3 and "It may not be proper but I do not think it is abuse": same Neglect: 2 Psychological abuse: 5
Pattern 5 4 items	"Not any problems" and "It may not be proper but I do not think it is abuse" > 50% Neglect: 1 Sexual abuse: 2 Psychological abuse: 1  *He/she comes home late, so a child always eats dinner alone. PHNs 53.5% Nursing student 59.7% *He/she goes out of the bath and walk in front of a child in a state of undress. PHNs 52.4% Nursing student 61.4% *He/she takes a bath with an adolescent child of the opposite sex. PHNs 53.8% Nursing student 62.1% *He/she forces a child below school age to study for entrance examination. PHNs 49.0% Nursing student 50.7%

98.0% and 79.0% of PHNs and 96.6% and 14.0% of nursing students showed concern to child abuse handled child abuse cases, respectively. PHNs' recognition scores were higher in sexual abuse, physical abuse, and neglect and lower in psychological abuse than nursing students' ones at a statistically significant level. Judgments on abuse acts were classified into 5 patterns, showing the variety of respondents' reaction to child abuse.

## DISCUSSION:

Our research found out an interesting variation of respondents' recognition of child abuse. Those acts that public health nurses and nursing students do not consider as child abuses and items whose recognition scores are low among nursing students include acts that are treated as child abuses in Western countries. It suggests that cultures and social customs in Japan have a great influence on the recognition of child abuse. It is necessary to build consensus on child abuse recognition and standardize it for establishing child abuse prevention system.



