One-off sessions

Poster presentation | Education

[12] Poster presentation

[12-1] Educational program for nurses in rural Japan using narratives of persons with dementia and their families:
 A qualitative study

*Mikiyo Sato[1,2], Setsuko Hanzawa[1], Shin Narita[1], Sanae Haruyama[1] （1. Jichi Medical University, School of Nursing(Japan), 2. DIPEx-Japan(Japan)）

[12-2] Ethical knowledge from lecturer with cervical spinal cord injury: Experience of the cervical spinal cord injury by traffic accident and ethics on use of aborted fetus in the regenerative treatment

*Eri Sasatani[1] （1. Hanazono University(Japan)）

[12-3] Change of recognition toward medical care among students under school nurse training

*Eri Sasatani[1] （1. Hanazono University(Japan)）

[12-4] Transformation of nursing students' infection control knowledge in irregular home nursing practice

*Yuka Ohnuma[1], Junko Hoshi[1], Takuko Shikano[1] （1. Akamon College of Sendai (Japan)）

[12-5] Interpersonal relationships between patients and nursing students in psychiatric nursing practice: Analysis of patient interviews

*Hiromi Fu[1,2], Masahiko Ishimaru[3] （1. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences Master's Course(Japan), 2. Osaka Shin-ai College Department of Nursing(Japan), 3. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences(Japan)）

Poster presentation | Practice (Implementation)

[13] Poster presentation

[13-1] Perinatal loss grief counseling in the community

*Keiko Ishii[1], Shigeko Horiuchi[1], Shoko Gilbert Horiuchi[2] （1. St. Luke's International University(Japan), 2. Kaiser Permanente(United States of America)）

[13-2] The current situation and issues to be addressed regarding muscular dystrophy patients' transition to living outside of institutions in Japan

*Kumi Banno[1,2] （1. Gifu University of Medical Science(Japan), 2. Ritsumeikan University(Japan)）

[13-3] The structure of home care service coordinator's vocational identity

*Takako Ayabe[1] （1. Baika Women's University(Japan)）

[13-4] Relationship between the understanding of information for team approaches and the practice of team approaches by care managers

*Takako Ayabe[1] （1. BAIKA Women's University(Japan)）

[13-5] Interview survey of subjective symptoms of smoke from traditional cooking stoves in Rwanda

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Poster presentation | Research

[14] Poster presentation

[14-1] Metaphors of mental health: A research project on how sufferers and professionals talk about severe mental illness

*Marta Coll-Florit[1], Salvador Climent[1], Martín Correa-Urquiza[3], Eulàlia Hernández[2], Antoni Oliver[1], Asun Pié[2] （1. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Arts and Humanities(Spain), 2. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Psychology and Education Sciences(Spain), 3. Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Anthropology - Philosophy and Social Work(Spain)）

[14-2] Decision-making by mothers using a compatible support system of raising children and work

*Naoko Wada[1], Hiroshi Sugimoto[1] （1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan)）

[14-3] Process through which critical care nurses overcome patient death due to accidents or disasters

*Asana Takasaki[1], Kazumi Takeno[2], Tadaaki Hashimoto[3], Arisa Tanaka[2], Sachiko Kawanami[2], Junpei Takeshima[4], Koji Ishii[5] （1. Faculty of Nursing and Nutrition University of Nagasaki(Japan), 2. Division of Nursing Nagasaki University Hospital(Japan), 3. Division of Nursing Japanese Red Cross Society Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital(Japan), 4. Department of Nursing Faculty of Fukuoka Medical Technology Teikyo University(Japan), 5. Department of Anesthesiology Nagasaki University Hospital (Japan)）

[14-4] Situation leading to the abuse of men who care for their wives and mothers

*Midori Nishio[1], Sayori Sakanashi[2] （1. Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing(Japan), 2.

Fukuoka University(Japan)）

Poster presentation | Theory, Vision, Other

[15] Poster presentation

[15-1] Listening to experiences of health and illness around the world: Introducing the DIPEx International project

*Rika Sakuma Sato[1,3], Lorraine Smith [2,3]　(1. DIPEx-Japan(Japan), 2. The University of Sydney(Australia), 3. DIPEx International(UK)）

[15-2] Toward Health Anthropology: From the practices of performance activitities related to mental illness

*Hiroshi Sugimoto[1]　(1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan)）

[12] Poster presentation

[12-1] **Educational program for nurses in rural Japan using narratives of persons with dementia and their families: A qualitative study**

*Mikiyo Sato[1,2], Setsuko Hanzawa[1], Shin Narita[1], Sanae Haruyama[1] (1. Jichi Medical University, School of Nursing(Japan), 2. DIPEx-Japan(Japan))

[12-2] **Ethical knowledge from lecturer with cervical spinal cord injury: Experience of the cervical spinal cord injury by traffic accident and ethics on use of aborted fetus in the regenerative treatment**

*Eri Sasatani[1] (1. Hanazono University(Japan))

[12-3] **Change of recognition toward medical care among students under school nurse training**

*Eri Sasatani[1] (1. Hanazono University(Japan))

[12-4] **Transformation of nursing students' infection control knowledge in irregular home nursing practice**

*Yuka Ohnuma[1], Junko Hoshi[1], Takuko Shikano[1] (1. Akamon College of Sendai (Japan))

[12-5] **Interpersonal relationships between patients and nursing students in psychiatric nursing practice: Analysis of patient interviews**

*Hiromi Fu[1,2], Masahiko Ishimaru[3] (1. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences Master's Course(Japan), 2. Osaka Shin-ai College Department of Nursing(Japan), 3. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences(Japan))

[12-1] Educational program for nurses in rural Japan using narratives of persons with dementia and their families: A qualitative study

*Mikiyo Sato[1,2], Setsuko Hanzawa[1], Shin Narita[1], Sanae Haruyama[1] （1. Jichi Medical University, School of Nursing(Japan), 2. DIPEx-Japan(Japan)）
Presentation language：English

Background

In Japan, households with elderly persons is increasing, especially dementia person.

In spite of their dementia they are living alone, especially rural area. So we developed more useful nursing educational program using narratives of persons with dementia and their families for nurses in Japanese rural areas.

Objective

This study is clarified the learning of nurses who have received the education program using narratives of persons with dementia and their families.

Method

They attended face-to-face group session after accessed the website (https://www.dipex-j.org/dementia/). We analyzed descriptive data by qualitative method.

Result

Through the program, they understood about the following five points.

Understand of various thought and experiences of people with dementia and their families, Recognize of necessity for nursing practice based on narratives, Consider their values and dignity of dementia person and their families, Create another adequate nursing care though their narrative episodes. Recognize of corroborate with community social resource through their families' experiences

Conclusion

We considered this program is more useful for nurses in rural area, because they could discussion with nurses of different facilities in other region, reflect their nursing experiences, and create another nursing practices through episode of dementia persons and their families.

[12-2] Ethical knowledge from lecturer with cervical spinal cord injury: Experience of the cervical spinal cord injury by traffic accident and ethics on use of aborted fetus in the regenerative treatment

*Eri Sasatani[1] （1. Hanazono University(Japan)）
Presentation language：English

This study was conducted on juniors majoring in the Department of Social Welfare who are taking the Nursing Teacher Training Course. The purpose was to elucidate what students can learn from a lecture on a personal "accident experience" and a lecture containing universal content, "Ethics Over the Use of Aborted Fetuses," by a special lecturer who has suffered cervical spinal cord injury in a traffic accident. In

conducting the study, students' reports about thoughts and learnings after each lecture were analyzed. Consequently, their learnings were largely categorized into two types. (1) Learnings from the special lecturer who has experienced an accident. Students showed "empathy" and "fear," as women of the same generation, towards the fully functioning body suddenly becoming immobile accidently. They also praised and respected the "efforts." (2) As for learnings from ethical issues regarding the use of aborted fetuses for spinal regeneration researches, students mentioned the importance of ethical thinking, although stances and opinions differ among individuals involved, administrative bodies, and women's organizations. Students were lectured on "bioethics" through detailed case examples from the lecturer and learned about ethical issues by relating them with personal experiences and opinions.

View the presentation file

[12-3] Change of recognition toward medical care among students under school nurse training

*Eri Sasatani[1] （1. Hanazono University(Japan)）
Presentation language：English

In Japan, due to the increasing number of children requiring special medical care, the importance to introduce classes and trainings on "medical care" in school nurse training is increasing. However, medical care education is not required in educational departments. As a result, many who became a school nurse without opportunities to learn medical care are anxious about caring for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN). This study was conducted to discover how students' knowledge and opinions change after taking a lecture held by a special lecturer who has a child with special health care needs. Students were asked to fill out questionnaires before and after the lecture. The number of students who knew about children requiring special medical care increased from 26 (74%) to 31 (89%), while those who did not decreased from 9 (26%) to 4 (11%). Furthermore, the number of students who knew about the term CSHCN increased significantly from 5 (14%) to 27 (77%). As for the exercise of medical care, students who were willing to change body positions increased from 20 (57%) to 29 (83%). In contrast, those who chose vital sign check decreased from 21 (60%) to 14 (40%).

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[12-4] Transformation of nursing students' infection control knowledge in irregular home nursing practice

*Yuka Ohnuma[1], Junko Hoshi[1], Takuko Shikano[1] （1. Akamon College of Sendai (Japan)）
Presentation language：English

The purpose of this study is to determine changes in attitudes about nursing students' knowledge of infection prevention during home nursing practice during the COVID-19 epidemic.

In June 2020, prior to the practice, the time spent in the facility was reduced and accompanying home visits were discontinued. The students spent two days at institution. They were lectured on facility-specific

infection control methods and various case studies. On the last day, they had a group work session to discuss how they felt about their own countermeasures against COVID-19. We did a qualitative analysis of their thoughts written by the students. Ethical considerations were approved by the research ethics committee of our university. We used data from students who agreed with our description.

Twenty-four concepts and five categories were extracted from 22 female students. The students were anxious and fearful of infection before their internship, but the internship eliminated these fears and made them realize of their profession.

In conclusion, the results suggest that practice during the COVID-19 epidemic allows nursing students to be aware of their profession and prevention of infection.

View the presentation file

[12-5] Interpersonal relationships between patients and nursing students in psychiatric nursing practice: Analysis of patient interviews

*Hiromi Fu[1,2], Masahiko Ishimaru[3]　(1. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences Master's Course(Japan), 2. Osaka Shin-ai College Department of Nursing(Japan), 3. The Open University of Japan Graduate School of Art and Sciences(Japan)）
Presentation language：Japanese

Background: It is necessary to understand interpersonal relationships between the patients and the students during a psychiatric nursing practice. However, there have been only few studies performed from the patients' perspective.
Purpose: To clarify how patients experience interpersonal relationship in psychiatric nursing practice.
Method: Interviews were conducted with 29 patients with psychiatric disorders who had an experience of taking charge of a student for nursing practices, Data were analyzed using a modified grounded theory approach. The study was conducted with an approval by the Research Ethics Review Committee of The Open University of Japan (2019-11)
Results/Discussion: The patient-student relationship consisted of a , and a . Patients were mostly aware of their in terms of the students' learning, although some of them felt it burdensome to spend time with the students. In the process of their , the patients felt a growing sense of security with the students, and developed a more comfortable relationship with an enhanced communication. The results suggest that an appropriate care should be delivered through the students' communication and their constant presence so as to raise a good mood and a sense of security among the patients.

[13] Poster presentation

[13-1] Perinatal loss grief counseling in the community

*Keiko Ishii[1], Shigeko Horiuchi[1], Shoko Gilbert Horiuchi[2]　(1. St. Luke's International University(Japan), 2. Kaiser Permanente(United States of America))

[13-2] The current situation and issues to be addressed regarding muscular dystrophy patients' transition to living outside of institutions in Japan

*Kumi Banno[1,2]　(1. Gifu University of Medical Science(Japan), 2. Ritsumeikan University(Japan))

[13-3] The structure of home care service coordinator's vocational identity

*Takako Ayabe[1]　(1. Baika Women's University(Japan))

[13-4] Relationship between the understanding of information for team approaches and the practice of team approaches by care managers

*Takako Ayabe[1]　(1. BAIKA Women's University(Japan))

[13-5] Interview survey of subjective symptoms of smoke from traditional cooking stoves in Rwanda

*Kazuko Eto[1], Yo Ishigaki[2], Kenji Tanaka[2], Takashi Yoda[3], Muneo Matsukawa[3]　(1. Faculty of Nursing, Yokohama Soei University, Japan(Japan), 2. University of Electro-Communications(Japan), 3. Japan Weather Association(Japan))

[13-1] Perinatal loss grief counseling in the community

*Keiko Ishii[1], Shigeko Horiuchi[1], Shoko Gilbert Horiuchi[2] （1. St. Luke's International University(Japan), 2. Kaiser Permanente(United States of America)）
Presentation language：Japanese

Tenshi-no-Hogosha Luka-no-kai (TL) in Tokyo started offering a group for individuals to share their experience of perinatal loss in 2004. The group also offers an annual event where participants make a gift for their deceased babies (e.g., toys, clothing) while meeting other grieving parents. As requested by many participants, TL Grief Counseling became available in 2009 for those who desire individual therapy.

Individual counseling provides a safe space for clients to share various topics, including their birth/loss experience, feelings toward their babies, conflicts with their partner, challenges with returning to work, and relationships with family, friends, or neighbors. The unexpected loss of their child often leads to acute awareness of the uncertainties of life and causes increased anxiety. Many parents continue to suffer from general anxiety, as well as situational anxiety even months after the loss.

In our society, grieving families are often left to deal with grief on their own. However, the online survey shows that people are highly satisfied with individual counseling; the program was rated above eight on a scale of 10 where a higher number shows higher satisfaction. This seems to suggest the need for more support in the community.

[13-2] The current situation and issues to be addressed regarding muscular dystrophy patients' transition to living outside of institutions in Japan

*Kumi Banno[1,2] （1. Gifu University of Medical Science(Japan), 2. Ritsumeikan University(Japan)）
Presentation language：Japanese

The history of the treatment of muscular dystrophy in Japan is long, and there are many patients who live in specialized muscular dystrophy wards responsible for their care and education. As times have changed there has been a transition from institutionalization to patients living in their local communities, but this transition has not progressed very far in the case of muscular dystrophy patients. The purpose of this study is to interview support providers involved in muscular dystrophy patients' transition to life outside of institutions and to clarify and examine the process leading up to this transition and the obstacles that must be overcome. The results of this study show that the views of hospitals and families who prioritize patients' safety and those of support providers who prioritize their quality of life differ, and considerable effort is required to achieve mutual understanding. There is a desire for institutions to function as a safety net and to provide support in transitioning to living in the community to patients whose condition is stable. Cooperation between healthcare and welfare services and the construction of systems adapted to the local community are important to the realization of a smooth transition to living outside of institutions.

[13-3] The structure of home care service coordinator's vocational

identity

*Takako Ayabe[1] （1. Baika Women's University(Japan)）
Presentation language：Japanese

Background

In Japan's Long-term Care Insurance System, importance is given to medical and care team approaches as part of care management. For the coordinator, having a professional identity is important in coordinating with healthcare.

Objectives

This study aimed to clarify the structure of Home Care Service Coordinator's Vocational Identity.

Method

Using the database WAMNET, 800 home-visit care centers registered with this system and located in randomly selected prefectures were targeted as potential study facilities. A mail questionnaire survey was conducted, involving a Home Care Service Coordinator (HC) of each potential study facility within the period between March 20 and April 20, 2015. Excluding missing values, responses from 134 (valid response rate:16.7%) were analyzed. For 12-related Vocational Identity items, factor analysis was performed using the major factor method involving Promax rotation. The reliability of each item was examined using Cronbach's alpha.

Result and conclusion

Through analysis, the following 3 factors were extracted: 1. The competence of HC (α=0.840); 2. The acquisition of job as a HC(α=0.848); 3.The ambiguous about the purpose of HC occupation(α=0.734). HC's Vocational Identity was configured 3 keywords（"competence"，" acquisition"，"ambiguous"）.

View the presentation file

[13-4] Relationship between the understanding of information for team approaches and the practice of team approaches by care managers

*Takako Ayabe[1] （1. BAIKA Women's University(Japan)）
Presentation language：English

Background and Objectives

 In the long-term care insurance system, Care Managers practice a team approach with home-visit nursing and home-visit care support centers. The present study examined the relationship between the understanding of Information for Team Approaches(ITA) and the practice of Team Approaches(TA) with home-visit nursing and home-visit care service by Care Managers of Homed-Based Care Support centers in Japan.

Method
 The subjects were 800 randomly selected Care Managers(CM) in Homed-Based Care Support centers registered in WAM NET in Japan.
 A mail questionnaire survey was conducted, Care Manager within the period between March and April, 2015. Excluding missing values, responses from 202(valid response rate 25.3%) were analyzed.
 A Multiple regression analysis on the forced injection method was conducted, with factors related to TA as dependent variables, and the care managers' basic attributes and ITA including control variables as independent variables.

Results and Conclusion
 As the results of analysis, all TA-related factors were closely associated with ITA.
In conclusion, the current study supported the hypothetical ITA significantly affected TA. It is important for care managers to collect information on team practices in order to make the team approach as smooth as possible.

View the presentation file

[13-5] Interview survey of subjective symptoms of smoke from traditional cooking stoves in Rwanda

*Kazuko Eto[1], Yo Ishigaki[2], Kenji Tanaka[2], Takashi Yoda[3], Muneo Matsukawa[3] （1. Faculty of Nursing, Yokohama Soei University, Japan(Japan), 2. University of Electro-Communications(Japan), 3. Japan Weather Association(Japan)）
Presentation language : Japanese

Background: Smoke from traditional cooking stoves using in closed kitchen is acknowledged to cause various health problem. In spite of this knowledge, 94% of families in Republic of Rwanda are still using traditional cooking stoves in their daily cooking. In this research, we show the health awareness of mothers who are using the cooking stoves in Republic of Rwanda.

Methods: Interview survey was conducted for 4 Rwandan mothers who are using the traditional cooking stoves in daily life. The interview were consisted two items; mean time of using cooking stoves (/day), health condition of respiratory organ based on 5 items from IPAG.

Results: 3 participants had subjective symptoms of eye hurting, smoke with eyes, cough and headache. 2 had sore throat, eye itchiness, tears, runny nose and 1 had itch nose and sneeze for each. Additionally, the number of subjective symptoms was increased depending on longer time of using cooking stoves.

Discussion: The results shows most mothers had already had health troubles with their eyes and noses. This suggested that the necessity of health education methods and contents based on their life styles for low standard of education countries.

Poster presentation | Research

[14] Poster presentation

[14-1] Metaphors of mental health: A research project on how sufferers and professionals talk about severe mental illness

*Marta Coll-Florit[1], Salvador Climent[1], Martín Correa-Urquiza[3], Eulàlia Hernández[2], Antoni Oliver[1], Asun Pié[2]　(1. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Arts and Humanities(Spain), 2. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Psychology and Education Sciences(Spain), 3. Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Anthropology - Philosophy and Social Work(Spain))

[14-2] Decision-making by mothers using a compatible support system of raising children and work

*Naoko Wada[1], Hiroshi Sugimoto[1]　(1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan))

[14-3] Process through which critical care nurses overcome patient death due to accidents or disasters

*Asana Takasaki[1], Kazumi Takeno[2], Tadaaki Hashimoto[3], Arisa Tanaka[2], Sachiko Kawanami[2], Junpei Takeshima[4], Koji Ishii[5]　(1. Faculty of Nursing and Nutrition University of Nagasaki(Japan), 2. Division of Nursing Nagasaki University Hospital(Japan), 3. Division of Nursing Japanese Red Cross Society Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital(Japan), 4. Department of Nursing Faculty of Fukuoka Medical Technology Teikyo University(Japan), 5. Department of Anesthesiology Nagasaki University Hospital (Japan))

[14-4] Situation leading to the abuse of men who care for their wives and mothers

*Midori Nishio[1], Sayori Sakanashi[2]　(1. Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing(Japan), 2. Fukuoka University(Japan))

[14-1] Metaphors of mental health: A research project on how sufferers and professionals talk about severe mental illness

*Marta Coll-Florit[1], Salvador Climent[1], Martín Correa-Urquiza[3], Eulàlia Hernández[2], Antoni Oliver[1], Asun Pié[2] （1. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Arts and Humanities(Spain), 2. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Psychology and Education Sciences(Spain), 3. Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Anthropology - Philosophy and Social Work(Spain)）
Presentation language : English

In Cognitive Linguistics, Conceptual Metaphor is understood both as a mechanism for the conceptualization of experiences and as a method for analyzing people's discourse. Multiple studies at the intersection of Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Health Studies have revealed that metaphors can play an important role in the analysis of sufferers' emotions, in public communication, and in psychotherapeutic treatment in the case of mental illness.

In this framework, we present the MOMENT Project (Metaphors of Mental Health; FFI2017-86969-R REA/ERDF, EU), a large effort to study the metaphors produced in the internet (blogs, twitter) by patients of severe mental illness and health care professionals. Texts in Spanish (approximately one million words) are analysed for four groups of patients (schizophrenia, depression, OCD and bipolar disorder) and professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social educators), in order to detect the most relevant metaphors issued by each group and compare the discourses.

Metaphors have been classified into three broad domains: sufferer's life, social environment and medical practice. We will present the most important frames detected in the study, highlighting those that can contribute to sufferer empowerment. As a result of the project, an online repertoire of metaphors detected in the discourses will be publicly available.

View the presentation file

[14-2] Decision-making by mothers using a compatible support system of raising children and work

*Naoko Wada[1], Hiroshi Sugimoto[1] （1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan)）
Presentation language : Japanese

Mothers who work while raising children aim for a balance by utilizing various support systems. The purpose of this study is to clarify the decision-making of mothers who are using the compatibility support system of raising children and work. We interviewed two working mothers about their situation when using a support system. They decided to use the support system while feeling guilty and apologetic to their colleagues and bosses. Understanding by their family and relationships with their bosses influence their decision to use shorter working hours, which have been consistent with the findings so far. Before using support systems, they felt guilty and apologetic thinking about the evaluation of others. However, after using a support system, they were aware of themselves being freed from the evaluations of others. The fact they don't care about the evaluation of others isn't just because of the positive recognition like confidence of compatibility, a sense

of fulfillment and accomplishment, but it's also related to recognizing acceptance and giving up of their ability. "Giving up" is often understood as the negative side of abandoning goals and desires. However, considering that "giving up" promoted the use of a support system, it can also have a constructive side.

[14-3] Process through which critical care nurses overcome patient death due to accidents or disasters

*Asana Takasaki[1], Kazumi Takeno[2], Tadaaki Hashimoto[3], Arisa Tanaka[2], Sachiko Kawanami[2], Junpei Takeshima[4], Koji Ishii[5] （1. Faculty of Nursing and Nutrition University of Nagasaki(Japan), 2. Division of Nursing Nagasaki University Hospital(Japan), 3. Division of Nursing Japanese Red Cross Society Nagasaki Genbaku Hospital(Japan), 4. Department of Nursing Faculty of Fukuoka Medical Technology Teikyo University(Japan), 5. Department of Anesthesiology Nagasaki University Hospital (Japan)）
Presentation language：Japanese

[Objective] To clarify the process through which critical care nurses (hereinafter referred to as nurses) overcome patient deaths from critical incidents, such as accidents and disasters. [Methods] Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 10 nurses who had experienced critical incident stress and analyzed with a modified grounded theory approach. [Ethical Considerations] Participants were provided with written and verbal explanations about ethical considerations and consented to participation in the study after ethical review approval. [Results] Nurses face patient deaths from critical incidents, become in "a state in which they cannot control their emotions," and feel "remorse for care." While they "searched for a coping method" and "acquired a coping method," they also underwent changes in memories of experiences over time. They become capable of "using experiences to pursue nursing care" and "approving nursing care" through reflection. They then "practiced care towards the nursing care they aimed for" and "aspired for physical and mental support systems." [Discussion] Nurses were found to overcome patient deaths from critical incidents through coping, reflection, and approval of their own nursing care. Our findings suggest the necessity of improving physical and mental support systems for nurses.

[14-4] Situation leading to the abuse of men who care for their wives and mothers

*Midori Nishio[1], Sayori Sakanashi[2] （1. Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing(Japan), 2. Fukuoka University(Japan)）
Presentation language：Japanese

It is considered that emotional exhaustion appears as abuse to the care recipient, suicide in the care recipient and the caregiver, or ill-treatment of the caregiver itself. To prevent abuse, it is recommended to identify the factors that lead to mental problems. We studies that clarify the situation of men the abuse, which are specialized for men who care for women with dementia.

We surveyed a total of 100 male primary caregivers. 56 men (61.6%) who had or were about to become abused, 44 (48.4%) who had free description of their feelings of abuse were subject to qualitative analysis.

Obtained approval from the Ethics Review Committee of Fukuoka University School of Medicine (2017M40).

The average caregiving period for male caregivers was 103 months, and all felt social difficulties. "Difficulty of communication" and "attack of men by caregivers" were extracted as situations leading to abuse. The "difficulty of communication" subcategory consists of "do not follow instructions" and "repeat the same thing", and the "male caregiver attack" subcategory consists of "attack", "denial", and "exile" Will be done.

When a man takes care of a woman with dementia, the conditions that lead to abuse are thought to result in long-term communication difficulties and social difficulties.

View the presentation file

[15] Poster presentation

[15-1] Listening to experiences of health and illness around the world: Introducing the DIPEx International project

*Rika Sakuma Sato[1,3], Lorraine Smith [2,3]　(1. DIPEx-Japan(Japan), 2. The University of Sydney(Australia), 3. DIPEx International(UK))

[15-2] Toward Health Anthropology: From the practices of performance activitities related to mental illness

*Hiroshi Sugimoto[1]　(1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan))

[15-1] Listening to experiences of health and illness around the world: Introducing the DIPEx International project

*Rika Sakuma Sato[1,3], Lorraine Smith [2,3] （1. DIPEx-Japan(Japan), 2. The University of Sydney(Australia), 3. DIPEx International(UK)）

Presentation language：English・Japanese

DIPEx (Database of Individual Patient Experiences) is a unique online resource that compiles a wide variety of people's narratives on experiences of health and illnesses, founded in UK in the 1990's. The enterprise, after twenty years, has grown into a collaboration of research organizations around the world using a common rigorous qualitative research method to collect and compile people's experiences. Researchers from 14 countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, UK and US) are now involved in the DIPEx International project (www.dipexinternational.org).

DIPEx website is comprised of approximately 250 video and audio clips for each condition, thematically organized to show different aspects of illness experiences. DIPEx-Japan has published 7 websites on health conditions and medical interventions (e.g., breast cancer, dementia, chronic pain, bowel screening, clinical trials, etc.) and as for DIPEx International we have in total over 150 conditions and interventions covered. While the majority of the users are patients and families, the database is increasingly being utilized as a resource for teaching medical professionals, service improvement and cross-national comparative research. In the poster, we will present our ongoing challenges to present polyphonic voices of health and illness around the world.

[15-2] Toward Health Anthropology: From the practices of performance activitities related to mental illness

*Hiroshi Sugimoto[1] （1. Niigata University of Health and Welfare(Japan)）

Presentation language：English

The purpose of this study is to consider health anthropology through verification of the concept of "health" and fieldwork involving performance activities related to mental illness.

 "Health" is commonly considered a concept that includes "medicine." Accordingly, health humanities emphasize the social and cultural aspects of medicine. However, some research on health suggests that medicine is not actually a part of health. In fact, it is argued that, as a concept, health is more properly regarded as the opposite of medicine. This type of health concept is seen in such theory as salutogenesis, health promotion and the practice of performance activities related to mental illness. The theory of salutogenesis regards health as a continuum from dis-ease to health-ease, asserting that creating health is different from the prevention of disease. Dubos (1959) explained the difference between health and medicine by using Greek mythology. In addition to providing a literature review, this paper describes fieldwork involving performance activities indicating a form of health that is different from medicine. Health anthropology has the potential to develop a concept of health that focuses on life and is on the opposite side of medicine.

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