Nursing Professionalism: A National Survey of Professionalism among Japanese Nurses

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Nursing Professionalism: A National Survey of Professionalism among Japanese Nurses

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to quantify the professionalism of nurses in Japan. The Japanese

version of the Behavioural Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing was conducted as a

national survey. Computer generated random selection of nurses in Japan obtained responses

from 1,501 nurses. A descriptive design examined the levels of and differences in nursing

professionalism. Comparisons of the total level of professionalism in educational

preparation, current position, years of experience, and current practice setting were analysed

by one way analysis of variance and post hoc Tukey Kramer multiple comparison test. The

results revealed that Japanese nurses had low levels of professionalism, and professionalism

was related significantly to higher educational preparation, years of experience as a nurse,

and current position as a nursing administrator or faculty. The results can be used as a

benchmark for continued assessments of the level of nursing professionalism and for further

development of nursing professionalism.

Key words: behavior, inventories, Japanese, surveys, professionalism

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INTRODUCTION

The term 'professionalism' refers to the conduct, qualities, and/or goals that characterize a profession, and usually describes behaviours that are expected of the profession's members. Healthcare providers demonstrate professionalism by attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours that reflect a multi-faceted approach to the regulations, principles, and standards underlying successful clinical practices. Historically, nurses have struggled to determine whether professionalism is present or absent in nursing. However, nursing has changed drastically in the past three decades, with the expansion of roles and autonomy in a variety of settings. Nurses have established credential and educational standards. The presence of nurses in healthcare settings has become now more significant than ever. In the healthcare system in Japan as in other countries, nursing professionalization is in great demand. However, little is known about the present state of professionalism among Japanese nurses.

Professionalism has been recognized as an important element in nursing. In order to improve nursing professionalism, it is critical to make a detailed assessment of both the entirety of the profession and the individual behaviours that comprise professionalism. It is, however, very difficult to measure professionalism. Miller developed the Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing Model in the 1980s. to address this issue. According to Miller *et al.*, formal education in a university setting and education with a scientific background are critical for professionalism in nursing. In addition, eight characteristics are necessary behaviours to depict the degree of professionalism in nursing: 1) competence and continuing education; 2) research development, use, and evaluation; 3) theory development, use, and evaluation; 4) self-regulation and autonomy; 5) participation in professional organizations; 6) publication and communication; 7) adherence to the ANA Code of Ethics; 8) community

service.⁴⁻⁷ Miller also developed the Behavioural Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing (BIPN) in 1984 based on her model to measure professional behaviours among nurses.⁴ The nursing populations who contributed to the investigations of nursing professionalism with the BIPN included registered nurses, nurse executives, middle nursing managers, and nurse practitioners.⁴⁻⁷

In Japan, the improvement of nursing professionalism has not matched that of the United States Nursing autonomy is limited by the Japanese Nursing Law, which legally prescribes nurses' work as under medical doctors' orders. Certified nurse specialists were first introduced to Japan in 1996. The Bachelor of Science in Nursing program had been a major since the 1990's in Japan, but there is a limited number of re-entry study programs. Additionally, significant feminist issues remain in Japan, and the traditional sense of the predominant male medical profession has interfered with development of nursing autonomy, a major characteristic of professionalism. Asakura examined Japanese nurses' attitude towards nursing professionalism from a gender perspective, and concluded that decreasing gender-stereotyped characteristics among nurses is required to promote nursing professionalism.

In light of the traditional and cultural barriers to nursing professionalism, the Japanese Nursing Association (JNA) has worked toward enhancing nursing standards. The Act on Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses and other lawmaker-initiated amendments — approved in 2009 after a 60-year-long absence of legislation relevant to nurses — specifies that graduation from a four-year college is now a prerequisite for taking the nurse's examination. There are, however, no measurement tools exist to assess the behaviours that contribute to nursing professionalism. The concepts and behaviours relevant

to nursing professionalism in Japan need further investigation.

Little is known about the level of professionalism among Japanese nurses. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the current status of the professionalism of nurses in Japan.

METHODS

A cross-sectional survey design was used. The survey was conducted in large university hospitals in Japan, using a Japanese translated version of the BIPN.

Participants and procedure

The target population for this study was nurses in Japan. The BIPN's creator B.K. Miller³ expressly stated that formal education in a university setting with a scientific background are critical elements of professionalism in nursing. In Japan, university hospitals act in a leadership position as advanced healthcare organizations using evidence-based medicine and nursing, and they are located throughout Japan. Therefore, our sampling choices were made to ensure the representation of nurses in university hospitals. The inclusion criteria for the nurse participants were: (1) having a nursing license, and (2) current work in a university hospital as a nurse or in an attached university as nursing faculty.

To gather data from nurses, we distributed 2,758 anonymous surveys by mail as a national survey between September 2011 and November 2011, to 44 randomized chosen university hospitals from among 353 facilities across the country, with the use of statistical software. We received 1,622 survey responses from 23 hospitals, yielding a return rate of 58.8%. We excluded 121 surveys due to incomplete information, and thus a total of 1,501 surveys were included for analysis.

Instrument

The BIPN is one of the few instruments to measure nursing professionalism using worldwide and a unique tool, measuring professionalism only in nurses. The reliability and validity of the BIPN were established in previous studies. The tool measures the degree of nursing professionalism within the past two years through dichotomous responses to 48 items divided into nine main categories. These categories are education preparation, competence and continuing education, research, theory, self-regulation and autonomy, participation in professional organizations, publication and communication, adherence to the ANA Code of Ethics, and community service. Weightings for specific behaviours within each of the nine categories to equal 3, and thus a total composite score of 27 is possible. Higher mean scores indicate more professional behaviours. The authors received permission to use this inventory from the original researcher.

The questionnaire was translated into Japanese by nursing professionals who were fluent in Japanese and English, and back translated into English by two independent translators to verify the accuracy of the translation. Face validity content validity and a pre-test were established for the translated tool via review by professors of nursing to ensure relevance and comprehension. The items were adjusted accordingly with minor language expressions.

A pilot study was then conducted in three hospitals with 1,014 nurses from May 2011 to Jun 2011. The internal consistency measured by Cronbach's alpha was 0.66. Test-retest reliability was assessed in 72 respondents who completed the survey on two separate occasions with a 2-week interval between surveys. The test-retest reliability showed high consistency (r= 0.87, P < 0.001) in the total scores of professionalism and 0.69 to 0.86 (P < 0.001) in subscales by Spearman's coefficients. In the present study, the internal

consistency for the Japanese version of the BIPN measured with Cronbach's alpha was 0.75. The results of construct validity evaluation of the J-BIPN using 218 nursing samples showed that moderate levels of J-BIPN scores were positively and significantly correlated with the three indicators of nursing professionalism measured as part of the Professional Nursing Practice Survey created by Kasai¹²: research (r = 0.41, P < 0.0001); competence (r = 0.41, P < 0.0001); and theory (r = 0.46, P < 0.0001). ¹³

Data analysis

The total score and the subscale scores of professionalism are described as means and standard deviations. We compared the total level of professionalism in education preparation, current position, and years of nursing experience (excluding unemployed years), using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post hoc Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison testing. Significance was inferred when P < 0.05. All analyses were carried out using the Statistical Package for the JMP® 9 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) software.

In estimating the sample size, a G-Power 3.1.3 analysis¹⁴ was used to determine the sample size of the study based on the data from the pilot study. When calculating the F-test value by a priori ANOVA test with a sample of 1,014 and five groups, the effect size was F = 0.73 with power = 0.95, alpha = 0.05, and total sample size = 40.

Ethical considerations

The study was approved by the Kyushu University Institutional Review Board for Clinical Research. Participation was entirely voluntary, and response to the questionnaire was indicative of consent to participate.

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics

A total of 1,501 responses were obtained. The majority were female nurses (94%). The mean number of years of experience as a nurse was 12.5 years (SD = 10.0), and the mean number of years of experience after the highest nursing degree was 10.7 years (SD = 9.2). The mean number of years of experience in the respondents' current position was 7.0 years (SD = 7.0). All nurses in the sample were employed in a single workplace, with 816 (54.5%) nurses working in a medical and surgical setting. With the historical background of nursing in Japan, it was not surprising to find that less than half of the respondents held an educational qualification of a baccalaureate degree or higher. A summary of the respondents' characteristics is given in Table 1.

Nursing professionalism scores

A composite score of 27 is possible on the BIPN and its Japanese version. The mean composite score achieved by the 1,501 respondents was 6.74 (SD = 3.89). The highest category score was obtained in "competence and continuing education," and the lowest category scores were in "publication and communication" (Table 2).

The nurse respondents who had a doctorate degree had the highest total mean score, 17.75. There were significant differences based on educational preparation for the total professionalism. A one-way ANOVA with post hoc analysis demonstrated a highly significant relationship (F = 138.62, P < 0.0001) between educational preparation and the total score of professionalism. The Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test revealed that higher education degrees were significantly associated with higher scores of professionalism

(P < 0.0001), with the exception that there was not a significant relationship between diploma and associate degree (P = 0.853). Although the doctorate-holding nurses generally had only 0–5 years' experience as a nurse, they score higher on total professionalism than the nurses with over 21 years of experience whose nursing degrees were other than a doctorate (Fig. 1).

Among the groups divided in accord with years of experience, nurses with over 21 years of experience had the highest mean score of 9.53 for total professionalism (Table 3). The one-way ANOVA with post hoc test revealed extremely significant (F = 111.24, P < 0.0001) variance in years of experience with the total score of professionalism. The Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test further revealed that there were no significant differences in total professionalism scores between 0–5 years and 6–10 years of experience (P = 0.995) but a significant increase in total professionalism scores in the other years of experience groups (P < 0.001) (Fig. 2).

Administrators had the highest scores for professionalism and were high in "community service"; "self-regulation and autonomy"; "theory development, use, and evaluation"; and "adherence to the Code for Nurses." Faculty was high in "educational preparation"; "publication and communication"; and "research development, use, and evaluation" (Table 4). The one-way ANOVA revealed a significant mean score of professionalism for the different working positions (P < 0.0001). The post-hoc Tukey–Kramer test ($\alpha = .05$) indicated that the mean professional score observed for "Staff Nurse" was significantly lower and that there were no significant differences between "Certified Nurse" and "Supervisor/Manager" in total professionalism score (P = 0.2434). No significant difference was found between the levels of professionalism with all clinical practice areas by one-way ANOVA (P = 0.3945).

DISCUSSION

Nursing professionalism scores

The response rate of 58.8% in this study is within the expected range for mail surveys with stamped envelopes in Japan. 15 The mean total score of nursing professionalism achieved by Japanese nurses was 6.74 (SD = 3.89), which is low compared to previous studies using the same inventory. In a study that used the BIPN in the U.S., ⁷ a group of nurses in various practice settings obtained on average score of 10.1, nurse executives (n =161) scored 14.9, nurse managers (n = 279) achieved 13.4, and the highest mean score was 16.7, making nurse practitioners (n = 502) the highest-scoring group tested with the BIPN. The latest research using the BIPN was in Turkey; 531 nurses working in university, state and private hospitals scored 7.16 (SD = 3.48). ¹⁶ In that study, nurses with a baccalaureate degree or higher comprised 79.5% of the respondents, whereas only 43.5% of the respondents in the present study in Japan had a baccalaureate degree or higher. Since the low level of educational preparation is related to the low mean total scores of nursing professionalism, this result is a reflection of the current nursing status in Japan. Although the JNA contends that the entry level for the nursing profession should be a baccalaureate degree, baccalaureate programs for nurses in Japan have become mainstream only over the last two decades, and diploma nurses remain a powerful group.

The highest scores obtained among the BIPN subcategories by the present respondents were in 'competence and continuing education.' In the nursing profession, continuing education is frequently identified as a necessary component of professional competence. Participating in continuing education promotes new knowledge and skills among nurses, keeps them informed of new trends that will impact their practice, and

improves their confidence.¹⁷ Although there is no legal requirement for nurses in Japan to renew their nursing licenses, our respondents scored well in the competence and continuing education category.

The lowest scores among the subcategories were in 'publication and communication.'

Nurses require both publishing knowledge and sharing skills, since nurses are active in disseminating knowledge with colleagues by publishing information. The knowledge and skills for publication are acquired in an advanced education. Most nurses learn the process of publication in their masters or doctorate education preparation. Since only 9.6% of our respondents held masters or doctorate degrees, the results of the publication and communication survey questions among Japanese nurses demonstrated a low level of involvement in these activities.

Comparisons of the professionalism

In the present study, we found that the nurses with higher levels of education had higher professionalism scores. This finding is consistent with that of previous international studies. The educational preparation required for professional practice is critical for the patients. Aiken *et al.* found that a 10% increase in the number of RNs holding a bachelor's degree or higher was associated with a 5% decrease in both the likelihood of patients dying within 30 days of admission and the odds of failure to rescue. Educational preparation is an important factor in a hospital structure when focusing efforts on evidence-based practice. Drennan²² found that the masters in nursing degree has an essential role in providing effective leadership to build the nursing profession. Humanistic and scientific dimensions are also developed by undertaking masters education, a finding not well documented elsewhere. It is critical to develop various educational programs for nurses and to provide encouraging

environments for obtaining higher degrees, in order to improve nursing professionalism.

Of course, not all knowledge is gained in a university; a great deal is learned on the job by experience.²⁴ Total professionalism among nurses as measured by Hall's Professionalism Inventory Scale showed that the nurses with more years of experience had significantly higher professionalism scores.^{25, 26} Several studies showed that nurses' increased length of experience was significantly correlated with increased knowledge.²⁷ Although the value of education and the value of training/experience may differ, it is a given that the nurses need to be required both intellectually and technically competence.^{28, 29}

In the present study, there was no significance difference in the professionalism scores between the nurses with 0–5 years' experience and those with 6–10 years of experience, but there was a significant increase in the total professional scores in the group with over 10 years of experience. Since cultural issues regarding feminism and the poor labour environment continue to affect the retention rate of nurses in Japan, it is challenging for nurses in this country to gain significant experience. There were 1,433,772 nursing personnel in the work force as of the end of 2009 in Japan, with a turnover rate of 11.9%. ⁹ The 2008 JNA survey showed that one of 23 nurses in Japan works overtime of more than 60 hours per month; a level considered to shorten life. ⁹ The nursing labour environment in Japan has several negative issues, including mandatory night shift, long working hours, and low wages (the average salary for nurses in 2011 was less than 4,000 US dollars per month). ³⁰ Therefore, the work environment has a strong impact on professionalism in various ways. ³¹ The following factors are important to improve nursing professionalism: policy modification, positive working conditions, environmental management, and education.

The positions 'administrator' and 'faculty' had higher scores for total professionalism,

corresponding to the trend seen in current studies. In previous studies that used the same inventory, a group of nurse educators in the U.S. who averaged a mean composite score of 18.7 on the BIPN exhibited the highest professionalism. The latest study using the same tool showed that 'administrator' had the highest score (mean, 11.9) in Turkey. Wynd also found that nursing faculty members at schools and colleges of nursing had higher scores, among 774 registered nurses tested for total professionalism by Hall's Professionalism Inventory Scale. They are identified as nurse leaders and as role models for all nurses and as representatives of nursing as a profession. On the other hand, 'staff' had significantly lower professionalism since low education preparation and experience. How to raise their professionalism in nursing could be a big challenging in Japan.

Study limitations

The main limitation in this study relates to the generalizability because the sample was gathered from university-based hospitals. Also, reliance on the accuracy of participant self-reports could be exaggerated. There are other limitations regarding the validity of the J-BIPN. First, the research findings measuring validities are weak since there are no comparative tools in Japan to measure the concurrent validity of nursing professionalism. Testing in future longitudinal studies is required. Although three indicators correlated significantly with validity measures, the correlation coefficients of other indicators are not available in Japan. Finally, further research is needed regarding the individual time-series of years of experience and degree acquisition to consider these analyses in greater depth. Also, further correlation research is important to discuss what needs to be done to continue to raise the level of perceived professionalism in nursing in Japan from a policy, education, and leadership perspective.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study represents the first quantitative research evidence regarding nursing professionalism in Japan. The concept of professionalism continues to evolve.³² Our results, which we acknowledge as preliminary, will be used as a benchmark to continue to assess the level of nursing professionalism in Japan. Although the U.S. and Japan have different backgrounds and cultures of nursing, the same emphasis and importance are placed on professionalism in nursing. The completion of this study provides awareness and knowledge of professionalism in nursing in Japan.

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Tables

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of Samples (*n*=1501)

| Character | istic | n | % |
|------------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Gender | | | |
| | Women | 1400 | 93.3 |
| | Men | 97 | 6.5 |
| | Unknown | 4 | 0.2 |
| Age | | | |
| | 20-25 | 284 | 18.9 |
| | 26-30 | 366 | 24.4 |
| | 31-40 | 387 | 25.8 |
| | 41-50 | 285 | 19 |
| | 51+ | 177 | 11.8 |
| | Unknown | 2 | 0.1 |
| Current P | osition | | |
| | Administrator | 28 | 1.8 |
| | Supervisor/Manager | 410 | 27.3 |
| | Certified Nurse | 49 | 3.3 |
| | Staff Nurse | 940 | 62.6 |
| | Faculty | 74 | 5.0 |
| Current P | ractice Setting | | |
| | Medical and Surgical | 816 | 54.5 |
| | Obstetrics / Gynecology | 108 | 7.2 |
| | Operation Room | 97 | 6.5 |
| | Psychiatric / Mental Health | 56 | 3.7 |
| | Pediatric | 120 | 8.0 |
| | Critical Care | 199 | 13.4 |
| | Others | 101 | 6.7 |
| Education | n Preparation | | |
| | Diploma | 517 | 34.4 |
| | Associate | 332 | 22.1 |
| | Baccalaureate | 507 | 33.8 |
| | Master | 117 | 7.8 |
| | Doctorate | 28 | 1.9 |
| Years of I | Experience | | |
| | 0-5 years | 520 | 34.6 |
| | 6-10 years | 267 | 17.8 |
| | 11-20 years | 361 | 24.1 |
| | 21+ years | 345 | 23.0 |
| | Unknown | 8 | 0.5 |

n, number of sample; %, value in percentage.

Table 2 Subscales of professionalsim (*n*=1501)

| Professionalism Subscales | Mean [†] | SD |
|---|-------------------|------|
| Education preparation | 0.55 | 0.72 |
| Publication and communication | 0.19 | 0.58 |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 1.00 | 0.84 |
| Participation in professional organizations | 0.84 | 0.43 |
| Community service | 0.25 | 0.66 |
| Competence and continuing education | 1.37 | 0.74 |
| Adherence to the Code of Ethics | 0.65 | 1.24 |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 1.02 | 0.70 |
| Self-reguration and autonomy | 0.86 | 0.58 |
| Total score [‡] | 6.74 | 3.89 |

n, number of sample; SD, saturdard deviation; † Possible range 0-3; ‡ Possible range 0-27.

Table 3 Differences in mean scores and significance (n=1501)

| Variable | Mean [†] | SD | Significance |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|
| Education Preparation | | | P<0.0001 |
| Diploma | 6.25 | 3.49 | |
| Associate | 6.02 | 3.32 | |
| Baccalaureate | 6.09 | 2.84 | |
| Master | 11.11 | 4.13 | |
| Doctorate | 17.75 | 4.69 | |
| Current Position | | | P<0.0001 |
| Administrator | 14.17 | 5.26 | |
| Supervisor/Manager | 8.99 | 3.57 | |
| Certified Nurse | 9.93 | 3.48 | |
| Staff Nurse | 4.99 | 2.24 | |
| Faculty | 11.56 | 6.08 | |
| Years of Experience | | | P<0.0001 |
| 0-5 years | 5.38 | 2.71 | |
| 6-10 years | 5.44 | 3.20 | |
| 11-20 years | 6.99 | 3.90 | |
| 21+ years | 9.53 | 4.33 | |
| Current Practice Setting | | | P<0.3945 |
| Medical and Surgical | 6.48 | 3.60 | |
| Obstetrics / Gynecology | 6.91 | 4.29 | |
| Operation Room | 6.63 | 3.40 | |
| Psychiatric / Mental Health | 7.46 | 4.86 | |
| Pediatric | 6.69 | 3.98 | |
| Critical Care | 6.39 | 3.53 | |
| Others | 8.97 | 5.20 | |

n, number of sample; SD, standard deviation; p, probability; † Possible range 0-27.

Table 4 Details of professionalism subscales by current positions (n=1501)

| | | | | | Cı | Current Position | uc | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|--------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Professionalism Subscales | Admin | inistrator | Supervisor/Manager | /Manager | Certifie | Certified Nurse | Staff Nurse | Vurse | Fac | Faclity | P value |
| | = 11 | n=28 | u= | n=410 | =u | n=49 | n=940 | 940 | =u | n=74 | |
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | |
| Total score | 14.17 | 5.26 | 8.99 | 3.57 | 9.93 | 3.48 | 4.99 | 2.24 | 11.56 | 80.9 | * * * |
| Education preparation | 1.21 | 0.92 | 0.27 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.79 | 0.56 | 09.0 | 1.70 | 1.18 | * * |
| Publication and communication | 89.0 | 0.98 | 0.22 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.92 | 90.0 | 0.31 | 1.28 | 1.20 | * * * |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 1.50 | 0.98 | 1.22 | 0.80 | 1.53 | 29.0 | 0.79 | 92.0 | 1.91 | 96.0 | * * * |
| Participation in professional organizations | 1.37 | 0.71 | 0.93 | 0.46 | 1.09 | 0.42 | 0.73 | 0.32 | 1.31 | 0.62 | * * * |
| Community service | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.42 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 1.10 | 60.0 | 0.37 | 69.0 | 1.00 | * * * |
| Competence and continuing education | 2.32 | 0.58 | 2.00 | 0.61 | 2.14 | 0.46 | 1.01 | 0.55 | 1.59 | 0.63 | * * * |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 1.87 | 0.67 | 1.33 | 0.74 | 1.34 | 0.63 | 0.82 | 09.0 | 1.34 | 99.0 | * * * |
| Self-regulation and autonomy | 1.79 | 0.81 | 1.04 | 0.59 | 0.93 | 0.43 | 0.74 | 0.50 | 1.02 | 92.0 | * * |
| Adherence to the Code for Nurses | 2.36 | 1.25 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 86.0 | 1.42 | 0.18 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 1.30 | * * * |
| *** . 5 < 0 0001 | | | | | | | | | | | Ī |

***; p < 0.0001

Figures

Figure 1.

Total score of nursing professionalism by educational preparation and years of experience. A The possible total scores ranged from 0 to 24, since because the subscale score of educational preparation is removed from the total score. (n=1,501).

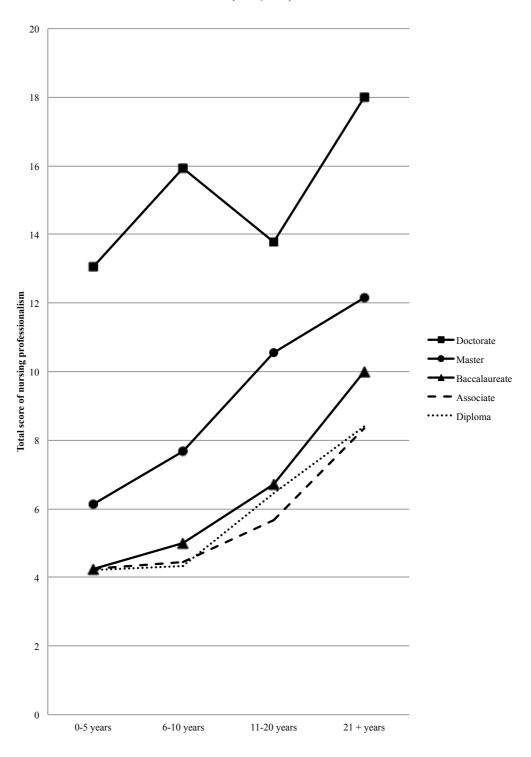
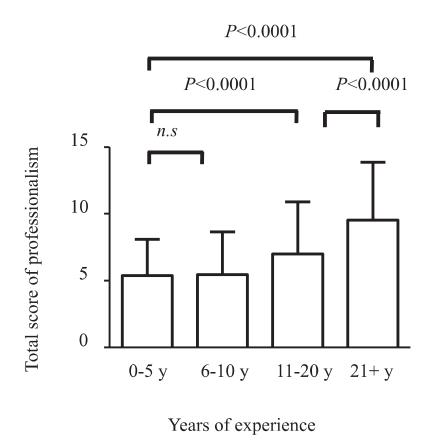


Figure 2. Multi comparison test (Tukey Kramer test) for years of experience in nurses in Japan (n=1,501).



Appendix

BEHAVIORAL INVENTORY FOR PROFESSIONALISM IN NURSING

Copyright, 1989: Barbara K. Miller, RN, PhD, Donna Adams, RN, DNSc, & Lasca Beck, RN, MS

Note: For permission to use this inventory, contact Dr. Donna Adams, College of Nursing, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, 85287-2602, Phone: (602-923-2750), donna.adams@asu.edu

<u>Instructions</u>: Please complete demographic information and questions concerning professional behaviors by marking your appropriate response to the item with an X, or completing the specific information asked. This instrument was developed from Miller's Model: Professionalism in Nursing.

| Nulsi | ng. | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Number of years practicing as | an RN: | |
| | | 1-5 | |
| | | 6-10 | |
| | | 11-15 | |
| | | 16-20 | |
| | | 21-25 | |
| | | 26+ | 06[] |
| 2. | In what age range are you? | | |
| | | 20-25 | 01[] |
| | | 26-30 | 02[] |
| | | 31-40 | 03[] |
| | | 41-50 | 04[] |
| | | 51+ | 05[] |
| 3. | Your gender? | | |
| | | Female | 01[] |
| | | Male | 02[] |
| 4. | What is your major clinical practic | e area? | |
| | | Community Health / Public Healtl | n01[] |
| | | Medical – Surgical | 02[] |
| | | Obstetric / Gynecology | 03[] |
| | | Operating Room | |
| | | Psychiatric / Mental Health | |
| | | Pediatrics | |
| | | Critical Care Nursing | |
| | | Other | |
| | | Please specify | |

| 5. | vvnat is your present position? | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Administrator .01[] Supervisor / Manager .02[] Instructor / Faculty .03[] Staff Nurse .04[] Clinical Specialist / Practitioner .05[] Other .06[] Please specify |
| 6. | Number of years in present pos | sition: |
| | | 1-5 Years 01[] 6-10 02[] 11-15 03[] 16-20 04[] 21-25 05[] 26 06[] |
| 7. | Place of employment: | |
| | | Hospital .01[] Community Hospital .02[] Nursing Home .03[] Occupational Health / Industry .04[] Physician's Office / Clinic .05[] School of Nursing .06[] Self-employed .07[] Other .08[] Please Specify |
| 8. | Which of the following degrees | do you hold? |
| | | Diploma in Nursing |

| 9. | Number of years with highest degree | ee held: |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | 6- 11 16 21 | 5 01[] 10 02[] -15 03[] -20 04[] -25 05[] + 06[] |
| 10. | practice? | the American Nurses Association for your area of |
| | Υe | es01[] |
| | No | 02[] |
| 11. | Do you hold certification from anot | ner Certification group? |
| | Υe | es01[] |
| | No | 02[] |
| | lf y | ves, please specify |
| | | |
| 12-16. | Do you participate with: | Yes No |
| 12. | Peer review | · – |
| 13. | Patient/Nursing audit | [][] |
| 14. | Quality assurance | [][] |
| 15. | Self evaluation | [][] |
| 16. | Ethics committee | [][] |
| 17. | Are you responsible for hiring and | firing personnel? |
| | Υe | es01[] |
| | N | o02[] |

| 10. | Do you plan the budget for your are | ea or provide input for the budget | ſ |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 19. | Do you write a performance evalua | tion for each of the people that y | ou manage? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| | | Do not manage | 03[] |
| 20-23. | Are you currently a member of: | Yes | No |
| 20. | ANA | 1 [] | [] |
| 21. | NLN | [] | [] |
| 22. | Sigma Theta Tau | [] | [] |
| 23. | Other nursing organizations (e.g., n | | |
| 24. | Do you hold an office or participate | on any organizational committee | es? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 25. | Do you subscribe to a nursing journ | al or a journal in a related field? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 26. | Approximately how many articles fr | om nursing journals do you read | per month? |
| | | 1-3 4-6 7-10 Over 10 | 02[] 03[] |
| | | None | []4004 []050 |

| 27. | In addition to your position, do you servorganization? | ve as a consultant to another agency or | |
|-----|--|--|----------------------------|
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 28. | Are you involved in any research proje | ct at the present time? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 29. | If yes, are you the principal investigator | ? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 30. | Do you have a copy of the Code for N | urses with Interpretive Statements? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 31. | With which nursing or management the | ories are you familiar or have you studie | ∌d? |
| | | Nursing theories or models Educational theories Management theories Business theories None | 02 [] 03 [] 04 [] |
| 32. | In your practice, do you apply nursing t | heories? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 33. | In your practice, do you apply theories | other than nursing? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| | | | |

| 34. | Do you use the nursing process to | solve problems in the work setti | ng? |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| Ques | tion 35 through 46 concern your ac | tivities in the past two (2) yea | rs |
| 35. | In the past 2 years, have you atten | ded a workshop or seminar or ta | aken a course |
| | concerning Research? | V | 0.45.1 |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 36. | In the past 2 years, have you writte | n a proposal or participated in a | research study? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 37. | In the past 2 years, have you publis | shed in a nursing journal? | |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 38. | In the past 2 years, have you publish | shed in any journal other than n | ursing? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 39. | In the past 2 years, have you subm | itted a manuscript for publicatio | n? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[] |
| 40. | In the past 2 years, have you partic | ipated in any community service | e? |
| | | Yes | 01[] |
| | | No | 02[1 |

| 41. | In the past 2 years, have you served on a Community Advisory Board or Community Committee? | | |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 42. | Have you enrolled in any college course | e(s) for credit in the past 2 years? | |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 43. | Have you attended any seminars or wo | rkshops concerning Nursing in the past 2 y | ears? |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 44. | Have you attended any seminars or work years? | rkshops concerning Management in the pa | st 2 |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 45. | In the past 2 years, have you purchased | a book on Nursing? | |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 46. | In the past 2 years, have you purchased a book on Management or business? | | |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |
| 47. | Do you believe that nurses are interested evaluation of professionalism in nursing | ed in having an instrument or method for se ? | elf- |
| | | Yes01 | [] |
| | | No02 | 2[] |

| 48. | Do you believe that a self-evaluation instrument for professionalism in nursing should be created by nurses instead of individuals in other professions or disciplines? | | | |
|--|---|---------|--|--|
| | | Yes01[] | | |
| | | No02[] | | |
| | Comments | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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Reliability and Validity of the Japanese Version of the Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing

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Reliability and Validity of the Japanese Version of the Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing

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Abstract

Professionalism in nursing is increasingly being recognized as a vital issue within the developing nursing career. However, there are no means of assessing nursing professionalism in Japan. The purpose of this study was to develop a Japanese version of the Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing (BIPN) and to examine the reliability and validity of the Japanese version (J-BIPN). The J-BIPN was developed through translation into Japanese, professional review, back-translation, and a pretest. A pilot study was then conducted in 3 hospitals with 1014 nurses as subjects. The reliability of the J-BIPN was supported by Cronbach's alpha coefficients, and its stability was evaluated by the test-retest method. Its construct validity was analyzed by Spearman's correlation coefficient, and its predictive validity was measured by comparisons of the total level of professionalism in current position, years of experience, and education preparation by one-way analysis of variance followed by the post hoc Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test. Our results indicate that the J-BIPN is a reliable and valid instrument for measuring nursing professionalism in Japan.

Key words: professionalism, reliability, validity, inventory, professional behavior.

Introduction

As the significance of the presence of nurses in health care settings has become greater than ever, nursing professionalization has come into great demand. Professionalism is an essential quality that every nurse should strive to achieve. Health care providers demonstrate their professionalism through their attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors that reflect a multi-faceted approach to the regulations, principles, and standards underlying successful clinical practices.¹⁾ Many researchers have examined nursing professionalism to attempt to quantify it within an appropriate context.^{2) 3) 4)}

Miller's Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing is a well-known model, and its corresponding inventory, the Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing (BIPN) is one of the few instruments available to measure nursing professionalism worldwide.⁵⁾ Miller's Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing identifies formal education in a university setting and education with a scientific background as critical factors for professionalism in nursing.⁶⁾ Eight additional characteristics are also deemed to be essential in determining the degree of professionalism of any

given nurse: 1) publication and communication; 2) research development, use, and evaluation; 3) participation in professional organizations; 4) community service; 5) competence and continuing education; 6) theory development, use, and evaluation; 7) self-regulation and autonomy; and 8) adherence to the American Nurses Association (ANA) Code of Ethics.^{3) 5) 6)} The nursing populations that have contributed to research on nursing professionalism with the BIPN include registered nurses, nurse executives, middle nursing managers, and nurse practitioners.^{7) 8)}

The improvement of nursing professionalism in Japan has not matched that in the US The Japanese Nursing Association (JNA) has worked toward enhancing nursing standards; however, there are no measurement tools to assess the behaviors that contribute to nursing professionalism. The evaluation of professionalism is essential for facilitating nursing professionalization. Kasai and Otsubo developed a list of constituents of nurse professionalism from JNA meeting reports, statements, ethical regulations, and other sources,⁹⁾ and created a questionnaire, the Professional Nursing Practice Survey, to measure these factors.¹⁰⁾ However, the factors and behaviors relevant to nursing professionalism in Japan need further investigation.

Aims

The purpose of the present study was to develop a Japanese version of the BIPN (J-BIPN), and to evaluate its reliability and validity for use with Japanese nurses.

I. Methods

1. Instrument

The BIPN was developed in 1984 based on Miller's Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing. The BIPN is a unique tool that measures professionalism only in nurses. The reliability and validity of the BIPN have been previously established. The BIPN measures a nurse's degree of nursing professionalism within the past two years through dichotomous responses to 48 items divided into nine main categories. The weightings for specific behaviors within each of the nine categories equal 3, and thus a total composite score of 27 is possible. Higher mean scores indicate more professional behaviors. The authors received permission to use the BIPN from the original researcher, Dr. Donna Adams at Arizona State University, in 2007.

2. Development of the J-BIPN

The Japanese version of the BIPN was translated using the back-translation method. The questionnaire was first translated into Japanese by nursing professionals fluent in Japanese and English, and then translated back into English by two independent translators in order to verify the accuracy of the translation. The back translators had not seen the original BIPN and were of different educational levels and backgrounds. Translation and back-translation were repeated three times until no differences in meaning between the original and back-translated items were found. Face validity was established for the translated tool via a professional review provided by professors of nursing and academic staff. The Japanese version of the questionnaire was then pretested by

three experienced nurses and three nursing faculty members to ensure relevance and comprehension, and certain minor expressions were adjusted accordingly. Additionally, explanations of certain English terms, such as "peer review," were added for clarification.

3. A pilot study

Participants and procedure

All participants in the pilot study were nurses from three hospitals in Fukuoka Prefecture. To maintain generalizability, different medical groups (a national hospital organization, a city hospital organization, and a mutual and public school teachers) were represented in the sample study. We distributed 1,333 anonymous surveys from 9 May to 8 Jun in 2011, and received 1,016 survey responses, yielding a return rate of 76.2%. We excluded 2 surveys from the study due to incomplete information, and thus a total of 1,014 surveys were included for analysis. Test-retest reliability was assessed in 72 respondents who completed the survey on two separate occasions with a 2-week interval between surveys.

Face validity was confirmed by a professional review carried out by 6 experienced professional nurses. In order to test the construct validity of the J-BIPN, the Professional Nursing Practice Survey created by Kasai¹⁰⁾ was additionally conducted with 218 nursing samples. The professional nursing practice survey consists of 8 professional practices and has 23 items, each measured on a five-point Likert scale, to indicate the degree of professional nursing practice. We used the same indicators for both surveys; specifically, research, competence, and theory. We hypothesized that high J-BIPN scores would correlate with high Professional Nursing Practice scores in all three areas. We also hypothesized that higher position, higher degree, and more years of experience would predict higher nursing professionalism, which is consistent with the trend shown in recent international research. (4) 8) 11) 12) 12) 14)

Ethical considerations

The present study was approved by the Kyushu University Institutional Review Board for Clinical Research. The participants were advised that their responses to the questionnaire would remain anonymous, and they were informed of the research procedures by a cover letter that accompanied the survey. To ensure each respondent's anonymity, return envelopes were provided. Participation was entirely voluntary, and no disadvantages resulted from not answering the survey. Response to the questionnaire was indicative of consent to participate.

Data analysis

The descriptive statistics were compiled and the Cronbach's alpha of the J-BIPN was calculated to examine internal consistency. The test-retest reliability and construct validity of the J-BIPN were evaluated by calculating Spearman's correlation coefficient. The predictive validity was measured by comparing the total level of professionalism in the respondent's current position, years of experience, and relevant education by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a post hoc Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison test. Significance was

inferred when p<0.05. All analyses were carried out using the Statistical Package for the JMP® 9 software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

II. Results

Demographic characteristics

A total of 1,014 responses were obtained, the majority from female nurses (93.4%). All nurses in the sample were employed in a single workplace, with 606 (59.9%) nurses working in a medical and/or surgical setting. The mean number of years of experience as a nurse was 10.1 years (SD=8.6), and the mean number of years of experience in the current position was 6.3 years (SD=6.5). A summary of the respondents' characteristics is given in Table 1.

| | Table 1. | Demographic | characteristics | of samples | (n=1014). |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
|--|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|

| Characteristic | \boldsymbol{n} | % * |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Gender | | |
| Female | 944 | 93.4 |
| Male | 67 | 6.6 |
| Age | | |
| 20-25 | 198 | 19.6 |
| 26-30 | 329 | 32.5 |
| 31-40 | 305 | 30.1 |
| 41-50 | 119 | 11.8 |
| 51+ | 61 | 6.0 |
| Current Position | | |
| Administrator | 8 | 0.8 |
| Supervisor/Manager | 154 | 15.2 |
| Certified Nurse | 4 | 0.4 |
| Staff Nurse | 823 | 81.2 |
| Faculty | 22 | 2.2 |
| Current Practice Setting | | |
| Medical and Surgical | 606 | 59.9 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 58 | 5.7 |
| Operation Room | 43 | 4.3 |
| Psychiatric/Mental Health | 40 | 4.0 |
| Pediatric | 74 | 7.3 |
| Critical Care | $\boldsymbol{137}$ | 13.6 |
| Others | 53 | 5.2 |
| Education | | |
| Diploma | 380 | 38.1 |
| Associate | 227 | 22.7 |
| Baccalaureate | 347 | 34.8 |
| Master | 43 | 4.3 |
| Doctorate | 1 | 0.1 |

^{*} excluding unknown answers from %.

Reliability testing

The Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the internal consistency reliability of the J-BIPN were 0.66 with all samples and 0.71 with nurses who hold a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The test-retest reliability tested by the Spearman's correlation coefficient showed a high consistency of 0.87 (p<0.001) in the composite of professionalism and 0.69 to 0.94 (p< 0.001) in the subscales (Table 2).

Table 2. Spearman's correlation coefficients for test-retest results (n=1014).

| Professionalism Subscales | r | p |
|---|------|--------|
| Education | 0.94 | <.0001 |
| Publication and communication | 0.79 | <.0001 |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 0.74 | <.0001 |
| Participation in professional organizations | 0.81 | <.0001 |
| Community service | 0.73 | <.0001 |
| Competence and continuing education | 0.83 | <.0001 |
| Adherence to the Code of Ethics | 0.69 | <.0001 |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 0.71 | <.0001 |
| Self-regulation and autonomy | 0.79 | <.0001 |
| Total score | 0.87 | <.0001 |

Validity testing

Construct validity was evaluated by calculating Spearman's correlation coefficients, and moderate levels of J-BIPN scores were positively and significantly correlated with the three indicators of nursing professionalism measured as part of the Professional Nursing Practice Survey, research (r=0.41, p<0.0001), competence (r=0.41, p<0.0001), and theory (r=0.46, p<0.0001). All correlations were significant (p<0.0001) and consistent with our prediction that high J-BIPN scores would correlate with high professional nursing practice scores for research, competence, and theory.

The predictive validity, measured by comparisons of the total level of professionalism in the current position, years of experience, and education, is shown in Table 3. One-way ANOVA with post hoc analysis demonstrated a highly significant relationship (F=16.47, p<0.0001) between education and the total score of professionalism. A Tukey-Karmer multiple comparison test revealed that the mean professionalism score of nurses who had a master's degree was significantly higher than that of nurses who had only a diploma. Furthermore, a comparison of the position of manager vs. staff and 0-5 years of experience vs. more than 20 years of experience showed that higher position and more years of experience were significantly associated with higher level of nursing professionalism (p<0.0001).

Reliability of the J-BIPN

The newly translated Japanese version of the BIPN showed a moderate level of internal consistency. The results of Cronbach's alpha coefficients of 0.66 for all samples and 0.71 for nurses who hold a baccalaureate degree or higher indicate acceptable internal consistency for the J-BIPN. These reliability coefficients are

Discussion

III.

Table 3. Comparison of total professionalism scores.

| | n | Mean | SD | р |
|---------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| Position | | | | |
| Staff | 689 | 4.5 | 2.0 | <.0001 |
| Manager | 135 | 7.9 | 3.3 | <.0001 |
| Years of Experience | | | | |
| 0-5 y | 334 | 4.6 | 1.9 | <.0001 |
| over 20 y | 104 | 7.9 | 3.9 | <.0001 |
| Education | | | | |
| Diploma | 323 | 4.6 | 2.6 | <.0001 |
| Master | 37 | 8.3 | 4.2 | ~.0001 |

similar to those reported for the original BIPN. Cronbach's alpha coefficients have ranged from 0.64 to 0.87 in previous studies using the original tool in the US; 8) thus, although reliability is indicated by a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of at least 0.7, these findings suggest that the reliability of the J-BIPN is consistent with that of the original BIPN. Furthermore, the test-retest reliability of the J-BIPN showed a high correlation in its test and retest scores, indicating satisfactory stability in its use.

Validity of the J-BIPN

The professional review that confirmed the face validity of the J-BIPN was carried out by 3 professors of nursing and 3 experienced clinical nurses. The professional review concluded that the contents of the BIPN are generally applicable to Japanese subjects, and includes factors that are extremely important for nurse generalists. All of the professional and highly experienced members of the review board hold at least a master's degree in nursing and were deemed to be highly qualified to judge not only the validity of the BIPN, but also the face validity and content of nursing professionalism in the J-BIPN.

The findings of the present study support the construct validity of the J-BIPN. The correlation between J-BIPN scores and professional nursing practice scores for research, competence, and theory were consistent with the predicted directions and were statistically significant. The results showing moderate correlations indicate that the J-IBPN is able to measure those professional behaviors.

In the present study, nurses holding the position of 'nursing manager' had higher scores for total professionalism with significance than 'nursing staff.' This is consistent with the trend seen in current nursing studies that nursing administrators, nursing professors, nursing managers, and certified nurses usually demonstrate greater professional behaviors than staff nurses. ^{4) 8) 11)}

A comparison of years of experience also showed that nurses with over 20 years of experience had higher total professional scores than less experienced nurses, which supports one of our hypotheses. Professionalism scores among nurses as measured by another inventory, the Hall's Professionalism Inventory Scale, showed that nurses with more years of experience had significantly higher professionalism scores.^{2) 4)} Several studies have shown that increased length of nursing experience is significantly correlated with increased knowledge.¹⁵⁾

Furthermore, we found that nurses with higher levels of education had higher professional scores. This finding is consistent with all previous international studies. ¹²⁾ ¹³⁾ ¹⁴⁾ The educational preparation required for professional practice is critical for the patients. ¹⁶⁾

Limitations

There were several limitations to this study. First, the research findings with respect to measuring validities were weak since to the best of our knowledge, there is no comparative tools in Japan to measure the concurrent validity of nursing professionalism, which should be tested in future longitudinal studies. Also, since the BIPN is a dichotomous questionnaire,

there is no opportunity to test its structural validity by an exploratory factor analysis. Furthermore, although three indicators correlated significantly with validity measures, the correlation coefficients of other indicators were not available in Japan. Thus, the J-BIPN might not measure all important professional dimensions of Japanese nurses. The lack of standards for measuring nursing professionalism in Japan necessitated the construction of a validity assessment tool. Engaging in cross-cultural research is challenging, however, particularly with respect to the issue of concept equivalence of professionalism. Thus, the social constructs may not translate exactly across the different backgrounds and cultural boundaries of the countries in the present study. Nevertheless, both countries place the same emphasis and importance on professionalism in nursing. Finally, the reliability and validity of a questionnaire scale often depend on the characteristics of the sample. Since our sample was drawn from a single prefecture of the 47 Japanese prefectures, generalization of the present findings should be done with caution.

IV. Conclusion

In this study, we developed a Japanese version of the BIPN and evaluated its reliability and validity using a sample of Japanese nurses. To the best of our knowledge, there is no current nursing professionalism scale for Japanese nurses, even though it is becoming increasingly important to assess nursing professionalism in Japan and there has been increased demand for a reliable and valid assessment tool. Thus, the present study is a significant step forward in addressing the issue of nursing professionalism in Japan.

We concluded that our version of the BIPN translated into Japanese had usable internal consistency and high test-retest reliability, as well as exceptional face, construct, and predictive validities, indicating that the J-PBNI is useful for assessing nursing professionalism in Japanese nurses. Further research is required to replicate and extend the present findings across a larger and more varied sample population of nurses.

Acknowledgements

The authors are extremely grateful to Dr. Adams for giving us permission to use the original BIPN. We also thank Dr. Kasai of Hirosaki University for her warm support and for allowing us to use her questionnaire. We would like to express our gratitude to all the nurse participants for their contributions to this study. The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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(和文抄録)

Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing (BIPN) 日本語版の信頼性と妥当性の検証

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要約

看護専門性は看護のキャリアを発展させていく上で核となる重要な課題である。しかし、日本における看護専門性を評価する尺度はいまだ開発されていない。そこで、本研究は看護専門性に関する行動調査票(BIPN)日本語版を開発し、その開発した日本語版 BIPN(J-BIPN)の信頼性と妥当性を検証することを目的とした。J-BIPN は BIPN を日本語に翻訳後、専門家会議、バックトランスレーション、予備調査を経て作成した。その後、検証のために J-BIPN を 3 病院の 1014 名の看護師を対象に実施した。信頼性の検証には Cronbach の α 信頼性係数を用い、安定性の検証には再テスト法を用いた。 構造妥当性はスピアマンの順位相関係数性で分析し、予測妥当性は職位、経験年数、学位別に看護専門性総合得点を一元配置分散分析と Tukey-Kramer 多重比較法により比較して検証した。その結果、J-BIPN は日本において看護専門性を計測するための信頼性と妥当性を有することが示唆された。

キーワード:プロフェッショナリズム、看護専門性、信頼性、妥当性、調査票、専門職の行動

博士論文

日本における看護専門性の現状

Nursing Professionalism: A National Survey of Professionalism among Japanese Nurses

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看護の専門性(プロフェッショナリズム)は医療現場で必要とされており、 その重要性は年々大きくなっている。しかしながら、日本には看護専門性を評 価する尺度は存在せず、看護専門性の現状についての研究はほとんど行われて いない。そこで本研究の目的は、米国で開発された Behavioral Inventory for Professionalism in Nursing (BIPN) の日本語版を作成し、日本の看護専門性の現 状を全国調査により明らかにした。BIPN 日本語版はバックトランスレーショ ン手法を用い、看護師 1014 名を対象に、信頼性係数、再テスト法、Spearman の順位相関係数を用いて信頼性・妥当性の検証を行った。その後、ランダム抽 出による 23 施設の看護師 1501 名 (有効回答率 54.4%) を対象にした全国調査 を分析した結果、日本の看護師は「継続教育能力」に高い専門性を示し「出版 活動とコミュニケーション」に低い専門性を示した。看護専門性に影響する要 因を明らかにするために、学位別、職位別、経験年数別、看護実践現場別に一 元配置分散分析と Tukev Kramer 多重比較を実施した結果、学位別では、専門学 校卒と短大卒では看護の専門性に有意差がなく(p<0.853)、大学、修士、博士と 学位が上がるごとに専門性が上がる傾向がみられた(p<0.0001)。経験年数別で は、経験年数が 10 年未満の看護師は専門性に有意差を示さないが、経験年数 が 10 年以上の看護師は経験年数が上がるにつれて専門性も上がることが示さ れた。このように本尺度を日本で使用した研究は初めてであり、今後の日本で の看護専門性の向上に貢献できると思われ研究の価値は高い。

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I. 研究背景

専門性(プロフェッショナリズム)とは専門的な特徴を示す行為、品質、そして目的であると定義され、通常はその専門員が期待される行動を示すといわれている¹⁾。 医療従事者は、臨床実践を成功させるために必要な規制、原理、基準を多面的に達成するための態度、知識、行動によって専門性を明らかにしている²⁾。 歴史的に振り返ってみても、看護師は看護に専門性が存在するか否かについて多くの議論と研究を行うことによって、徐々にその専門性の基盤を確立させてきた。このように看護はこの30年で看護を取り巻く社会的変化と医療変化によってその役割と自律性を拡大し、劇的な変化を遂げるとともに、新しい資格認定制度と学位の規範を確立してきた。その結果、医療現場における看護師の存在の重要性は、今までにないほど大きくなっている。それに伴って、他国と同様に日本でも医療現場での看護専門化は顕著に要求されてき始めた。しかしながら、日本の看護師の看護専門性の現状については期待と反比例しており、その実態はほとんど知られていない。そこでまず、欧米における看護の専門性を照会し、日本の看護の専門性について考えてみる。

1. 米国の看護専門性

米国における看護専門性は、看護実践に関する法律整備によって看護の役割を発展させ、米国看護協会はその地位を確立させてきた。また、主要大学に看護博士課程を設置することによって優秀な看護リーダーが米国中に増加した¹⁾。1960 年以降、特に1980~1990 年代には、高度実践看護師が増加し、一層の進歩を遂げた。現在、米国の医療現場においては、麻酔看護師、助産師、専門看護師、看護プラクティショナーは高度実践看護師として、自律、権限、責任を備えた看護実践を行っている³⁾。

専門性は看護を行うにおいて重要な要素であると認識されており、看護専門性を発展させるためには、看護全体と看護を実施する個人のレベルを把握することが重要である。しかし、専門性を客観的な指標で評価することは非常に難しい。

米国での看護専門性の向上に関する活動は古く、1984年には Barbara Kemp Miller が Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing モデルを開発し、看護の専門化の方向性が明示されてきた⁴⁾。Miller は Hall などの心理学者、米国看護協会、米国看護コードを基に、看護の専門性について、構成概念の抽出を行い、このモデルの発案に至っている。モデルは車輪の形をしており、大学での科学的教育がその軸になる中心であり、1) 看護理

論の発展・実施・評価、2) 研究の発展・実施・評価、3) 出版活動とコミュニケーション、4) 継続教育能力、5) 地域貢献志向、6) 自己調整と自律性、7) 専門組織への参加、8) 看護網領遵守の 8 個の専門要素から構成されている 5-8) (Fig.1)。それまでは心理学者らが開発した専門性尺度を用いて看護師の専門性を測定した研究が発表されていたが、看護独自の尺度はなく、他分野の尺度を用いた研究のみに留まっていた。Millerは独自が開発した Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing モデルを基に 48 問からなる質問調査票である Professionalism in Nursing Behavioral Inventory (PNBI) を作成した 5)。これまでにこの質問調査票を用いて、多くの看護師や看護管理者、ナースプラクティショナーなどを対象に看護の専門性を量的に測定する研究が行われている 5-8)。日本において、この質問調査票を翻訳して研究を行った研究はない。

2. 日本の看護専門性

日本の看護専門性の発展は米国に匹敵するものではない。看護の自律性は法律的にも医師の指示の許でしか診療の補助を行えないとする保健師助産師看護師法により制限されている⁹⁾。専門看護師は1996年に初めて日本にも導入され、2012年には約800名まで増加したが¹⁰⁾、ナースプラクティショナーや麻酔看護師は未だに導入されていない。看護学士課程は1990年代から急速に増加し主流になったが、専門学校や短大卒の看護師には大学に再入学する枠が制限されている。さらに、日本には根強いフェミニズム思想が残っており、男性優位の伝統的感覚が看護専門性の主要要因である看護自律性の発展を阻害している¹¹⁾。日本の看護師は、女性が専門職に就くことに強く反発する日本の伝統的態度をうまく処理することに奮闘してきた⁹⁾。朝倉は看護の専門性に対する看護師の伝統的態度の構成概念を性の区分の視点から検討し、看護師のもつ性差固定概念的な特徴を減じることは、看護の専門職化を促進し、臨床能力を向上させるために必要であることを示唆した¹²⁾。

日本看護協会は、看護専門性への伝統的・文化的問題を軽減するために、看護基準の強化に努めている。2009年には 60年ぶりに保健師助産師看護師法及び看護師等の人材確保の促進に関する法律が改正され、看護師の国家試験受験資格に大学卒業が明記された¹⁰⁾。このように、日本に置ける看護の専門性に関する意識は次第に高まりつつある。しかし、その専門性に基づく態度、知識、行動は明確に示されているとは言いがたい現状である。その原因として、看護の専門性に帰属する行動を評価する尺度は未だに存在しない点が指摘できる。そこで、日本の看護の専門性に帰属する評価尺度

の開発が望まれるがその前段階として、日本の看護の専門性に帰属する行動に関する 調査が必要であると考える。

II. 研究目的

本研究の目的は既存の尺度を応用し、日本の看護専門性に関する調査を行い、その基礎となる帰属行動の現状を検討することである。

III. 各段階における研究方法

本研究は、日本の看護専門性の現状を調査するために、次項に示す 2 段階の研究計画にて実施した。まず、第 1 段階として調査票開発のパイロットスタディーを行い、第 2 段階として全国調査を行った。

<第1段階「調査票開発のパイロットスタディー」>

1. 目的

PNBI日本語版調査票を開発し、その信頼性と妥当性を検討する。

2. 方法

1) 調査票開発

(1) PNBI 調査票

PNBI は看護の専門職性を調査する調査票として世界中で使用されている。PNBI の信頼性と妥当性については先行研究で明らかにされている⁶⁾。調査票は 9 項目 48 問の2 者択一法 (Yes/No) で構成され、過去 2 年間の看護専門職性の程度を測定する。9 項目はそれぞれ特定の性質を合計点が3点になるように重み付けし、総合得点 27 点まで可能である。総合点が高いほど専門職性が高いことを示す。PNBI については、2007年にアリゾナ州立大学の Donna Adams より、使用許可と翻訳許可を得ている。

(2) PNBI 日本語版調查票開発過程

日本語版の開発を行ったが、海外の尺度を翻訳する際には、語意的差異をなくすためにバックトランスレーションを行うことが有効であるとされているおり、今回はそ

の手法を用いた。まず、英語圏内に 10 年以上の滞在歴のある医療従事者(看護学専門) と非医療従事者(英語文学専門)の2名で別々に翻訳を行った。両者の翻訳内容につ いて、細微の表現の違い以外は一致していることを確認し、PNBI 日本語版を作成した。 PNBI 日本語版は国立大学保健学科教授1名と助教授2名、看護師経験年数 10 年以上 の国立病院看護師 3 名の合計 6 名で構成された専門家会議にかけられ、尺度の内容的 妥当性の検討と、日本語の語義内容を考慮した表現の修正が行われた。その後、PNBI 日本語版が原文の質問内容を適格に反映しているかを検討するため、バックトランス レーションを行った。バックトランスレーションは PNBI を知らないバイリンガル (英語学専門) とネーティブアメリカ人の 2 名にて実施した。英語へバックトランス レーションされた PNBI と原文の PNBI を 4名の研究者(看護学、医学教育学、心理学) で比較し、その言語的差異がなくなるよう再度日本語に翻訳し、この作業を繰り返し 行うことで言語的差異が十分少なくなるまで繰り返した。そして、実行可能性を確か める為にプレテストとして年齢の異なる現役看護師 2 名、大学看護学科教員 2 名、保 健学科大学院生 2 名の計 6 名に、実際に質問紙に回答を求め、項目に関して理解し難 いところがないか確認した。その結果、追加説明を加えることによって、日本語の内 容に問題がないと判断され、これを PNBI 日本語版として採用した。

2) パイロットスタディー

(1) 調査対象

A 県内の3 施設で勤務する看護師 1333 名を調査対象とした。

(2) 調査期間

2011年5月~6月

(3) 調査方法

48 項目で構成された PNBI 日本語版調査票を用い、無記名自記式質問紙調査を行った。安定性を検討するための再テスト法では、2 週間の間隔を定めて同一尺度による測定を同意が得られた 72 名に繰り返した。妥当性の検討には、専門家会議による内容的妥当性と、すでに明らかになっている外的基準との関連性から検討する基準関連妥当性を用いた。基準関連妥当性については、葛西の看護職の専門職性を構成する概念抽出を基に作成された「看護職の専門職性」アンケート¹³⁾¹⁴⁾の 3 項目を使用した併

存的妥当性を 218 名の対象者に実施した。構成概念妥当性の検証には既知グループ法 を用い、学位別、職位別、経験年数別の看護専門性総合得点を比較した。

(4) 分析方法

内的整合性を検討するため、全体および下位尺度毎に、クロンバックアルファー信頼性係数を算出した。また、安定性を検討するための再テスト法と併存的妥当性の検討には、Spearman 相関係数を用いて相関係数を算出した。既知グループ法による構成概念妥当性の検証には一元配置分散分析と Tukey-Kramer 多重比較を行った。なお本調査分析は統計解析ソフト JMP9 を用い有意確率は 5%以下とした。

<第2段階「全国調査」>

1. 目的

PNBI日本語版調査票を用い、日本の看護専門性の現状を調査する。

2. 方法

1) 研究デザイン

本研究は、看護師の専門性に関する行動要因を明らかにする量的記述的調査研究デザインである。

2) 調查対象

第 2 段階の全国調査では、大学病院で勤務する看護師と看護系大学の教員を対象とした。全国に 353 施設ある大学・大学病院からランダム抽出した 44 施設、2,758 名の看護師・看護教員に調査票を配布した。調査対象の選出基準根拠として、PNBI の作者である Miller は看護の専門職業意識の重要な要素として大学での科学的根拠に基づいた教育を強調している点に基づく。日本では大学病院が全国の病院施設のリーダー的位置づけであり、科学的根拠に基づく医療と看護の提供をより厳密に求められている。そこで、本調査対象者を全国に配置されている大学・大学病院で勤務する看護師とすることで、調査対象選出基準を満たすと判断し、調査票のレベルに応じた一般化が図れると判断した。そこで、調査対象の選出基準は看護師免許を保持し、調査実施時に大学附属病院で看護師もしくは大学に勤務する看護教員とした。

3) 調査期間

2011年9月~12月

4) 分析方法

個人の属性および PNBI 日本語版の総合得点、各下位尺度に関する基本統計を算出した。また PNBI 日本語版総合得点と学位、職位、経験年数、看護実践分野との関係をみるために一元配置分散分析を行い、有意差がみられた項目について Tukey-Kramer 多重比較を行った。なお本調査分析は統計解析ソフト JMP9 を用い有意確率は 5%以下とした。

IV. 倫理的配慮

本研究は九州大学医系地区部局臨床研究倫理審査委員会(許可番号 22-107)の承認を得て実施した。各看護師への質問紙調査では、本研究が倫理委員会から承認を得ていること、研究参加は無記名で自由意志であること、途中中断も可能であり研究協力を拒否しても何ら不利益を被らないことを保証する旨を文書にて説明し、回答を以て同意とみなした。また、質問紙は対象者が封筒に回答を入れ密封し回収するため、回収されたアンケートは連結不可能匿名化でコード番号を設定し管理され、直接対象者を識別できる情報は存在しないようにすることで参加者のプライバシー保持を行った。

V. 結果

1. 調査票開発のパイロットスタディー

1) 対象者の属性

PNBI 日本語版における信頼性・妥当性を検討するために 3 施設で看護師 1333 名に 調査票を配布した。1016 名の回収があり(回収率 76.2%)そのうち情報に欠損のある 2 名を除いた 1014 名 (有効回答率 76.0%)を本研究の分析対象とした。

対象者の属性を Table 1 に示す。対象者の性別は女性 944 名 (93.4%) 男性 67 名 (6.6%) であった。年齢は 26 歳~30 歳が一番多く 329 名 (32.5%)、次いで 31 歳~40歳 305 名 (30.1%) 20歳~25歳 198 名 (19.6%) 41歳~50歳 119名 (11.8%) 51歳以上 61 名 (6.0%) であった。職位は、管理者が 8 名 (0.8%) 師長・副師長 154 名 (15.2%)専門・認定看護師 4 名 (0.4%) スタッフ 823 名 (81.2%) 看護教員 22 名 (2.2%) であった。看護実践分野は、内科・外科病棟 606 名 (59.9%) が一番多く、次いでクリティカルケア病棟 137 名 (13.6%) であった。最終学歴は、専門学校 380 名 (38.1%) 短大 227 名 (22.7%) 学士 347 名 (34.8%) 大学院 44 名 (4.4%) であった。看護師としての平均経験年数は 10.1 年 (SD±8.6) であり、現職での平均経験年数は 6.3 年 (SD±6.5) であった。

調査医療機関は 3 施設の開設主体は国立病院機構、市立病院機構、公立学校共済組合に分かれ、3 施設とも日本医療機能評価機構の認定医療機関であり、看護人員配置基準は7対1であった。

2) PNBI 日本語版調査票の信頼性

PNBI 日本語版のクロンバックアルファー係数は 0.66 であり、学士以上の学歴を有する看護師のみを抽出したクロンバックアルファー係数は 0.71 であった。安定性を検討するための再テスト法では、Spearman 相関係数を用いて算出した結果、全体の相関係数は r=0.87 と強い正の相関を示した。下位尺度間の相関係数は、すべての下位項目において $r=0.69\sim0.94$ の有意な正の相関 (p<0.0001) を示した $(r=0.69\sim0.94)$ (Table 2)。

3) PNBI 日本語版調査票の妥当性

妥当性の検討には、PNBI 日本語版調査票開発過程で行った専門家会議による内容的

妥当性の検討と、パイロットスタディーの実施により、すでに明らかになっている外的基準との関連性から検討する基準関連妥当性、既知グループ法を用いた構成概念妥当性の検証を行った。基準関連妥当性については、現在の日本には信頼性と妥当性の検証された同義の尺度が存在しないため、葛西の看護職の専門職性を構成する概念抽出を基に作成された「看護職の専門職性」アンケートの中から教育・研究に関する3項目とBNBIの3項目「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」「研究の発展・実施・評価」「継続教育能力」との相関係数を用いた併存的妥当性をSpearmanの順位相関係数で算出した。その結果、PNBI日本語版の下位項目である、「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」との相関係数はr=0.46 (p<0.0001)、「研究の発展・実施・評価」との相関係数はr=0.46 (p<0.0001)、「研究の発展・実施・評価」との相関係数はr=0.41 (p<0.0001) で正の相関係数はr=0.41 (p<0.0001) で正の相関を示したr=0.41 (r=0.0001) で正の相関係数はr=0.41 (r=0.0001) で正の相関を示したr=0.41 (r=0.0001) で正の相関

既知グループ法を用いた構成概念妥当性の検証を行うために、学位別(専門学校卒と大学院卒)、職位別(師長とスタッフ)、経験年数別(経験年数 5 年未満と 21 年以上)に一元配置分散分析と Tukey-Kramer 多重比較を行った結果、全ての項目において有意差がみられた(p < 0.0001)(Table 3)。最終学歴が専門学校卒の看護師よりも大学院卒の看護師の方が看護の専門性が有意に高かった。また、スタッフよりも師長の職位のほうが高い専門性を示し、経験年数が 5 年未満よりも 21 年以上の方が有意に高い専門性を示した 15)。

2. 全国調査

1) 対象者の属性

全国に 353 施設ある大学・大学病院からランダム抽出した 44 施設のうち、施設の責任者に同意が得られた 23 施設 (1 都 1 道 17 県)、2,758 名の看護師・看護教員に調査票を配布した結果、1,622 名の返信があり (回収率 58.8%)、情報に欠損のある 121 名を除いた 1501 名 (有効回答率 54.4%)を本研究の分析対象とした。質問調査票の回収率は 58.8%であり、切手付返信用封筒を同封した郵送調査では妥当な結果であった 16)。対象施設の内訳は国立 9 施設、県立 1 施設、公立 5 施設、私立 8 施設であった。

本研究に必要な対象数の算出はパイロットスタディーの結果をもとに、G*Power3.1.3. ¹⁵⁾を用いて一元配置分散分析の事前分析を行った。1014 名の対象を 5 水準に分けた場合の検定力を調べるために効果量 0.73、検定力 0.95、 有意水準 0.05 と設定して分析した結果、有意差を出すためには最低 40 名の対象数が必要であることが

示唆され、本研究のサンプルは十分な検定力があることを確認した。

対象者の属性を Table 4 に示す。対象者の性別は女性 1400 名 (93.3%) 男性 97 名 (6.5%) であった。年齢は 31 歳~40 歳が一番多く 387 名 (25.8%)、次いで 26 歳~30 歳 366 名 (24.4%) 41 歳~50 歳 285 名 (19.0%) 20 歳~25 歳 284 名 (18.9%) 51 歳以上 177 名 (11.8%) であった。職位は、管理者が 28 名 (1.8%) 師長・副師長 410 名 (27.3%) 専門・認定看護師 94 名 (6.3%) スタッフ 940 名 (62.6%) 看護教員 74 名 (5.0%) であった。看護実践分野は、内科・外科病棟 816 名 (54.5%) が一番多く、次いでクリティカルケア病棟 199 名 (13.4%) であった。最終学歴は、専門学校 517 名 (34.4%) が一番多く、短大 332 名 (22.1%) 学士 507 名 (33.8%) 修士 117 名 (7.8%) 博士 28 名 (1.9%) であった。看護師としての平均経験年数は 12.5 年 (SD±10.0) であり、現職での平均経験年数は 7.0 年 (SD±7.0) であった。また、本研究での信頼性係数であるクロンバックアルファー係数は 0.75 であった。

2) PNBI 日本語版看護専門性

PNBI 日本語版の総合得点は平均 6.74 点 (SD±3.89) であった。下位尺度で最も得点が高かったのは「継続教育能力」(1.37 点 SD±0.74) で、次いで「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」(1.02 点 SD±0.70)、「研究の発展・実施・評価」(1.00 点 SD±0.84)、「自己調整と自律性」(0.86 点 SD±0.58)、「専門組織への参加」(0.84 点 SD±0.43)、「看護網領遵守」(0.65 点 SD±1.24)、「学位」(0.55 点 SD±0.72)、「地域貢献志向」(0.25 点 SD±0.66)、最低点は「出版活動とコミュニケーション」(0.19 点 SD±0.58) であった(Table 5)。

次に学位別、経験年数別、職位別の総合得点及び下位尺度について示す(Table 6)。

(1) 学位別結果

学位の相違では PNBI 得点の差を検討するために一元配置分析を行った。その結果、 学位と PNBI は有意差がみられた (F = 138.62, p < 0.0001)。 Tukey-Kramer 多重比較に よると専門学校卒と短大卒の間には有意な差はみられないが(p = 0.853)、それ以外では 学位が高くなるほど専門性の得点が高かった (p < 0.0001)。

博士の学位を持つ看護師は 17.75 点と総合得点が最も高く、看護師経験年数が 0-5 年の看護師であっても、他の学位との比較において経験年数が 21 年以上ある看護師よりも PNBI 日本語版の総合得点が高かった (Fig. 2)。

PNBI 総合得点が一番高い博士の群は、下位尺度において「研究の発展・実施・評価」

「出版活動とコミュニケーション」「地域貢献志向」「専門組織への参加」(p < 0.0001)、「看護網領遵守」(p < 0.05)の項目は他の学位と比較して専門性が有意に高く、特に「研究の発展・実施・評価」(2.4 点)と「出版活動とコミュニケーション」(2.3 点)の下位尺度得点が高い傾向であった。

(2) 経験年数別結果

経験年数別では経験年数が 21 年以上の看護師は平均 9.53 点であり、PNBI 総合得点は最も高い数値であった。

経験年数を水準とした一元配置分散分析によると経験年数と PNBI は有意な関係が示された(F = 111.24, p < 0.0001)。 Tukey-Kramer 多重比較では、経験年数が 0-5 年と 6-10 年では PNBI 総合得点に有意な差はないが(p = 0.995)、それ以外のグループでは経験年数が上がるごとに総合得点が有意にあがることが明らかになった (p < 0.001) (Fig. 3)。

PNBI 総合得点が一番高い経験年数が 21 年以上の群は、下位尺度において「看護網領遵守」「継続教育能力」「理念の発展・実施・評価」「自己調整と自律」(p < 0.0001)、「専門組織への参加」(p < 0.001)、「地域貢献志向」(p < 0.01)の項目は他の経験年数群と比較して専門性が有意に高く、特に「看護網領遵守」(2.4 点)と「継続教育能力」(2.3 点)の下位尺度得点が高い傾向であった。

(3) 職位別結果

職位別の比較では、看護管理者の PNBI 総合得点が最も高い値であった (Table 7)。 下位尺度においては「自己調整と自律性」(p < 0.0001)、「看護網領遵守」「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」(p < 0.01)が他の職位に比べて専門性が有意に高く、「看護網領遵守」 (2.36 点)の下位尺度得点が高い傾向であった。

看護教育者は下位尺度においては 「出版活動とコミュニケーション」(p < 0.0001)と「学位」(p < 0.01)が他の職位に比べて専門性が有意に高かった。

職位の違いと PNBI 得点の差を検討するために一元配置分散分析を行った。その結果、職位と PNBI は有意差がみられた(p < 0.0001)。 Tukey-Kramer 多重比較ではスタッフの PNBI が有意に低かった。また専門看護師・認定看護師と師長・副師長では PNBI に有意差はなかった(p = 0.243)。

看護実践現場の違いによる PNBI の違いを見るために一元配置分析を行ったが有意

差は見られなかった (p = 0.395)。

VI. 考察

1. PNBI日本語版の信頼性

本研究では、PNBI日本語版の信頼性を内的整合性、安定性により検討した。

Adams & Miller によると先行研究による原版(英語版)のクロンバックは 0.64~0.87 であり⁸⁾、本研究でも学士以上の学歴を有する看護師では 0.71 であることから、PNBI 日本語の内的整合性は、原版と同様の信頼性が確認された。原版の尺度が大学での科学的教育を受けた看護師を対象に作成されており、PNBI 日本語版も学士以上の学歴を取得した看護師を対象にした場合で、その信頼性が確認されたこととなる。

再テスト法による安定性の検討では、測定結果の相関係数は 0.87 であり、また、下位尺度の相関係数は $0.68\sim0.94$ の範囲であり、9 項目のうち 7 項目は 0.7 以上のかなり強い相関係数を示した。この結果より、尺度が全体として安定性を確保していることが確認された。したがって、この 2 つの分析結果から PNBI 日本語版の信頼性は確保できたと考える。

2. PNBI日本語版の妥当性

翻訳の際に尺度の項目を増やしたり減らしたりしたものは、別の尺度と位置づけられ、同じ尺度名で使用はできない。翻訳尺度の限定事項として、原版の尺度の概念定義や構成概念をそのまま使用する際は、質問項目をその一部であっても削除しないことがあげられている ¹⁸⁾。したがって、内的妥当性を検討する専門者会議では文化的背景を考慮しながらも、項目の内容を変更することはせず、日本人に分かりやすいように追加説明と表現修正のみに留めた。例えば、過去 2 年間の活動についての質問項目群のはじめに、活動内容は院内・院外を問わない旨を括弧書きで追記した。また、一番空欄が多かった査読に関する質問は、まだ看護雑誌への投稿が一般的でない日本の現状からみて、査読の意味が分からない対象者が多いのではないかと思われたので、表現を修正した。計 6 名の大学看護学科教員と熟練した看護師で構成された専門家会議のメンバーは、全員が修士課程の修了者であり、PNBI 日本語版の項目について判断を得るのに十分な経験を有していたと考えられる。このことから、PNBI 日本語版は看護プロフェッショナリズムの内容を反映した尺度である可能性が高いと考えられる。

基準関連妥当性は適当な評価基準(外的基準)との相関で検討される妥当性であり、その測定が同時に実施される場合は併存妥当性と呼ばれている ¹⁹⁾。本研究では外的基準として葛西の開発した「看護職の専門職性」アンケートを使用し、PNBI 日本語版の下位尺度の 3 項目「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」「研究の発展・実施・評価」「継続教育能力」との相関係数を Spearman の順位相関係数で算出した。その結果、3 項目の相関係数はいずれも 0.4 以上であり、やや強い正の相関がみられた。

また、構成概念妥当性のうち、既知グループ法を用いて他の諸概念や構成概念の尺度の測定結果と理論的に導かれる仮説に関して、どの程度符合しているかを検討した。米国では、看護専門性に関しては心理学者 Hall の専門性尺度を使用した研究と本研究で使用した看護師専用の専門性尺度を使用した研究が多数実施されている 4-8)20-23)。それらの結果から、看護師の専門性が高く示される要因に高学歴、経験年数の長さ、管理職もしくは教職の職位があることがすでに示唆されている 5)7-8)20-22)。本研究では、学位別(専門学校卒と大学院卒)、職位別(師長とスタッフ)、経験年数別(経験年数 5 年未満と 21 年以上)に一元配置分散分析と Tukey-Kramer 多重比較を行った。その結果、全ての項目において有意差が示され (p < 0.0001)、PNBI 日本語版調査票の妥当性が示された。

3. PNBI 得点の日米比較

日本の看護師による PNBI 総合得点の平均は 6.74 点(SD±3.89)であった。米国で同調査票を使用した研究では多様な実践現場の看護師を対象とした場合 10.1 点、看護管理者では 14.9 点、279 名の師長を対象では 13.4 点、502 名の看護プラクティショナーを対象で 16.7 点であった 6-8)。同調査票を使用した最新の研究はトルコで行われており、大学・州立・私立の大学に勤務する看護師 531 名の平均は 7.16 点(SD±3.48)であった 20)。この結果は本研究の日本の総合得点よりも高い結果であった。この結果の原因として、トルコの調査での学士もしくは学士以上の最終学歴を保有する看護師は全体の 79.5%であり、日本の本研究では同等の学歴保持者は 43.5%に比べ、学士以上の学位保有率の高いせいであると考える。つまり学歴は看護専門性と関係しており、日本の低い看護専門性の現状はこれを反映している。日本看護協会は看護師免許試験の受験資格を学士以上に引き上げようとしているが、看護師の学士養成プログラムは 20 年前より増加してきたばかりであり、依然として専門学校卒業看護師が多いことが本調査結果に影響を与えていると思われる。

4. 下位尺度得点に示された専門性の特徴

看護専門性の下位尺度の中で最も高い得点は「継続教育能力」であった。看護職において継続教育能力は、専門能力として必要な要素であると評されている。このように高い専門能力を維持させるために、諸外国では看護師免許更新制度を取り入れていることが多い。継続教育に参加することは、看護師の間で新しい知識と技術を促進し、看護実践における変化を実感し自信をつけることが考えられる²⁴⁾。日本では看護師免許の更新義務は法的に要求されていないが、日本の看護師の「継続教育能力」が高い得点であったことは注目すべき点である。

看護専門性の下位尺度の中で最も低い得点は「出版活動とコミュニケーション」であった。PNBI 下位尺度において「出版」は研究論文、専門誌への投稿を意味している。看護師は研究論文や専門誌などの情報を同僚と知識を共有することで知見を深めるため、出版の知識とそれを共有するコミュニケーション能力の両方を要求される²⁵⁾。この下位尺度得点が低いことは大きな問題を抱えている。しかし、出版の知識と技術は大学院教育の中で習得されるものであり、多くの看護師は「出版」のプロセスを修士および博士課程で学ぶことになる。本研究の結果で示されたように修士または博士の学位保有者は 9.6%と少数であった。このため「出版活動とコミュニケーション」が低い結果となったが、専門誌や学術誌に論文を投稿することは個人の専門性として重要な能力というだけでなく、日本の看護の質の維持、向上にも影響する点であり重要な尺度項目と考える。

5. 属性別専門性の比較

本研究では高学歴なほど高い看護専門性を示す結果が示唆された。この結果は先行研究と一致する²⁰⁻²²⁾。この結果は単に専門性に学位が必要ということでなく、学位保持者は看護専門性が高いということであり、このことは質の高い看護実践が提供されることに繋がる。この点は患者にとって非常に有益である²⁶⁾。また、Aiken とその他は学士またはそれ以上の学位を持つ看護師の雇用率を10%増やせば、入院から30日以内の患者死亡率や蘇生失敗率を5%減らせることを発見した²⁷⁾。このように学位は科学的根拠に基づく医療の実施に努める病院組織を構築するための重要な要素である²⁸⁾。Drennan は大学院が効果的なリーダーシップを提供し看護専門職を構築するために重要な役目であることを指摘している²⁹⁾。大学院教育では人間性や科学的側面

も発展することが言われており、他の教育におけるこれらの発展を促進する報告は見当たらない³⁰⁾。看護専門性の下位尺度の中で、「学位」が有意に高いのは看護教員のみであり、その他の職位や経験年数には有意な差がみられなかった。この結果は、高学歴の看護師は教員職を選ぶ傾向があり看護実践現場にその有益性が反映され難い現状が伺える。看護専門性を発展させるためには看護実践現場に勤務する看護師に多様な教育プログラムを発展させることが重要であり、より高度な学位を取得するための環境を支援することも重要である。

一方で看護の知識の全てを大学で習得するわけではない。むしろ仕事上の経験から習得されることが多いこともいわれている³¹⁾。そのことを示す先行研究がある。Hall の専門性尺度によって看護師の総合専門性を測定した結果、経験年数が長い看護師のほうが有意に高い専門性を持っていることを示した^{21,22)}。また、他の多くの研究も看護師の経験年数の長さが知識と相関していることを示している³²⁾。さらに、教育と経験・トレーニングの内容で結果は異なってくるが、看護師は知識と技術の両方の能力を要求されていることが示されている^{33,34)}。

本研究では経験年数 0-5 年と 6-10 年の看護師では専門性に有意な差はなかったが、経験年数が 10 年以上の看護師では経験年数が上がるごとに有意に PNBI 総合得点が上昇していた。特に、「学位」以外の全ての下位尺度の得点は経験年数が増す毎に高くなっており、看護の専門性を向上させるためには経験という側面も重要な意義があると考える。しかし、フェミニズムという文化的問題と厳しい労働環境が日本の看護師の仕事継続に影響を与えており、看護師として意味のある経験を積むことを困難にしている状況がある。2009 年の日本では 1,4333,772 名の看護師が勤務しており離職率は11.9%であり、2008 年の看護協会のアンケートによると 23 人に 1 人の看護師が寿命を縮めるレベルであると考えられる月に 60 時間を超える超過勤務をしていることが分かった100。日本の看護労働環境は、強制的な夜勤、長時間勤務や低給料(2011 年の看護師の平均給料は月給 40 万円を下回っている)などの問題がある350。労働環境は専門性に多様な面から影響を与える360 ため、政治的調整、労働状況改善、環境管理、そして教育が看護の専門性を発展させるために重要な要因となると考える。

本研究結果において、管理者と教育者は最近の研究結果と同じように高い専門性を有していた $^{8)}$ $^{20)}$ $^{22)}$ 。同じ尺度を使用した先行研究では、アメリカの看護教育者の平均総合得点 18.7 点が最高点であった $^{8)}$ 。同じ尺度を使用した最新のトルコの研究では、管理者が最高得点の平均 11.9 点であった $^{20)}$ 。Wynd $^{22)}$ が実施した 774 名の看護師を

対象とした調査では、学校に勤務する看護教育者が最も得点が高かったことを示している。日本においても看護管理者や教育者は全ての看護師の理想の看護リーダーとして、そして専門職である看護師の代表として認識されている。看護管理者は「自己調整と自律性」「看護網領遵守」「看護理論の発展・実施・評価」等の看護実践に直結した専門性が高く、看護教育者は「学位」「出版活動とコミュニケーション」「研究の発展・実施・評価」等のアカデミックに関する専門性が高い。将来的には看護実践とアカデミックの両側面をバランス良く融合させて看護の専門性を発展させていくことが望ましいと考える。

VII. 研究の限界

本研究の限界は一番に対象者の学位の課題を指摘することができる。Miller の開発した Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing モデルは車輪の中心に大学での科学的根拠に基づいた教育を基盤に開発されているが、本研究の対象者である日本の看護師は歴史的背景からやむを得ない点もあるが、学士もしくは学士以上の学位を保有している者は半数以下であった。本研究は無作為抽出による全国調査であったが、自己報告の質問形式であるため信頼性の正確さには疑問が残る。さらに、PNBI 日本語版の妥当性に関する課題がある。なぜならば、日本には看護専門性の基準関連妥当性を測定するためには比較する尺度が必要であるが、現時点ではその比較尺度として有効な尺度が存在しておらず、そのため妥当性の検証は弱いという課題がある。文化的背景が看護プロフェッショナリズムに影響を及ぼしている事も考えられるため、今後は文化的背景を考慮した分析・考察を行う必要がある。将来的に長期的な研究が必要とされるであろう。更に分析を深めるためには、個人の経験年数と最終学位取得の一連の時間的流れを考慮した研究が将来必要とされる。

VIII. 結論

本研究結果は日本で初めて世界と同レベルの尺度を用い看護専門性の現状を量的に示したものである。専門性の概念は発展を続けるので³⁷⁾、この研究結果は日本の看護専門性を継続して評価するうえでの基礎的資料として活用可能である。米国と日本では看護の背景や文化が異なるが、看護の専門性は同じように重要視されている。この研究は日本の看護専門性に対する認識と知識を提供すると考える。

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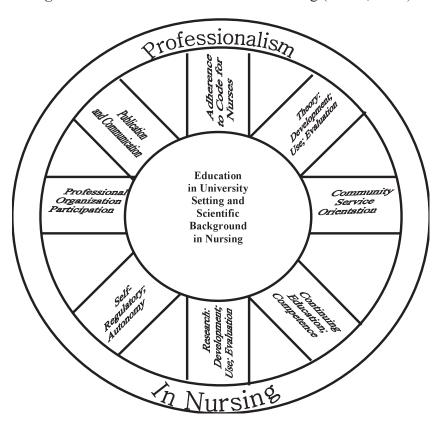
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【図表】

Fig.1 Wheel of Professionalism in Nursing (Miller, 1984)



<第1段階「調査票開発のパイロットスタディー」に関する図表>

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of samples of the pilot study (n=1014)

| Characteristic | Characteristic n | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------|--|
| Gender | | | |
| Female | 944 | 93.4 | |
| Male | 67 | 6.6 | |
| Age | | | |
| 20-25 | 198 | 19.6 | |
| 26-30 | 329 | 32.5 | |
| 31-40 | 305 | 30.1 | |
| 41-50 | 119 | 11.8 | |
| 51+ | 61 | 6.0 | |
| Current Position | | | |
| Administrator | 8 | 0.8 | |
| Supervisor/Manager | 154 | 15.2 | |
| Certified Nurse | 4 | 0.4 | |
| Staff Nurse | 823 | 81.2 | |
| Faculty | 22 | 2.2 | |
| Current Practice Setting | | | |
| Medical and Surgical | 606 | 59.9 | |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 58 | 5.7 | |
| Operation Room | 43 | 4.3 | |
| Psychiatric/Mental Health | 40 | 4.0 | |
| Pediatric | 74 | 7.3 | |
| Critical Care | 137 | 13.6 | |
| Others | 53 | 5.2 | |
| Education | | | |
| Diploma | 380 | 38.1 | |
| Associate | 227 | 22.7 | |
| Baccalaureate | 347 | 34.8 | |
| Master | 43 | 4.3 | |
| Doctorate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Years of Experience | | | |
| 0-5 years | 393 | 38.9 | |
| 6-10 years | 264 | 26.1 | |
| 11-20 years | 225 | 22.3 | |
| 21+ years | 128 | 12.7 | |

^{*} excluding unknown answers from %.

Table 2 Spearman's correlation coefficients for test-retest results (n=72)

| Professionalism Subscales | r | р |
|---|------|--------|
| Education | 0.94 | <.0001 |
| Publication and communication | 0.79 | <.0001 |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 0.74 | <.0001 |
| Participation in professional organizations | 0.81 | <.0001 |
| Community service | 0.73 | <.0001 |
| Competence and continuing education | 0.83 | <.0001 |
| Adherence to the Code of Ethics | 0.69 | <.0001 |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 0.71 | <.0001 |
| Self-regulation and autonomy | 0.79 | <.0001 |
| Total score | 0.87 | <.0001 |

 Table 3
 Comparison of total professionalism scores with known groups

| | 1 | 1 | | | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 |
|---------|---------------|-----|------|-----|---|--------|
| | · | n | Mean | SD | F | p |
| Educat | ion | | | | | |
| | Diploma | 323 | 4.6 | 2.6 | <i>57</i> .0 | < 0001 |
| | Master | 37 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 57.0 | <.0001 |
| Curren | t Position | | | | | |
| | Staff | 689 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 265.96 | <.0001 |
| | Manager | 135 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 265.86 | |
| Years o | of Experience | | | | | |
| | 0-5 y | 334 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 124.65 | <.0001 |
| | over 21 y | 104 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 134.65 | <.0001 |

<第2段階「全国調査」に関する図表>

Table 4 Demographic characteristics of samples of the national survey (n=1501)

| Characte | eristic | n | % |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Gender | | | |
| | Women | 1400 | 93.3 |
| | Men | 97 | 6.5 |
| | Unknown | 4 | 0.2 |
| Age | | | |
| | 20-25 | 284 | 18.9 |
| | 26-30 | 366 | 24.4 |
| | 31-40 | 387 | 25.8 |
| | 41-50 | 285 | 19 |
| | 51+ | 177 | 11.8 |
| | Unknown | 2 | 0.1 |
| Current | Position | | |
| | Administrator | 28 | 1.8 |
| | Supervisor/Manager | 410 | 27.3 |
| | Certified Nurse | 49 | 3.3 |
| | Staff Nurse | 940 | 62.6 |
| | Faculty | 74 | 5.0 |
| Current | Practice Setting | | |
| | Medical and Surgical | 816 | 54.5 |
| | Obstetrics / Gynecology | 108 | 7.2 |
| | Operation Room | 97 | 6.5 |
| | Psychiatric / Mental Health | 56 | 3.7 |
| | Pediatric | 120 | 8.0 |
| | Critical Care | 199 | 13.4 |
| | Others | 101 | 6.7 |
| Education | on Preparation | | |
| | Diploma | 517 | 34.4 |
| | Associate | 332 | 22.1 |
| | Baccalaureate | 507 | 33.8 |
| | Master | 117 | 7.8 |
| | Doctorate | 28 | 1.9 |
| Years of | Experience | | |
| | 0-5 years | 520 | 34.6 |
| | 6-10 years | 267 | 17.8 |
| | 11-20 years | 361 | 24.1 |
| | 21+ years | 345 | 23.0 |
| | Unknown | 8 | 0.5 |

Table 5 Subscales of professionalsim for Japanese nurses (*n*=1501)

| Professionalism Subscales | Mean [†] | SD |
|---|-------------------|------|
| Education preparation | 0.55 | 0.72 |
| Publication and communication | 0.19 | 0.58 |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 1.00 | 0.84 |
| Participation in professional organizations | 0.84 | 0.43 |
| Community service | 0.25 | 0.66 |
| Competence and continuing education | 1.37 | 0.74 |
| Adherence to the Code of Ethics | 0.65 | 1.24 |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 1.02 | 0.70 |
| Self-reguration and autonomy | 0.86 | 0.58 |
| Total score [‡] | 6.74 | 3.89 |

[†] Possible range 0-3; ‡ Possible range 0-27

Table 6 Differences in mean scores and significance among characteristics (*n*=1501)

| Variable | n | Mean [†] | SD | F | Significance |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|--------|--------------|
| Education Preparation | | | | 82.78 | P<0.0001 |
| Diploma | 517 | 6.25 | 3.49 | | |
| Associate | 332 | 6.02 | 3.32 | | |
| Baccalaureate | 507 | 6.09 | 2.84 | | |
| Master | 117 | 11.11 | 4.13 | | |
| Doctorate | 28 | 17.75 | 4.69 | | |
| Current Position | | | | 233.50 | P<0.0001 |
| Administrator | 28 | 14.17 | 5.26 | | |
| Supervisor/Manager | 410 | 8.99 | 3.57 | | |
| Certified Nurse | 49 | 9.93 | 3.48 | | |
| Staff Nurse | 940 | 4.99 | 2.24 | | |
| Faculty | 74 | 11.56 | 6.08 | | |
| Years of Experience | | | | 111.24 | P<0.0001 |
| 0-5 years | 520 | 5.38 | 2.71 | | |
| 6-10 years | 267 | 5.44 | 3.20 | | |
| 11-20 years | 361 | 6.99 | 3.90 | | |
| 21+ years | 345 | 9.53 | 4.33 | | |
| Current Practice Setting | | | | 6.92 | P<0.3945 |
| Medical and Surgical | 816 | 6.48 | 3.60 | | |
| Obstetrics / Gynecology | 108 | 6.91 | 4.29 | | |
| Operation Room | 97 | 6.63 | 3.40 | | |
| Psychiatric / Mental Health | 56 | 7.46 | 4.86 | | |
| Pediatric | 120 | 6.69 | 3.98 | | |
| Critical Care | 199 | 6.39 | 3.53 | | |
| Others | 101 | 8.97 | 5.20 | | |

[†] Possible range 0-27

Fig. 2 Total score of nursing professionalism by educational preparation and years of experience. The possible total scores ranged from 0 to 24, because the subscale score of educational preparation is removed from the total score (n=1501)

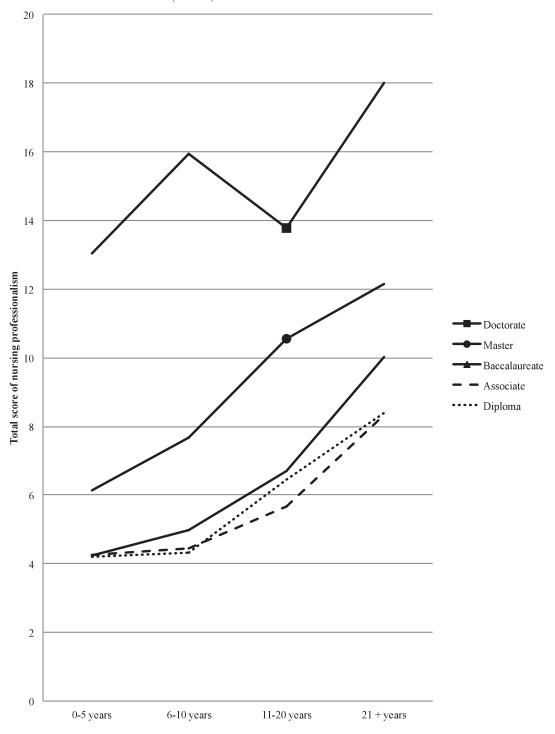


Fig. 3 Multi comparison test (Tukey-Kramer test) for years of experience in Japanese nurses (*n*=1501)

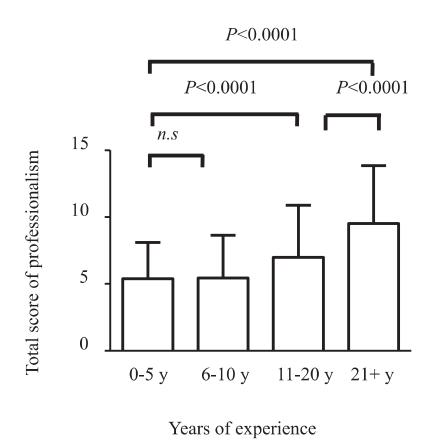


Table 7 Details of professionalism subscales by current positions (n=1501)

| | | | | | ರ | Current Position | on | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Professionalism Subscales | Administrator | strator | Supervisor/Manager | /Manager | Certified | Certified Nurse | Staff | Staff Nurse | Fac | Faclity | P value |
| | =11 | n=28 | u=n | n=410 | =u | n=49 | u=0 | n=940 | =u | n=74 | |
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | |
| Total score | 14.17 | 5.26 | 8.99 | 3.57 | 9.93 | 3.48 | 4.99 | 2.24 | 11.56 | 80.9 | * * * |
| Education preparation | 1.21 | 0.92 | 0.27 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.79 | 0.56 | 09'0 | 1.70 | 1.18 | * * * |
| Publication and communication | 89.0 | 86.0 | 0.22 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.92 | 90.0 | 0.31 | 1.28 | 1.20 | * * * |
| Research development, use, and evaluation | 1.50 | 86.0 | 1.22 | 08.0 | 1.53 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 92.0 | 1.91 | 96.0 | * * * |
| Participation in professional organizations | 1.37 | 0.71 | 0.93 | 0.46 | 1.09 | 0.42 | 0.73 | 0.32 | 1.31 | 0.62 | * * * |
| Community service | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.42 | 08.0 | 68.0 | 1.10 | 60.0 | 0.37 | 69.0 | 1.00 | * * * |
| Competence and continuing education | 2.32 | 0.58 | 2.00 | 0.61 | 2.14 | 0.46 | 1.01 | 0.55 | 1.59 | 0.63 | * * * |
| Theory development, use, and evaluation | 1.87 | 0.67 | 1.33 | 0.74 | 1.34 | 0.63 | 0.82 | 09.0 | 1.34 | 99'0 | * * * |
| Self-regulation and autonomy | 1.79 | 0.81 | 1.04 | 0.59 | 0.93 | 0.43 | 0.74 | 0.50 | 1.02 | 92.0 | * * * |
| Adherence to the Code for Nurses | 2.36 | 1.25 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 86.0 | 1.42 | 0.18 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 1.30 | * * * |
| *** · n < 0 0001 | | | | | | | | | | | |

看護プロフェッショナリズム現状調査票

Copyright, 1989: Barbara K. Miller, RN, PhD, Donna Adams, RN, DNSc, & Lasca Beck, RN, MS

アンケート記入方法:

該当する答えの□にXを付けるか、もしくは詳細を(かっこ内)に書き込み答えて下さい。 (この質問紙票はMiller 博士のモデルである「看護プロフェッショナリズム」に基づいて作成されています。)

| 1. | 看護師としての勤務年数は? | (|)年 | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|----|--|
| 2. | あなたの年齢は? | 20-25歳 26-30歳 31-40歳 41-50歳 51歳以上 | | |
| 3. | あなたの性別は? | 女性 男性 | | |
| 4. | あなたの主な看護実践分野は? (1つだけお選び下さい) | | | |
| | | 内科/外科 産科/婦人科 手術室 精神科/心療内科 小児科 クリティカル看護(IC その他(| | |
| 5. | あなたの現在の職位は? | 管理責任者(看護部) 師長/副師長(主任) 看護教員 看護スタッフ 認定看護師/専門看護師 その他(| | |
| 6. | 現職に就いて何年ですか? | (|)年 | |

| 7. | あなたの現在の勤務先は? | 大学病院 |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. | あなたの取得した最終学位 | は? |
| 9. | 最終学位を取得して何年に | なりますか? () 年 |
| 10. | あなたの看護専門分野にお っますか? | ける、看護協会発行の研修会終了証/履修証/受講証を持って |
| | | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 11. | 看護協会以外が発行する研 | 修会終了証/履修証/受講証を持っていますか? |
| | | はい □ いいえ□ |
| | はいと答えた方に (| お聞きします。それはどんな履修証ですか? (複数回答可)) |
| 12-1 | 16. 以下の項目を実践してい | ますか? はい いいえ |
| | 查読 | |
| | :読とは字術誌に投稿された9 患者/看護師の監査 | |
| | 看護の質/患者の安全管理 | |
| | 自己評価 | |
| 16. | 倫理委員会への参加 | ППП |

| 17. | あなたは雇用と解雇に貢仕かある立場ですか? |
|--------------------------|--|
| | はい ロ いいえ口 |
| 18. | 職場で予算を組んだり、加算要求をしていますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 19. | あなたが管理している部下の業務評価で書類を作成しますか? |
| | はい □ いいえ□ 管理してない□ |
| 20-23 | |
| 20. 21. 22. 23. | はい いいえ 看護協会 □ □ □ □ □ 国際看護師協会 (ICN) □ □ □ □ Sigma Theta Tau 看護学会 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ |
| 23. | その他の看護系学会 □ |
| 24. | 看護協会や看護系学会の組織委員として参加していますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 25. | 看護や看護系の雑誌を購読していますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 26. | 看護雑誌に掲載されている論文を、月に平均して何件くらい読みますか? |
| | 1-3件□ 4-6件□ 7-10件□ 10件以上□ |
| | 読まない |
| 27. | あなたの現職の職位とは別に、他の組織の相談役として務めていますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 28. | 現在、何らかの研究プロジェクトに参加していますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 29. | もし参加しているなら、あなたは責任研究者ですか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 30. | 看護業務基準集(看護協会発行の看護手順書)を持っていますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |

| 31. | どの理論に慣れている、もしくは勉強しましたか? (複数回答可) |
|-----|--|
| | 看護概論・看護モデル 教育論 管理論 ビジネス論 |
| | どれでもない |
| 32. | 看護実践現場で看護概論/看護理論を利用/応用していますか? |
| | はい □ いいえ□ |
| 33. | 看護実践現場で看護以外の概論/理論を利用/応用していますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 34. | 職場で問題解決をする際、看護過程を使いますか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| | |
| 質問3 | 35から質問46までは、あなたの過去2年間の活動について質問します。 (活動内容は院内/院外を問いません) |
| 35. | 過去2年間に、研究に関するセミナーや勉強会に出席しましたか? |
| | はい □ いいえ□ |
| 36. | 過去2年間に、研究計画書を書く、もしくは研究活動に参加しましたか? |
| | はい □ いいえ□ |
| 37. | 過去2年間に、看護雑誌にあなたの投稿論文が掲載されましたか? |
| | はい □ いいえ□ |
| 38. | 過去2年間に、看護系以外の雑誌にあなたの投稿論文が掲載されましたか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 39. | 過去2年間に、あなたの論文を雑誌に投稿しましたか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |
| 40. | 過去2年間に、何らかの地域サービス事業に参加しましたか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ |
| 41. | 過去2年間に、地域の保健指導員または地域の健康アドバイザーとして務めましたか? |
| | はい 🗆 いいえ口 |

| 42. | 過去2年間に、単位取得のために大学のクラ | スに登 | :録しまし | たか? |
|-----|--|------|-------|---------------|
| | | はい | | いいえ口 |
| 43. | 過去2年間に、看護のセミナーや勉強会に出 | 席しま | したか? | |
| | | はい | | いいえ□ |
| 44. | 過去2年間に、管理のセミナーや勉強会に出 | 席しま | したか? | |
| | | はい | | いいえ□ |
| 45. | 過去2年間に、看護の本を購入しましたか? | | | |
| | | はい | | いいえ口 |
| 46. | 過去2年間に、管理かビジネスの本を購入し | ました | .カュ? | |
| | | はい | | いいえ口 |
| 47. | あなたは看護師が看護のプロフェッショナ/ 興味があると思いますか? | レ度を目 | 自己評価。 | 「る方法や道具を持つことに |
| | | はい | | いいえ口 |
| 48. | あなたは看護のプロフェッショナル度を自己 看護師自身が創作するべきであると思います | | する道具に | は、他分野の専門人よりも |
| | | はい | | いいえ口 |

ご協力ありがとうございました。

| | 次の文章を読んで、右欄の0〜4のうち、自分に最もよくあてはまると思う数字1つを〇で囲んで下さい。 | まったくあてはまらない | すこしあてはまる | あてはまる | よくあてはまる | 非常によくあてはまる |
|-----|--|-------------|----------|-------|---------|------------|
| 1. | 私は、患者を一人の人間として総合的に理解するようにしている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. | 私は、看護学の基礎を修得し、看護ケアに活用している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. | 私は、患者の問題を把握するために、幅広くデータを収集・分析し解決 に努めている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. | 私は、医療や看護学の発展に貢献するように、看護に関して研究的 取り組みをしている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. | 私は、患者のプライバシーの権利を保護するために、個人に関する情報を守る ように努めている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. | 私は、他の医療職者と互いに専門性を尊重し、連携をとりながら、患者の看護を 展開している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. | 私は、看護職の一人として社会的責任を自覚している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. | 私は、自分自身の看護行為に対する法的責任を自覚して、看護を提供 している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. | 私は、専門的な知識と技術に基づいて看護を実践している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. | 私は、質の髙い看護を提供できるように、自分の責任において最新の 知識・技術の修得のために継続的に学習している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. | 私は、他の医療職者と協力しながら、患者が最適な療養生活を送れる ように援助している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. | 私は、上司の指示の範囲においても、自分の倫理的判断に基づいて、 主体的に職務を遂行している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. | 私は、患者の身体的・精神的側面ばかりでなく、生活習慣や生活環境 を含めた日常生活全般からも理解するようにしている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 14. | 私は、患者の問題解決のために、看護計画を計画し、実施、評価している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 15. | 私は、患者の生命を尊重し、また人間としての尊厳および権利を尊重している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16. | 私は、看護職の一人として社会の求めに対して積極的に貢献している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 17. | 私は、専門的知識と技術を根拠として、科学的判断による看護を心がけ て実践している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 18. | 私は、他の医療職者によって患者のケアが阻害される場合は、患者の 擁護者として他の医療職者に改善を働きかける | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 19. | 私は、理論的に裏づけられた知識や技術に基づいて、看護を提供している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. | 私は、看護職の一人として人々の健康と福祉に貢献するため、看護を 提供している | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 21. | 私は、質の高い看護を提供するために、専門の知識・技術とともに、人間として の広い視野と高い見識を養うよう努めている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. | 私は、患者の疾患にのみ注目するのではなく、患者やその家族をも理解 するように努めている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 23. | 私は、患者の援助のために、他の医療職者と協働する中で調整役としてのリー ダーシップを発揮するようにしている | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 24. | 私は、患者の問題解決のために看護過程を実施できる | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

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