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A practical care guide for public health nurses responding to Article 24 notifications

Yukari Maeno***, Yoko Hatono**

The objectives of this study were to develop a practical care guide for public health nurses responding to police notifications under Article 24 notifications, and to assess the guide's reliability and validity.

We interviewed experienced PHNs and analyzed the findings to draft a list of care indicators. These indicators were an amended list of 55 care items. We prepared a self-administered survey questionnaire containing these 55 items, and distributed it to PHNs in charge of responding to Article 24 notifications.

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) resulted in the selection of 31 items and 5 factors. The goodness of fit of the hypothetical model was verified using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). In reliability, internal consistency was confirmed with a Cronbach's α value of 0.95, and stability was confirmed using the test-retest method. Criterion-related validity was assessed by looking at the correlation with "PHN confidence in ability", etc. As a result, a positive correlation was observed (p<0.01). Examination of constructive concept validity revealed that the group of respondents with more years of experience obtained higher care guide scores.

The study findings demonstrated that the practical care guide that we developed for use by public health nurses is both reliable and valid.

Key words: public health nurses, Article 24 notifications, practical ability, care guide

I. Introduction

According to the 'Report on Public Health Administration and Services(1999-2011)' released by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), the number of notifications made by police under Article 24 of Japan's Mental Health and Welfare Act ("Article 24 notifications") has risen sharply since the act was amended. Specifically, there were 5,245 notifications in 1999 when the act was amended, and in 2011 this had increased 2.4 times to 12,575 notifications.

A high percentage (77.4%) of Japan's public health

centers are engaged in handling these notifications, with public health nurses (PHNs) playing a core role.

Responding to an Article 24 notification typically involves compulsory government intervention, including sending the subject to a psychiatric clinic or department for involuntary evaluation or hospitalization. It is therefore essential that the response be carried out in a prudent and proper manner. Subjects being held in police custody often experience strong feelings of anxiety and frustration; therefore, a swift and appropriate response is also crucial.

Moreover, subjects manifesting acute psychiatric symptoms who are at risk of self-harm, subjects who

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have serious issues with family members or neighbors, subjects with drug/alcohol dependency, and subjects with personality disorders often engage in dangerous behavior immediately prior to the Article 24 notification, so expert counseling and support skills are critical (Takaoka, 2008).

Responding to Article 24 notifications also involves assessing the risk level to both the subject and his/her family, and conducting an initial intake interview and intervention. Fukuda, Saito, Yanagisawa, Nagae & Sakai (2002) assert that these intake interviews and the processes immediately thereafter are particularly important and complex parts of the overall support process. Additionally, Niimura & Kashiwagi (2003) point out that interactions with the subject during the initial intervention have an effect on subsequent outcomes, so the first attempt to identify the key issues, the approach taken, and the support skills of the PHNs are all essential factors. In light of these findings, the response of PHNs to Article 24 notifications could be seen as crucial in delivering ongoing support to subjects and their families.

There has been considerable research on topics related to involuntary hospitalization, including involuntary psychiatric evaluation, nursing care of committed patients, and the personality traits of individuals subject to Article 24 notifications. However, little is known about the care that PHNs provide to subjects and family members from the time they respond to an Article 24 notification until the time of psychiatric evaluation. This means that PHNs must leverage their own abilities in deciding how to provide care (Maeno & Hatono, 2013). This need for self-reliance among PHNs is a major issue from the perspective of ensuring quality care.

Looking overseas, the United Kingdom (UK) has a code of practice for mental health professionals conducting mental health assessments prior to involuntary commitment (Brown, 2013) but does not stipulate how to care for committed or "sectioned" patients. There are also major systematic differences between the United Kingdom and Japan, where PHNs are solely responsible for the preliminary assessment and transfer of subjects. This implies that the UK model

is not adaptable to Japanese care guidelines.

With this in mind, the present study sought to develop a practical care guide for PHNs responding to Article 24 notifications, and to assess the guide's reliability and validity.

Terminology

The phrase "care in response to Article 24 notifications" is defined as: care performed by PHNs from the time that an Article 24 notification is lodged until completion of an involuntary psychiatric evaluation, with the aim of providing suitable treatment to mentally disabled individuals to expedite their release from hospital and their reintegration into society.

II. Methods

1. Drafting practical guidance for PHNs to respond to Article 24 notifications

1) Selecting indicators

We conducted a semi-structured interview of 9 PHNs with experience in responding to Article 24 notifications. The targeted PHNs were all well versed in responding to these notifications, recommended by the public health administrator of their respective local governments, in addition to possessing at least 20 years of PHN experience. A verbatim record of the interview was taken, from which narratives on the types of care provided when responding to Article 24 notifications was then extracted, and categorized according to content. As a result, 57 relevant items were identified. These items were then repeatedly examined and revised by a team of researchers to eliminate semantic redundancies. Next, the items were scrutinized to ensure that they addressed all conceivable aspects of Article 24 notification responses based on cited (Takaoka, 2008), resulting in the formulation of a draft guide consisting of 55 care items.

2) Review of content validity and draft revision

The research team consisted of 3 university professors engaged in research on PHN operations who also possessed empirical knowledge of Article 24

notification responses, and 1 PHN who was the lead author of an article on mental health published in a public health journal. The research team was asked to complete a paper-based survey questionnaire asking about the appropriateness of the draft guide and soliciting their expert advice. The respondents were asked to rate each of the care items in the draft guide in terms of legibility, comprehensibility, feasibility, and importance by selecting a score of 1 to 4 (with 1 being "entirely inappropriate" and 4 being "appropriate"), and to make an overall assessment of the guide in an open response. Care items that received scores of 1 to 3, indicating lack of appropriateness, were then reviewed and amended by the research team based on their written advice, resulting in the creation of an amended practical care guide for use by PHNs when responding to Article 24 notifications (herein "55-item care guide").

2. Surveys

Two surveys were conducted to determine the reliability and validity of the care guide. The first survey undertook exploratory analysis and confirmatory factor analysis, and examined internal consistency and reliability. The second survey targeted PHNs in charge of responding to Article 24 notifications and sought to confirm the repeatability of the care guide developed in the first survey using the test-retest method.

■ Survey 1

1) Respondents

The survey respondents were PHNs charged with responding to Article 24 notifications at 494 public health centers around Japan (excluding Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, which were devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and Tokyo Metropolis, where PHNs are not involved in responding to Article 24 notifications).

To ascertain the number of PHNs responsible for responding to Article 24 notifications, a brief questionnaire was mailed to the mental health and welfare offices of public health centers around the country. Centers that did not respond by mail were contacted directly by telephone. In total, the survey

targeted 842 respondents.

2) Survey method

The survey was conducted using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire sent via the post.

The survey was sent in a return envelope to the mental health and welfare office of public health centers around Japan, and consisted of a questionnaire form and a letter requesting that the questionnaire be distributed to PHNs in charge of responding to Article 24 notifications. The completed questionnaire was then to be returned to the research team in the return envelope. A postcard was also sent as a reminder to return the completed questionnaire prior to the deadline.

The survey was conducted between February and March of 2012.

3) Survey details

The survey comprised 3 external criterion items examining the respondent's professional attributes, the 55-item care guide, and criterion-related validity (herein "3 criterion-related items").

Attributes were investigated by asking about the respondent's years of experiences as a PHN, years of experience as a mental health worker, years of experience in responding to Article 24 notifications, and number of responses to Article 24 notifications.

The 55-item care guide was examined by asking the PHNs to assess the importance of their role with respect to each of the 55 items, and the extent to which they performed the care item when responding to Article 24 notifications (herein "degree of implementation"). When ranking importance, respondents were asked to choose either "*Important*" "or "*Not important*". Degree of implementation was scored from 0 to 4, with 0 being "*Never*", 1 being "*Seldom*", 2 being "*Sometimes*", 3 being "*Often*" and 4 being "*Always*".

The 3 criterion-related items could not be linked to practical PHN care in response to Article 24 notifications using an existing scale. Therefore, based on the assumption that PHNs perceive the care that they provide in terms of how it affects their future interaction or involvement with the subjects and their family members, the following two items were selected: "Do you think your response to Article 24 notifications

affects your future involvement with the subject?" (herein "Effect on future involvement with subject") and "Do you think your response to Article 24 notifications affects your future involvement with the subject's family?" (herein "Effect on future involvement with subject's family"). Furthermore, because previous studies have demonstrated a link between the level of confidence that PHNs have in the performance of their duties and the level of practical expertise that they possess (Saeki, Izumi, Uza, Takasaki, 2004; Saeki, Izumi, Uza, Takasaki, 2003; Iwamoto, Okamoto, Shiomi, 2008), the item "Are vou confident in your ability to respond to Article 24 notifications?" (herein "Confidence in responding to Article 24 notifications") was added. Respondents were asked to assess the 3 criterion-related items by assigning a score of 1 to 10.

4) Analyses

First, care items were analyzed according to importance by finding the ratio of respondents who replied that an item was "Important"; items with a ratio below 80% were excluded. Next, degree of implementation was used to identify items for exclusion by investigating floor and ceiling effects based on the mean and standard deviation, correlation between items, item-total correlation analysis (ITCA), and good-poor analysis (GPA). In GPA, the differences between the means of each item in the group occupying the first quartile of 55-item care guide scores (i.e., the upper 25%) and in the group occupying the fourth quartile of 55-item care guide scores (i.e., the lower 25%) were compared using a t-test, with items that were not statistically significant being excluded.

The arranged items were then subjected to principle component analysis (PCA) and, after confirming that all items had a high loading on the first principal component (\geq 0.4), exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed using the principal factor method and promax rotation. The following selection criteria were used to determine the number of factors: (1) eigenvalue \geq 1; (2) item factor loading \geq 0.4; and (3) absence of \geq 0.4 loading on multiple factors. These findings were then used to select the items and factors. After

minimizing the number of items using communality, the identified factors were then named based on item content.

The adopted factor structure was then subjected to confirmatory factor analysis (i.e., covariance structure analysis).

Reliability was determined by examining internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha.

Criterion-related validity was tested by finding the correlation coefficient between the care guide scores and 3 criterion-related items. Next, the known group method was used to classify the respondents into the following 4 groups based on years of experience as a mental health worker and years of experience in responding to Article 24 notifications: (1) entry level (1 to 5 years); (2) junior mid-level (6 to 10 years); (3) senior mid-level (11 to 20 years); and (4) veteran (≥21 years). The mean differences in each group's total care guide scores and individual factor scores were then compared.

The above analyses were performed using <u>SPSS20J</u> for Windows and <u>AMOS software</u> with a two-sided significance level of 5%.

■ Survey 2

The second survey investigated stability using the test-retest method. The survey population consisted of 35 consenting PHNs responsible for responding to Article 24 notifications in 3 municipalities. The survey was conducted over a 2-week period in April 2012. Spearman's correlation coefficient was calculated for the first and second scores, and the result was taken as the reliability coefficient.

3. Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted with the approval of the Kyushu University Graduate School of Medical Sciences' ethical review board (approval no. 23-145). The questionnaire used an anonymous format. Respondents were informed in writing about the objectives, outline and significance of the study, their option to freely withdraw from the study at any time, the measures taken to protect their privacy, the handling and disposal of collected data, the possibility that the

study findings may be made public at academic meetings and other venues, and the contact details of the researchers. Those respondents who completed the questionnaire were deemed to have provided their informed consent to participate in the study.

III. Results

■ Survey 1

1. Summary of survey respondents

A total of 542 questionnaires were collected (64.4% return rate), of which 432 questionnaires contained responses to all of the 55 care guide items (51.3% effective response rate). These effective responses were therefore used for analysis.

The key attributes of the respondents are average PHN experience was 20.4 ± 10.2 years, average mental health care experience was 9.9 ± 8.3 years, and average experience in involuntary procedures was 5.6 ± 5.4 years. The median number of involuntary procedures handled was 15 (minimum of 1 and maximum of 280), with 30.1% of the respondents having handled fewer than 10 cases.

2. Developing the activity index

1) Item analysis

The proportion of respondents who identified care items as "*Important*" ranged from 70.1% to 95.5%, and 39 items were categorized as important by ≥90% of respondents. The 3 care items that were seen as important by less than 80% of the surveyed PHNs (i.e., items 37, 38, and 45) were eliminated.

The average score for degree of implementation was 3.31 ± 0.92 , the average score range for each item was 1.8 to 3.79, and the average standard deviation was 0.57 to 1.62. The ceiling effect was observed in 51 items, indicating that the respondents actually performed these items when delivering care. The floor effect was not seen in any care items.

The inter-item correlation was at least r=0.7 for 6 pairs of items (items 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 2 and 3, 17 and 18, 29 and 30, and 54 and 55). The research team then considered the semantic content of the paired items and retained those items which included the content of the

other member of the pair, resulting in the further elimination of 2 items (i.e., 17 and 30). Items 1, 2, 3, 54 and 55 were retained because their content was not similar to that of any other items, and would have been difficult to convey properly in a separate item.

The ITCA of each item and the total scores of all other items produced correlation coefficients ranging from 0.43 to 0.74, indicating internal consistency to such an extent that it did not warrant any exclusions.

Similarly, no items were eliminated as a result of GPA because the differences between mean total scores of items in the first quartile group and those in the fourth quartile group were all significant (p<0.01), thus demonstrating distinguishability.

Accordingly, a total of 5 items were excluded, resulting in the creation of the 50-item care guide.

2) Exploratory factor analysis and naming of factors PCA of the 50-item care guide revealed a high loading on the first principal component of 0.49 to 0.74.

Exploratory analysis was then performed using the principal factor method and promax rotation(Table 1). To determine the number of factors, both 4 and 5 factor structures were analyzed, given that 5 factors produced an initial eigenvalue >1 for 5 factors, and based on the drop in the scree plot. As a result, a 5-factor, 31-item structure was clearly the optimal solution. The 5 factors were designated and construed as follows: Factor 1 ("Care with the aim of assessing risk and enabling the subject to regain his/her composure"): Understanding and assessing the physical, mental, and social conditions of subjects deemed to be at risk, and forming a perspective of future developments while also recognizing the circumstances that necessitated the police custody and communicating with the subjects in a way that encourages them to express themselves. Factor 2 ("Care with the aim of relieving the subject's anxiety and enabling him/her to safely attend the involuntary psychological evaluation"): Taking steps not to further agitate or aggravate the subject given their intense levels of stress and anxiety, and taking precautions to deal with sudden outbursts. Factor 3: ("Care to facilitate future interventions while the subject

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3 Asking a subject's family member about his/her situations, medical records, and life history. 9 Feeling empathy toward the difficulties subject's family members faced in the past and now. 10 Collection of objective data to inform decisions on the need for involuntary counseling. 2 Asking a police officer about all facts of events beading to the protection of a subject. 1 Hearing subject's basic information necessary for the judgment of whether he/she should have a compulsory medical examination from a police officer. 2 Asking sure whether subject's conditions fall under the requirements of compulsory medical examination from police officer. 3 Making sure whether subject's conditions fall under the requirements of compulsory medical examination from police officers information. 4 Asking a subject's family member about difficulties subject's family members faced in the past and now. 4 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.08 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09	32		0.00	0.10	0.02	0.54	0.11		0.49
Feeling empathy toward the difficulties subject's family members faced in the past and now.	23		0.13	0.08	0.01	0.51	0.11		0.58
"Collection of objective data to inform decisions on the need for involuntary counseling." 2 Asking a police officer about all facts of events leading to the protection of a subject. 3 Hearing subject's basic information necessary for the judgment of whether he/she should have a compulsory medical examination from a police officer. 4.06 0.04 0.01 0.05 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.13 0.68 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.0	29		0.17	0.07	0.24	0.41	-0.09		0.56
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0.64 0.67 0.63 0.76 0.70 0.69 0.41		Cumulative proportion (%)	43.478	49.140	53.549	56.741	59.190		
0.07 0.05 0.70 0.69 0.60 0.53 0.41		Factor 2	0.64	3					
0.60 0.53 0.41		Energy A Energy A	0.07	0.00	0 60				
		Factor 5	0.60	0.53	0.05	0.53			

is still in police custody"): Making an effort to provide ongoing care rather than limiting involvement with subjects in police custody to involuntary procedures. Factor 4 ("Care to ensure the subject does not become estranged from his/her family"): Making an attempt to prevent subjects from becoming alienated from family members following the events that led to their being taken into police custody, and attempting to understand the circumstances that led the subjects to become a risk to themselves and others. Factor 5 ("Collection of objective data to inform decisions on the need for involuntary counseling"): Reliably ascertaining the subject's risk of self harm due to psychiatric symptoms given that many of the individuals reported by the police do not need to undergo an involuntary psychiatric evaluation (Takaoka, 2008).

3) Confirmatory factor analysis

The hypothetical model formed on the basis of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) results was subjected to covariance structure analysis (CSA) to determine whether it fit the data(Figure 1). The model assumed a high-order factor structure wherein care provided in response to Article 24 notifications was used as the secondary factor and the 5 above-mentioned factors were the primary factors. The results for goodness-of-fit were as follows: goodness-of-fit index (GFI) = 0.823; adjusted GFI (AGFI) = 0.795; comparative fit index (CFI) = 0.890; and root mean square error (RSME) = 0.073. The RMSEA therefore satisfied the ≤ 0.1 criterion. In the goodness-of-fit indices for each model component, all coefficients were statistically significant at ≥ 0.4 .

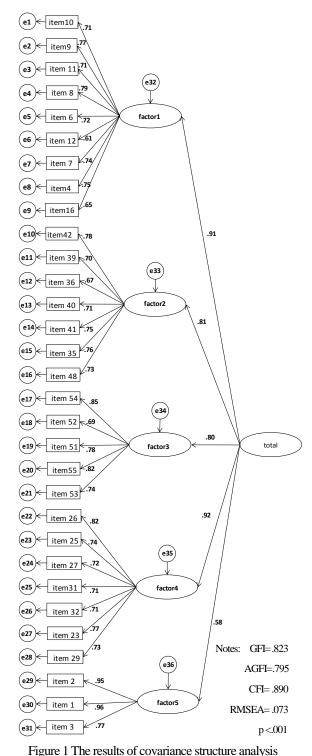
4) Reliability

Cronbach's alpha was 0.951 for the entire 5-factor, 31-item care guide, 0.891 for factor 1, 0.877 for factors 2 and 3, 0.886 for factor 4, and 0.909 for factor 5, thereby demonstrating the model's internal consistency.

5) Validity

i. Criterion-related validity

The relationship between the care guide and the 3 criterion-related items is shown in Table 2.



he 3 items "Effect on future involvement v

The 3 items "Effect on future involvement with subject", "Effect on future involvement with the subject's family" and "Confidence in responding to Article 24 notifications" were significantly positively correlated with the total care guide score and all subordinate factors. However, "Effects on future involvement with subject"

	A	•	Ü	or public hea le 24 notifica		
	Total F	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Effect on future involvement with subject	0.341 **	0.278 **	0.277 **	0.278 **	0.315 **	0.169 **
Effect on future involvement with the subject's family	0.373 **	0.314 **	0.307 **	0.312 **	0.327 **	0.131 **
Confidence in responding to Article 24 notifications	0.351 **	0.304 **	0.297 **	0.342 **	0.243 **	0.229 **
		Notes:	Speaman's	correlation o	coefficient	**:p<.01

Table 3 The results of the known group method

N=432

		Years of	experience as a mental l	health worker		
	factor	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5
entry level (1to5years)	103.58	31.14	22.03	15.56	23.9 ¬ ¬	10.94
junior mid-level (6to10years)	107.02	32.57	22.33	16.17	24.79	11.16
senior mid-level (11to20years)	111.06	* * * 33.78 _	* * * 23.31 * * *	16.81	25.91 *	11.25
veteran (≧21years)	114.16		24.78	17.55	26.18	11.76

		Years of experies	nce in responding to A	article 24 notifications		
	factor	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5
entry level (1to5years)	104.74	31.69	21.99	15.76 ¬ ¬	24.33 —	10.97
junior mid-level (6to10years)	111.1 🜙 * * 📗	33.53	23.66	16.75	25.49	11.44
senior mid-level (11to20years)	112.61	33.71 ** *	23.89	17.44 - *	26.24	11.56
veteran (≧21years)	120.23	35.54	26.77	18.92	27	12

Notes: one-way analysis of variance, non-parametric multiple comparison Bonferroni ***: p<.001 **: p<.01 *:p<.05

and "Effect on future involvement with the subject's family" had low correlations with Factor 5 (r=0.169, 0.131).

ii. Constructive concept validity

The 4 groups of respondents were compared according to years of experience as a mental health worker and years of experience in responding to Article 24 notifications (Table 3).

In terms of mental health worker experience, significant inter-group differences were observed for the total care guide score and all subordinate factors except factor 5. Specifically, total care guide scores differed significantly between the entry level PHNs and the junior mid-level (p<0.001), senior mid-level (p<0.001), and veteran (p<0.05) PHNs. In terms of the subordinate factors, there was a significant difference in factor 1 between the entry level PHNs and the senior mid-level (p<0.001) and veteran (p<0.001) PHNs; in factor 2 between the entry level and veteran PHNs (p<0.01) and between the junior mid-level and veteran PHNs (p<0.05); in factor 3 between the entry level and veteran PHNs (p<0.05); and in factor 4 between the entry-level and senior mid-level/veteran PHNs (p<0.05 respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between groups in Factor 5 but the scores of the entry level, the junior mid-level, senior mid-level and veteran improved in the ascending order.

In terms of experience in responding to Article 24 notifications, significant inter-group differences were observed for the total care guide score and all subordinate factors except factor 5. Specifically, total care guide scores differed significantly between the entry level PHNs and the junior mid-level (p<0.01), senior mid-level (p<0.05), and veteran (p<0.01) PHNs. Significant differences in subordinate factors were seen in factor 1 between the entry level PHNs and the senior mid-level (p<0.05) and veteran (p<0.01) PHNs; in factor 2 between the entry level and veteran PHNs (p<0.05) and between the junior mid-level and veteran PHNs (p<0.05); in factor 3 between the entry level and veteran PHNs (p<0.05); and in factor 4 between the entry-level and senior mid-level/veteran PHNs (p<0.05 respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between groups in Factor 5 but the scores of the entry level, the junior mid-level level, senior mid-level and veteran improved in the ascending order.

■ Survey 2

The survey targeted 35 consenting PHNs using the test-retest method. A total of 30 PHNs responded (85.7%), of whom 26 submitted valid responses (74.3%). The reliability coefficient was r=0.86 for the total care guide score (p<0.001), 0.81 for factor 1 (p<0.001), 0.58 for factor 2 (p<0.01), 0.78 for factor 3 (p<0.01), and 0.85 for factor 4 (p<0.01), with factor 5 being the only factor for which there was no correlation.

IV. Discussion

1. Reliability and validity of practical guidance for PHNs responding to Article 24 notifications

Testing of the care guide's reliability showed that both the entire guide and the subordinate factors were internally consistent, with Cronbach's alpha values of 0.95 and 0.88 to 0.91 respectively. The stability of the entire guide was also confirmed with a reliability coefficient of 0.86 found with the test-retest method.

The validity of the care guide's content was ensured by way of expert assessment and correction of the care items during the drafting process. Constructive concept validity was tested using CFA of the hypothetical model based on the results of factor analysis and structural analysis of covariance, and by comparing the care guide scores of the 4 PHN groups classified according to years of experience. Criterion-related validity was investigated by testing the correlation between the care guide and the 3 criterion-related items.

Factor analysis identified 5 factors with eigenvalues of ≥ 1 .

Factor 1 ("Care with the aim of assessing risk and enabling the subject to regain his/her composure") describes care in which PHNs use their conversational and observational skills to assess subject risk and formulate an outlook on future developments; and seek to recognize and sympathize with the subject's current plight and work together to help the subject regain his/her peace of mind. Aguilera (1997) asserts that in the problem-solving approach to crisis intervention, it is crucial to carefully assess both the individual and the

problem, and to develop an intervention strategy and method by evaluating past and present experiences based on these assessments. Subordinate items concerning the assessment of risk in factor 1 were perceived to integrate care actions relating to primary assessments and intervention strategies. Moreover, care actions to enable subject to regain their composure in factor 1 were consistent with the "de-escalation" (Kojima, 2008) technique.

Factor 2 ("Care with the aim of relieving the subject's anxiety and enabling him/her to safely attend the involuntary psychological evaluation") described care with the aim of controlling subject anger and anxiety, preparing the subject's physical environment during transfer to involuntary psychiatric care, requesting a police escort in anticipation of potential violent or aggressive behavior by the subject, and time management to help reduce the burden on the subject. In some subjects, undergoing an involuntary psychiatric evaluation gives rise to fears of being sent to a psychiatric hospital against one's will or being forcefully hospitalized. It is therefore not uncommon for these subjects to become agitated or violent. Factor2 was seen as care intended to prevent mental or physical injury to subjects as a result of their becoming agitated or violent, to minimize negative stimuli, and to provide peace of mind by staying with them, even in situations when the PHN is obliged to use coercion. There are also many cases where PHNs responding to Article 24 notifications are themselves exposed to violence or aggression from the subjects (Hirano, 2011). Providing care to relieve the subject's anxiety as described by Factor 2 is an important method of preventing or minimizing acts of violence by the subject, and is therefore intended to ensure the care not only of subjects but also PHNs and other relevant parties.

Factor 3 ("Care to facilitate future interventions while the subject is still in police custody") implies the provision of ongoing subject intervention as well as continuous medical care and assessment of social resources required to enable the subject to rehabilitate into the community, rather than ending all involvement with the subject and family after responding to the

Article 24 notification. Kashiwa states that this ongoing involvement with subjects to treat disease and health issues is a defining characteristic of community-based mental health and welfare provided by PHNs (Kashiwagi, 2000). Factor 3 was perceived as specific actions aimed at fostering relationships with the people who support the subjects, such as family members and primary physicians, while also recognizing inherent time constraints.

Factor 4 ("Care to ensure the subject does not become estranged from his/her family") comprises care aimed at family members as well as subjects, and to help family members better understand the subject. One characteristic of the care provided by PHNs is to provide support for the entire family by identifying it as a single unit (Kanakawa, 2008). Meanwhile, Kanehira,

Nakamoto. Nishikawa & Kirimura (2010): Arai(2003) assert that family members mentally-disabled individuals may require emotional support to help them deal with complex and conflicted attitudes towards the subject and discrimination from society. Factor 4 therefore highlights the fact that even when responding to Article 24 notifications, PHNs tend to place an emphasis on support for family member. This factor also comprises care initiatives to encourage family members to view the subject and his/her circumstances in a positive light, with the ultimate aim of preventing the subject from becoming isolated from his/her family.

Factor 5 ("Collection of objective data to inform decisions on the need for involuntary counseling") refers to the accurate assessment of information from the police officers who submitted the Article 24 notification. Specifically, even if the initial assessment on the subject's condition was made by police, PHNs need to make a professional determination on whether the subject has a mental illness that could result in harm to the subject or to others.

In summary, the 5 identified factors are consistent with existing theories on risk intervention, prevention of aggression and violence, and support for family members, and represent care activities that PHNs must perform in the urgent circumstances that often exist in Article 24 notifications. The study results also imply

that these factors comprise elements of professional care that recognize the subject's role as a member of the community, such as providing ongoing support, helping the subject to address the underlying factors that led to the crisis, and facilitating rehabilitation back into the community.

CFA based on covariance structure analysis was used to validate the hypothetical model in which the primary factors were the 5 above-mentioned factors; the secondary factor was the practical care guide. Although the GFI, AGFI, and CFI results were all slightly below the level of statistical significance, these 3 indices are known not to produce high values when there are multiple observed variables. It is also assumed that the smaller the difference between the AGFI and the GFI, the greater the model's goodness of fit. Despite the fact that the hypothetical model had many observed variables in the form of the guide's 31 items, the GFI was 0.823, and the difference between the GFI and the AGFI was small at 0.028. The CFI also approached the 0.90 level, at 0.890. Furthermore, the goodness-of-fit indices for each model component were statistically significant. Based on these findings, it is considered the fitness of the hypothetical model to data was in the range of acceptable values.

Criterion-related validity was investigated by testing the correlation between the care guide and the 3 criterion-related items. Consequently, the total score of all 3 criterion-related items had significant and moderate positive correlations with the total care guide score, and with all subordinate factors except factor 5. This outcome was attributed to the fact that the study respondents possessed considerable experience as PHNs. Sixty five percent of respondents had at least 10 years experience as a municipal PHN, of whom a further 48.6% had at least 20 years experience. This extensive experience meant that the PHNs were keenly aware of the importance of the criterion-related items on involvement with subjects and family members, resulting in a concentration of high scores on the survey. Many PHNs recognize that an important role of their position is to engage with subjects and their families to prevent Article 24 notifications from occurring in the first place (Maeno et al., 2013). Perhaps as a

consequence of this attitude, some respondents were reluctant to state that they were confident in their ability to respond to Article 24 notifications, leading to disparate responses in regards to this item. However, the positive correlation between all 3 criterion-related items and the care guide suggests that they have a certain degree of validity.

Examination of constructive concept validity using the known group method revealed that the group of respondents with more years of experience, both as public health nurses and in responding to Article 24 notifications, obtained higher care guide and subordinate factor scores. The findings of previous studies (Iwamoto et al., 2008; Saeki et al., 2004; Saeki et al., 2003) also suggest that PHNs with more years of practical experience tend to have better professional skills, thus attesting to the validity of the present study's constructive concept.

2. Characteristics and issues of the care guide

Due to the virtual lack of published literature on risk intervention techniques practiced by PHNs in community mental health settings, very little is known about the activities of PHNs in providing emergency responses to Article 24 notifications. Therefore, PHNs are required to develop their own methods for responding to these notifications through a process of trial and error. The care guide developed in the present study provides a set of targets that PHNs should aim for when responding to Article 24 notifications, and is therefore expected to allow PHNs to evaluate and improve their practical performance in accordance with the stipulated items.

The 5 subordinate factors that compose the care guide are also anticipated to enable PHNs to develop and enhance their professional skills by allowing study of responses to specific cases, working towards the goal of achieving better patient outcomes.

One of the issues encountered in this study was the frequent appearance of the ceiling effect in the extent of implementation of the 55-item care guide, which we discovered when performing item analysis prior to the assessment of reliability and validity. The care guide contains care items intended to inform practical

responses to Article 24 notifications. High scores for the implementation items were predominantly obtained by respondents with many years of experience in mental health care, who recognized the practical importance of performing each item. This was presumably why the respondents gave high ratings of their own practical experience. Looking at the results of known group analysis of survey scores among the respondents classified into 4 groups according to years of experience in responding to Article 24 notifications, significant differences were observed between the scores of entry-level PHNs and those of the other 3 groups, but the discrepancies were not large. However, the validity of the guide's content was confirmed in the drafting stage, and its criterion-related validity was also subsequently confirmed. In other words, the care guide could be used to evaluate the practical performance of PHNs responding to Article 24 notifications, but there is an issue in terms of the sensitivity of the rating method. Further testing is therefore required to address this issue. In conclusion, the care guide of the present study is sufficient for use by PHNs in reviewing their own practical care skills, but care should be taken when using the guide to compare these practical care skills among PHNs.

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I 緒言

厚生労働省の衛生行政報告例によると¹⁾、精神保健福祉法第 24 条による警察官通報(以下 24 条通報)件数は、精神保健福祉法改正以降急激に増加した。改正された平成 11 年度には 5,245 件であったものが、平成 23 年度は 12,575 件と 2.4 倍になっている。

保健師は、全国保健所の 77.4% と高い割合で 24 条通報の対応に従事しており、この業務で最も中心的な役割を担っている。

24 条通報対応は、精神科への移送、措置診察、措置入院など行政が強制力を行使することにつながる性格上、慎重かつ適正に行われることが要求される。また、24 条通報の対象者は強い不安やいらだち等を抱えた状態で警察に保護されており、早急に適切な対処を行うことが要求される業務である。

加えて、24条通報対象者は、自傷他害のおそれのある急性期の精神症状を有している者、 家族や近隣者等との深刻な問題を抱えている者、アルコール・薬物依存症者、人格障害に 悩んでいる者などが、通報の直前に危険な問題行動を起こしている場合が多く、その対応 には高度な相談・支援の技術が要求される²⁾。

一方、24 条通報対応は、保健師にとって、危機状態にある対象者や家族を把握し、インテーク面接(初回面接)と初期介入を行う場でもある。福田らは、支援プロセスのなかで、インテーク面接場面とその直後のプロセスは特に重要で複雑である、と述べている³⁾。また、新村らは、初期介入における関わりがその後の展開に影響を及ぼすことを指摘しており、最初の問題の見極め、アプローチの視点、援助技術が必要、と述べている⁴⁾。そのため、24 条通報への対応は、今後の対象者や家族への継続的な支援を行う上でも、重要であると考えられる。

24 条通報に関連する研究は、措置診察に関するもの、措置入院中の患者への看護に着目したもの、24 条通報対象者本人の特徴に関するもの等が多数見られる。しかし、24 通報から診察に至るまでに保健師が行う本人や家族へのケアはほとんど明らかにされておらず、保健師は、個人の力量で手探りのケアを実施している⁵⁾。このことは、24 条通報対応時のケアが保健師個人の力量のみに依存しており、ケアの質を担保する観点から大きな課題と考えられる。

また、海外では英国で強制的な精神科入院の際に事前調査を行う専門職である AMHP の活動に関する指針はあるが、日本の 24 条通報対応のように保健所保健師が単独で事前調査や移送を担う体制とは大きく異なり、また、事前調査時のケアに関するものは見当たらないため、日本の保健師が行うケアとして適応することは困難である。

よって、本研究では24条通報対応において保健師に必要とされるケアを明らかにし、ケアを評価するためのケア評価指標の開発及び信頼性、妥当性の検証を行うことを目的とする。

用語の定義

「24条通報対応におけるケア」とは、「措置診察に関する保健師の業務で、警察官による 24条通報の第一報が入った時点から、措置診察が完了し、保健所長に報告を行うまでの間 に、精神障害者が適切な治療、早期退院、早期社会復帰に結びつくことを目的に行うケア 行動」と定義した。

Ⅱ 研究方法

1. ケア指標原案の作成

1) 指標項目の作成

24 条通報対応に熟練している保健師 9 名を対象に、半構造化インタビューを実施した。 対象とした保健師は、現在、24 条通報対応を担当している保健師のうち、24 条通報対応に 精通しているとして、自治体の保健師管理業務実施者に推薦され、自治体保健師経験を 20 年以上有する者とした。インタビューデータは逐語録を作成し、24 条通報対応の際に保健 師が実施したケアについて叙述された部分を抜き出し、内容の類似性により整理した。そ の結果、57 項目のケアが抽出された。さらに、各項目の意味内容の重複や表現について共 同研究者間で検討と修正を重ねた上で、文献⁶⁾ に沿って 24 条通報対応の場面に伴うケアが 網羅されていることを確認し、ケア指標原案 55 項目を作成した。

2) 内容妥当性の検討と指標原案の修正

24 条通報対応の経験を持ち、保健師の精神保健活動に関する研究を行っている大学教員3名、および公衆衛生関係の雑誌に精神保健活動に関する内容の論文を筆頭で執筆している保健師1名の計4名に対し、指標原案の適切性及び専門的立場からの助言を問う質問紙調査を実施した。質問紙は指標原案の各項目について、表現や内容の理解しやすさ、現実適合性、重要性を「1.全く適切でない」から「4.適切である」の4件法で尋ねるとともに、各項目及び指標全体への助言を自由記述方式で依頼した。適切性が支持されなかった「1」から「3」の回答を得た項目について、助言を参考に、検討、修正を行い、これを24条通報対応における保健師のケア実践行動指標原案修正版(以下ケア指標-55)とした。

2. 本調査

ケア指標-55の作成と信頼性、妥当性の検討に向けて2つの調査を実施した。調査1では、探索的因子分析、内的整合性の検討、妥当性の検討、確認的因子分析を行った。調査2では、調査1で開発したケア指標-55の再現性を確認するために、3自治体の24条通報対応を担当する保健師を対象にTest-retests法を実施した。

■調査1

1) 調査対象者

調査対象者は、全国保健所 494 か所(東日本大震災被害の大きかった岩手、宮城、福島の 3 県、保健師が 24 条通報対応業務に関わっていない東京都を除く)において、24 条通報対応を担当している保健師とした。

24 条通報対応担当保健師数の把握は、全国保健所の精神保健福祉業務担当課宛に、24 条 通報対応担当保健師数を問うハガキを送付し、返信を依頼した。返信のなかった保健所には、直接電話で担当保健師数を確認した。調査対象は合計 842 人であった。

2) 調査方法

郵送による無記名自記式質問紙調査を実施した。

質問紙の配布は、全国保健所の精神保健福祉業務担当課宛に依頼文と質問紙、返信用封筒を同封した封書を郵送し、24 条通報対応担当保健師への配布を依頼した。質問紙の回収は、個別に返信用封筒で研究者へ返送してもらうようにした。また、質問紙回収期限前に質問紙の返送を督促するハガキを送付した。調査期間は2012年2~3月であった。

3) 調査内容

調査内容は、属性、ケア指標-55、基準関連妥当性を検討する外的基準 3 項目(以下、基準関連 3 項目と略す)とした。

属性は、自治体保健師経験年数、精神保健業務経験年数、24条通報対応経験年数、24条 通報対応担当事例数についてたずねた。

ケア指標-55 は、各項目について保健師の役割として重要と思うかどうか(以下、重要度)、24 条通報対応において実施している程度(以下、実施度)を問うた。各項目の重要度は「重要である」「重要でない」の二者択一で回答してもらった。実施度は「いつも実施している」「よく実施している」「時々実施している」「ほとんど実施していない」「実施していない」の5件法とし、4~0点を配点して実施頻度の高い回答の得点が高くなるようにした。

基準関連 3 項目は、既存尺度に保健師の 24 条通報対応におけるケアの実践能力に関連すると考えられるものがなかった。そこで、保健師が実施しているケアの状況は、自分の行うケアが対象者や家族との今後の関わりに与える影響の認識を反映すると考えられるため、「24 条通報対応が対象者との今後の関わりに影響すると思うか(以下、対象者との関わりへの影響)」「24 条通報対応が対象者の家族との今後の関わりに影響すると思うか(以下、家族との関わりへの影響)」の 2 項目を設定した。また、先行研究において「職務への自信」は実践能力との関連が認められている $7\sim9$)ことから、「24 条通報対応を行うことに自信があるか(以下、24 条通報対応の自信)」を加えた。これらの基準関連 3 項目は、1 から 10 点の評定尺度で回答を求めた。

4) 分析方法

項目分析は、まず重要度について「重要である」と回答した者の割合を把握し、80.0%未満を除外基準とした。次に実施度について、平均値および標準偏差による天井効果、床効果の検討、各項目間の相関、Item-Total Correlation Analysis(I-T 分析)、Good-Poor Analysis(G-P 分析)を行い、項目の除外を検討した。G-P 分析はケア指標-55 の合計得点の第1四分位(上位 25.0%)群と第4四分位(下位 25.0%)群の2群における各項目の平均値の差をt検定により比較し、有意な差がない項目を除外することとした。

ついで項目分析で整理された項目を主成分分析し、第 1 主成分にすべての項目が高い負荷量(0.4 以上)を有することを確認したうえで、主因子法、プロマックス回転による探索的因子分析を行った。因子数の決定については、因子の固有値が 1 以上であること、項目の因子負荷量が 0.4 以上を示し、かつ複数の因子に 0.4 以上の負荷量を示さないことを採択の基準とし、因子および項目を採用した。 さらに、共通性を考慮しながら、項目数が最小限になるよう整理したのち、抽出された因子について項目内容に基づき因子を命名した。

採択した因子構造について、共分散構造分析による確認的因子分析を行った。

信頼性は Cronbach's α 係数により内的整合性を検討した。

基準関連妥当性は、決定したケア指標得点と基準関連3項目の相関係数を求めた。次に、既知グループ法を用い、対象者の精神保健業務経験年数、24条通報対応担当年数を4区分(新任期、前期中堅期、後期中堅期、ベテラン期)し、各群のケア指標合計得点、各因子得点の平均値の差の比較(一元配置分散分析、多重比較Bonferroni)を行った。

以上の分析には、SPSS20J for Windows 、AMOS を使用し、有意水準は 5%(両側)未満とした。

■調査2

安定性を検討するため、Test-Retests 法を、3 自治体の 24 条通報対応担当保健師のうち同意が得られた者 35 名を対象に実施した。調査期間は 2012 年 4 月で、調査の間隔は 2 週間とした。1 回目と 2 回目の得点との Spearman 相関係数を求め、それを信頼性係数とした。

3. 倫理的配慮

本研究は、九州大学大学院医学研究院倫理審査委員会の承認を得て実施した(承認番号:23-145)。質問紙は無記名とし、研究目的、研究の概要、研究の意義、研究協力と中断の自由、プライバシー保護のための対策、データの取り扱いと廃棄、研究成果の学会等での報告、研究者の連絡先と問い合わせ先などを文書に明記し、回答をもって同意とみなした。

Ⅲ 結果

■調査1

1. 回答者の概要

回収状況は、回収数 542 人(回収率 64.4%)で、うちケア指標-55 に回答の欠損のある者を 除外した 432 人(有効回答率 51.3%)を分析対象とした。

回答者の基本属性を表 1 に示す。自治体保健師の平均経験年数は 20.4±10.2 年、精神保健業務の平均経験年数は 9.9±8.3 年、24 条通報対応の平均経験年数は 5.6±5.4 年であった。 24 条通報対応を担当した事例数は中央値 15 件(最小値 1、最大値 280)で、10 件未満の者は 30.1%であった。

2. 活動指標の開発

1) 項目分析

項目分析の結果を表2に示す。

重要度は、「重要である」と回答した者の割合が 70.1~95.5%で、90%以上の項目が 39 項目であった。重要度が 80%未満であった 3 項目(37、38、45)を削除した。

実施度の平均値は 3.31 ± 0.92 、各項目の平均値の範囲は、 $1.81\sim3.79$ 、標準偏差の範囲は $0.57\sim1.62$ であった。各項目をみると、51 項目に天井効果がみられ、回答者が実際に行っているケアであることが示された。また、フロア効果がみられる項目はなかった。

次に、各項目間の相関では 6 対(項目番号 1-2、1-3、2-3、17-18、29-30、54-55)が r=0.7 以上であった。研究者間で双方の意味内容を吟味し、2 項目の内容が類似しており、かつ一方の項目が他方の内容を包んでいると考えられる項目を残し、2 項目(17,30) を削除した。項目番号 1、2、3、54、55 は、内容に類似性がなく、他項目で内容を適切に表すことが困難と判断し、削除しないこととした。

I-T 分析では、各項目と当該項目を除く合計得点における相関係数は 0.43~0.74 で、内的一貫性が認められ、除外される項目はなかった。

GP 分析では、ケア指標-55 の合計得点の第 1 四分位群と第 4 四分位群の 2 群における各項目の平均値にはすべて有意な差があり(p<0.01)、弁別性が認められ、除外される項目はなかった。

以上より、合計5項目を削除し、ケア指標-50とした。

2) 探索的因子分析と因子の命名

ケア指標-50 を主成分分析した結果、第1主成分の因子負荷量は0.49~0.74 であった。 次に、主因子法、プロマックス回転による探索的因子分析を行った。探索的因子分析の 結果を表3に示す。因子数の決定については、5 因子で初期の固有値が1.00 を超えること 及びスクリープロットの落差から4 因子、5 因子の両因子で分析を行った。その結果、31 項目5因子構造において明瞭な最適解を得た。

第1因子は、危機状態にある対象者の身体的・精神的・社会的状態を把握並びに評価し、 今後の展開の見通しを立て、同時に、保護に至った事情を受容し、対象者自身の語りが得 られるようにコミュニケーションを取っていると解釈し、【危機状況の評価と対象者が落ち 着きを取り戻すためのケア】と命名した。

第 2 因子は、対象者が強い緊張や不安を抱えていることを踏まえ、新たな興奮や攻撃を 惹起させないように、また、対象者の突発的な興奮への備えを行っていると解釈し、【不安 を軽減し、安全に措置診察へ向かうためのケア】と命名した。

第3因子は警察保護に至った対象者を24条通報対応の関わりだけで終わるのではなく、今後も支援を継続できるような働きかけや、家族が相談に来ることができるような働きかけをしていると解釈し、【保護を機会ととらえ今後の介入の足がかりをつくるケア】と命名した。第4因子は、対象者が警察保護となる事象を起こしたことで、家族が対象者を排除することがないように、また対象者が危機状態になった状況や事情を理解してもらえるよう働きかけていると解釈し、【対象者が家族の一員であり続けるためのケア】と命名した。第5因子は、警察官通報の段階では措置診察を要しないものもかなり含まれる10)ため、精神症状による自傷他害のおそれがあることを確実に把握することであると解釈し、【措置診察の要否に必要な情報を見極めた客観的データの収集】と命名した。

3) 検証的因子分析

探索的因子分析で得られた結果に基づく仮説モデルに、データが合致するかを検討する ため、共分散構造分析を行った。共分散構造分析の結果を図1に示す。

モデルは、24 条通報対応におけるケアを二次因子、抽出された 5 因子を一次因子とする高次因子モデルを仮定した。分析の結果、適合度指標として GFI=0.823、AGFI=0.795、 CFI=0.890、RMSEA=0.073 が得られた。RMSEA は 0.1 以下の基準を満たした。モデル各部の適合度指標は、すべての係数が 0.4 以上で、統計学的に有意であることが確認された (p<0.01)。

4) 信頼性の検討

ケア指標 5 因子 31 項目全体の Cronbach's α 信頼係数は 0.951、各因子では、第 1 因子 0.891、第 2 因子 0.877、第 3 因子 0.877、第 4 因子 0.886、第 5 因子 0.909 であり、内的整合性が確認された。

5) 妥当性の検討

(1)基準関連妥当性の検討

ケア指標と基準関連3項目との関連の結果を表4に示す。

「対象者との関わりへの影響」、「家族との関わりへの影響」、「24条通報対応の自信」の

3項目は、ケア指標合計及びすべての下位因子間に、有意な正の相関が認められた。このうち、「対象者との関わりへの影響」、「家族との関わりへの影響」の2項目と第5因子間の相関は弱かった(r=0.169, 0.131)。

(2)構成概念妥当性の検討

回答者の精神保健業務経験、24条通報対応経験別に4群の比較を行った(表5)。

精神保健業務経験年数別では、指標合計及び第5因子を除く下位因子で群内に有意差がみられた。指標合計は、新任期と中堅前期(p<0.001)、中堅後期(p<0.001)、ベテラン期(p<0.05)で有意差がみられた。下位因子では、第1因子は新任期と中堅後期(p<0.001)、ベテラン期(p<0.001)に、第2因子は新任期とベテラン期(p<0.01)、中堅前期とベテラン期(p<0.05)、第3因子は新任期とベテラン期(p<0.05)、第4因子は新任期と中堅後期(p<0.05)、ベテラン期(p<0.05)にそれぞれ有意差がみられた。第5因子は群間で有意差は見られなかったものの、新任期、中堅前期、中堅後期、ベテラン期の順に得点が高くなっていた。

24 条通報対応経験年数別では、指標合計及び第 5 因子を除く下位因子で群内に有意差がみられた。指標合計は、新任期と中堅前期 (p<0.01)、中堅後期 (p<0.05)、ベテラン期 (p<0.01) で有意差がみられた。下位因子では、第 1 因子は、新任期と中堅後期 (p<0.05)、ベテラン期 (p<0.01) に、第 2 因子は新任期とベテラン期 (p<0.05)、中堅前期とベテラン期 (p<0.05)、第 3 因子は新任期とベテラン期 (p<0.05)、第 4 因子は新任期と中堅後期 (p<0.05)、ベテラン期 (p<0.05) にそれぞれ有意差がみられた。第 5 因子は群間で有意差は見られなかったものの、新任期、中堅前期、中堅後期、ベテラン期の順に得点が高くなっていた。

■調査 2

Test-Retests 法の協力同意者は 35 人、回収数は 30 人(85.7%)、有効回答数 26 人(74.3%) であった。信頼性係数は指標合計では r=0.86(p<0.001)、各因子では、第 I 因子 0.81(p<0.001)、第 II 因子 0.58(p<0.01)、第 II 因子 0.78(p<0.001)、第 IV 因子 0.85(p<0.001)で、第 V 因子のみ相関がみられなかった。

IV 考察

本研究は、24 条通報対応において保健師が実践しているケアを、保健師自身や保健所内で評価するための24条通報対応ケア実践行動指標を開発し、その信頼性と妥当性を検証したものである。

1. 開発された指標の信頼性、妥当性

指標全体の Cronbach's α 係数は 0.95、下位因子の α 係数は $0.88\sim0.91$ の範囲にあった。よって指標全体及び下位因子ともに内的整合性による信頼性が示された。併せて、 Test-Retests 法による追認を行い、信頼性係数 0.86 により安定性が確認された。

指標の妥当性は、指標の作成過程において、専門家による評価に基づいた指標項目の検討と修正を得て作成することにより、内容的妥当性を確保した。また、構成概念妥当性を検討するために、探索的因子分析、共分散構造分析による探索的因子分析結果の仮説モデルの確認的因子分析、回答者の各経験年数別4群の指標得点の比較を試みた。基準関連妥当性の検討は、指標と基準関連3項目との関連を検討した。

まず探索的因子分析では、固有値1以上の5因子が抽出された。

第 1 因子【危機状態の評価と対象者が落ち着きを取り戻すためのケア】は、対象者への問いかけや、観察技術を用いて、対象者の危機状況をアセスメントし、今後の展開の見通しを立てるケア行動、および対象者が本来の落ち着いた状態を取り戻すように、現状の大変さの受容、共感、協調を用い働きかけるケア行動であった。Aguilera は問題解決的危機アプローチにおいて、まず個人と問題のアセスメントを入念に行うことが重要であり、そのアセスメントに基づいて、現状・過去の経験等を評価し、介入の計画・方法を考えるとしている 111 。第 1 因子の危機状態の評価に関する下位項目は、24 条通報という緊急場面において、第一義的に行うべきアセスメントや介入計画に関するケア行動が具体的に示されたと考えられる。また、第 1 因子に含まれた対象者が落ち着きを取り戻すためのケア行動は、「ディエスカレーション」 121 の手法と合致するものであった。よって、第 1 因子は、初期介入として、対象者が落ち着きを取り戻すよう働きかけながら、同時に危機状態の評価を行うケア行動が集約されたと考えられる。

第2因子【不安を軽減し、安全に措置診察へ向かうためのケア】は、措置診察を受けることへの対象者の怒りや不安などのコントロール、移動時の物理的環境を整えること、対象者の暴力や攻撃に備えるための警察官への同行依頼、対象者の負担を減らすための時間管理などのケアであった。対象者にとって、措置診察を受けることは、自らの意思に反した精神科病院への移送や、精神科病院への強制的な入院に対する恐れを抱くことにつながる。そのため対象者は暴れたり、興奮したりすることも少なくない。第2因子は保健師が強制力を行使しなければならない立場にあっても、対象者への負の刺激を減じ、そばに付き添い安心させるケアを行っていると考えられた。また、対象者が自身の興奮や暴力によ

り、精神的身体的に傷つくことがないよう配慮していることが推察された。また、24 条通報は保健師が対象者から暴力や攻撃を受けることが多い場面とされている ¹³⁾。第 2 因子の対象者の不安軽減や安全の確保は、対象者からの暴力の予防もしくは最小限にするための方策としても重要であり、対象者並びに保健師を含む関係者の安全の確保を目的としたケア行動と考える。

第 3 因子【保護を機会ととらえ今後の介入の足がかりをつくるケア】は、対象者・家族への関わりを通報時の対応で終結とせず、対象者への継続的な介入と、対象者が地域社会で生活できるよう医療の継続や社会資源の見当をつけるケアである。柏木は保健師が行う地域精神保健福祉活動は、疾病や健康問題の解決に向け、継続した関わりを持つことが特徴であると述べている 14 。第 3 因子は、時間的制約を踏まえ、対象者への支援を継続するために、家族や主治医など、対象者を支える人々との関係づくりを行っている具体的行動と考えられた。

第 4 因子【対象者が家族の一員であり続けるためのケア】は、対象者だけでなく、家族もケアの対象としたケアと、家族が対象者を理解するためのケアが含まれた。新井は、精神障害者を抱える家族がその力量を高められるようにすることは、保健師の看護の独自性である、と述べている 15)。また、保健師活動の特徴は家族を単位としてとらえ、家族全体を援助していくこととされている 16)。第 4 因子は 24 条通報対応においても、保健師が家族への支援を重視し実施していることが示された。さらに、兼平らは、精神障害者の家族は対象者に対する複雑な思いや葛藤、世間の偏見からくる辛さを抱えており、精神的な関わりが必要と述べている 17)。第 4 因子には、家族が対象者への思い・出来事の受け止めを前向きに修正するよう働きかけるケア行動が含まれており、これらは対象者が家族から排除されることがないようにするためのケアであると思われた。

第5因子【措置診察の要否に必要な情報を見極めた客観的データの収集】は、24条通報を行った警察官から正確に情報を把握するものである。第5因子は警察官が判断した事例であっても、保健師が専門的立場から事実を把握し、対象者が精神障害のために自傷または他害の恐れがあることの見極めを行うことを重視したケアであると考えられた。

以上から、抽出された 5 因子は、保健師が 24 条通報という緊急かつ切迫した場面においても行うべきケア行動で、それらは危機介入のアプローチ、暴力・攻撃を予防するアプローチ、家族へのアプローチなどの理論に合致するものであると考えられた。同時に、継続した支援に向け、対象者に危機状態をもたらした本来の要因の解決や地域社会での生活に必要な支えの活用に向けたケア行動など、保健師が対象者を地域で生活する人として捉える保健師の専門性に基づくケアであると推察された。

次に、共分散構造分析による確認的因子分析を用いて、探索的因子分析により抽出された5因子を一次因子、24条通報対応ケア実践能力を二次因子とする仮説モデルを検証した。 GFI、AGFI、CFI は統計学的水準をわずかに下回ったが、GFI、AGFI、CFI ともに観測変数が多い場合には値が大きくならないことが知られている。また、AGFI と GFI の差が小 さいほど、モデルの適合度がよいとされている。本指標はモデルの観測変数である項目数が 31 項目と多いものの、GFI は 0.823 で、GFI と AGFI の差も 0.028 と少なかった。また、CFI も 0.890 と 0.90 に近似していた。加えて、モデル各部の適合度指数は統計学的に有意であることが確認された。以上のことから、仮設モデルの適合度は容認できる範囲であると考えられた。

続いて、回答者の属性の精神保健業務経験、24 条通報対応経験各々について、経験年数別の4群で、開発した指標の総得点、下位因子得点を比較検討することにより、構成概念妥当性の検討を試みた。その結果、精神保健業務経験別、24 条通報対応経験別のいづれも、経験年数が長いほど指標総得点、下位因子の得点が高いという結果が得られた。岩本ら 18 は、保健師は現場で多様な実践経験を積むことで、能力の向上につながると述べている。また、先行研究 19-20 でも同様の結果が得られていることから、構成概念妥当性は確保されていることが示された。

基準関連妥当性では、開発した指標と基準関連 3 項目との関連を検討した結果、基準関連 3 項目のすべての得点と指標の総得点並びに第 5 因子以外の下位因子得点間に有意な正の相関が認められた。それらの相関は高くはなかったが、その理由として本研究の回答者が豊富な自治体保健師経験を有していることが考えられた。回答者は 10 年以上の自治体保健師経験をもつ者 77.6%、そのうち 58.8%は 20 年以上の経験がある者であった。回答者は豊富な経験を有することで、基準関連項目とした対象者・家族への関わりの重要性を強く認識していたため、回答が高得点域に集中したと考える。また、保健師は 24 条通報に至らないための関わりこそが保健師の役割であるという認識を持つことも少なくない 21 。そのため、回答者によっては 24 通報対応に自信を持つことに抵抗感があり、指標得点と 24 通報対応への自信が十分に一致しなかったと推察された。しかし、基準関連 3 項目全てが指標と有意な正の相関が認められたことから、基準関連妥当性が一定程度確認されたと考える。

2. 開発された指標の特徴と今後の課題

地域精神保健の現場で保健師が行っている危機介入の技術に関する研究はほとんどなく、特に、24 条通報という緊急対応場面における保健師活動は明らかにされていなかった。そのため、保健師は24 条通報対応を模索しながら行っている状況にあった。今回、24 条通報対応について、目指すべき指標となるケア行動を明らかにできたことで、保健師は指標項目に基づき、自身の実践を評価し、その向上に繋げることができると考える。

また、本指標は 5 つの下位因子から構成されていることにより、通報対象者がより良い 方向へ向かうための対応を、個別事例を用いて具体的に検討するなどの活用ができ、24 条 通報対応における保健師の技術の蓄積や向上が可能と考えられる。

本研究の課題としては、指標の信頼性、妥当性の検証に先立って行った項目分析において、項目の実施度に天井効果が多くみられた点である。本指標は、24 条通報対応において

実践すべきケア行動を指標項目として示している。指標項目の実施度が高得点であったことは、回答者に精神保健経験年数が長い者が多く、指標各項目を実践しなければならない行動と認識していたため、自身の実践を高めに評価することにつながったと推察された。また、既知グループ法における 24 条通報対応経験別 4 群の指標得点をみると、新任期と他の 3 群では有意差がみられたが、群間の得点差は大きくなかった。しかし、指標は指標案作成段階において内容妥当性を確保し、その後基準関連妥当性を有することも確認した。すなわち、本指標は指標案作成段階における内容妥当性の確保、因子的妥当性、基準関連妥当性の結果より、保健師のケア実践能力を評価することは可能であるが、鋭敏さの点において課題を有すると考えられた。よって、この点についての再検討が必要と考える。以上のことから、本指標は保健師が自身のケア実践を振り返る上での指標としては十分活用可能であるが、ケア実践能力の比較に用いる際に留意して活用することが必要である。

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- 21. 前掲 5)

表1 回答者の属性

	人数	(%)
自治体保健師経験年数		
5年未満	55	12.7
5年以上-10年未満	41	9.5
10年以上-20年未満	81	18.8
20年以上	254	58.8
未回答	1	0.2
Mean±SD(年)	20.4±10.2	
精神保健業務経験年数		
5年未満	154	35.6
5年以上-10年未満	96	22.2
10年以上-20年未満	122	28.2
20年以上	60	13.9
Mean±SD(年)	9.9±8.3	
24条通報対応経験年数		
5年未満	256	59.3
5年以上-10年未満	105	24.3
10年以上-20年未満	55	12.7
20年以上	16	3.7
Mean±SD(年)	5.6±5.4	
24条通報対応を担当した事例数		
10件未満	130	30.1
10件以上-20件未満	96	22.2
20件以上一30件未満	104	24.1
30件以上-40件未満	56	13.0
50件以上-100件未満	20	4.6
<u></u> 未回答	26	6.0
Median(件)	15	
Minimum(件)	1	
Maximum(件)	280	

表 2 保健師のケア実践行動指標原案修正版(55項目)と項目分析の結果

<u>n=432</u>

	重要度		実施度		n=432
	(%)	M±SD	項目間相関	IT分析	GP分析
警察官から措置診察の判断に必要な対象者の 1 基礎情報を聴取する	95.5	3.73 ± 0.69	0.14 ~ 0.92	0.54 **	-0.74 **
警察官に対象者が保護に至った事象の事実関係を 2 確認する	94.8	3.75 ± 0.65	0.12 ~ 0.92	0.51 **	-0.66 **
警察官の情報から対象者の状態が措置診察の要件に			0.42 0.72	***************************************	***************************************
3 該当しているか確認する ₄ 精神保健の立場で対応する警察官からの通報対象者が	94.7 98.2	3.67 ± 0.75 3.41 ± 0.89	0.13 ~ 0.73 0.14 ~ 0.54	0.60 **	-0.85 ** -1.05 **
24条対象以外でも、精神保健の立場で対応する					
5 対象者が通院中の場合は、病状を主治医に相談する 6 対象者の病歴等から、今後の展開の見通しを立てる	98.7 97.9	3.55 ± 0.81 3.53 ± 0.79	0.17 ~ 0.62 0.17 ~ 0.62	0.57 **	-1.03 ** -1.13 **
7 対象者に保健師の所属と面接に来た経緯を説明する	97.4	3.79 ± 0.57	0.14 ~ 0.67	0.66 ** 0.64 **	-1.13 ** -0.70 **
8 対象者の言動や外見から、病状を予測する	98.2	3.73 ± 0.63	0.12 ~ 0.67	0.64 **	-0.78 **
9 対象者の身体的疾患の有無を確認し、優先的な対応をとる	98.2	3.56 ± 0.73	0.22 ~ 0.68	0.68 **	-1.13 **
対象者は日本語や言葉でのコミュニケーションが 10 できることを確認する	96.3	3.64 ± 0.74	0.18 ~ 0.68	0.58 **	-0.92 **
11 対象者のパーソナリティにあわせた話し方をする	97.4	3.59 ± 0.68	0.19 ~ 0.63	0.66 **	-0.98 **
警察保護が大変なことであったと思っていることを 12 対象者に伝える	88.7	3.23 ± 0.96	0.15 ~ 0.53	0.62 **	-1.41 **
対象者が話をしたがっている時は、最初に話を聞いて	93.9	3.27 ± 0.88	0.16 ~ 0.54	0.53 **	-1.16 **
13 落ち着かせる 対象者は自分が保護に至った経緯を	96.9	3.65 ± 0.67	0.12 ~ 0.55	0.56 **	-0.88 **
14 どう捉えているか確認する 保護された際に110番通報した人との間に					
15 トラブルがないか確認する	89.7	3.11 ± 1.07	0.21 ~ 0.50	0.62 **	-1.66 **
対象者に、措置診察の要不要の判断に 16 必要な事柄を質問する	96.8	3.67 ± 0.70	0.12 ~ 0.55	0.60 **	-0.88 **
保健所や警察、家族は病状改善を 17 最も大切に考えていると伝える	96.3	3.40 ± 0.84	0.23 ~ 0.81	0.65 **	-1.33 ** 削除
 必要な治療を受けることはあなた自身のためになると	96.9	3.45 ± 0.83	0.20 ~ 0.81	0.64 **	-1.26 **
18 思うことを伝える 対象者が明らかに感情・情動が不安定な場合は	95.3	3.22 ± 0.87	0.19 ~ 0.46	0.55 **	-1.20 **
19 早めに面接を切り上げる 対象者の気持ちを踏まえて、現在の対象者の		3.22 ± 0.67	0.19 ~ 0.46	0.55	-1.20
20 言動・行動を判断する	93.4	3.36 ± 0.83	0.23 ~ 0.59	0.70 **	-1.39 **
対象者に、全ての手続きは保健所長と 21 協議して決定していると伝える	83.7	2.64 ± 1.31	0.14 ~ 0.59	0.54 **	-1.97 **
22 対象者が面接に応じてくれたことをねぎらう	89.8	3.13 ± 1.02	0.18 ~ 0.50	0.59 **	-1.53 **
23 家族に対象者の状況、病気の経過、生育歴を聞く	98.9	3.72 ± 0.57	0.18 ~ 0.65	0.70 **	-0.78 **
24 家族に保健所と警察の役割の違いを説明する	86.4	3.10 ± 1.05	0.19 ~ 0.53	0.56 **	-1.48 **
25 家族に対象者の現在の状況と経緯を説明し、落ち着かせる 26 家族に対象者にとっての措置診察や医療の意味を説明する	94.7 96.6	3.41 ± 0.85 3.67 ± 0.68	0.22 ~ 0.64 0.19 ~ 0.65	0.68 **	-1.43 ** -1.06 **
必要時、家族に、保護されているのは病状悪化に伴うもの	96.3	3.52 ± 0.77	0.15 ~ 0.62	0.65 **	-1.16 **
27 と説明する	96.3		0.23 ~ 0.58	0.62 **	-1.51 **
28 対象者が退院後に戻る場を確認する 29 今までの経過を含めて、家族の大変さに共感する	96.1	3.18 ± 1.04 3.44 ± 0.76	0.20 ~ 0.72	0.73 **	-1.31 **
30 対象者にとっての家族の支援の力量を確認する	98.7	3.53 ± 0.74	0.18 ~ 0.72	0.74 **	-1.20 ** 削除
31 家族に今から保護終了までの流れについて説明する	91.9	3.51 ± 0.84	0.20 ~ 0.62	0.69 **	-1.28 **
32 家族に本人の保護終了まで同行してもらうように依頼する	91.6	3.58 ± 0.78	0.15 ~ 0.62	0.65 **	-1.13 **
33 措置診察の要否が正しく下せるように情報整理し報告する	95.8 89.9	3.35 ± 1.13	0.21 ~ 0.45	0.54 **	-1.31 **
34 本人の病状・病歴に応じた受け入れ病院を確保する 35 措置入院以外の治療に対応できるよう準備する	92.9	3.00 ± 1.33 3.36 ± 1.05	0.14 ~ 0.58 0.20 ~ 0.58	0.47 ** 0.61 **	-1.51 ** -1.45 **
警察に対象者の安全な移送に必要な警察官の同行を	88.6	3.36 ± 0.97	0.20 ~ 0.55	0.57 **	-1.24 **
36 お願いする 37 家族が安全に病院に向かえるように交通手段を調整する	78.4	2.84 ± 1.19	0.25 ~ 0.50	0.62 **	 -1.80 ** 削除
38 対象者の状態によって、移送車両での診察を準備する	70.1	1.81 ± 1.62	0.12 ~ 0.43	0.43 **	-2.05 ** 削除
39 対象者にとって最適な移送の告知方法を選択する	86.8	3.01 ± 1.23	0.25 ~ 0.59	0.65 **	-1.98 **
40 対象者に保健師が病院に同行するので心配ないことを伝える	86.2	2.81 ± 1.22	0.25 ~ 0.67	0.66 **	-2.09 **
41 対象者に同行し、安心させる	88.1	3.24 ± 1.04	0.28 ~ 0.67	0.67 **	-1.71 **
42 対象者が暴れても怪我しないように移動時の環境を整える 43 対象者に病気やけが、出血していないかを確認する	95.8 98.2	3.32 ± 1.00 3.44 ± 0.89	0.27 ~ 0.61 0.20 ~ 0.61	0.70 **	-1.63 ** -1.42 **
保健師が対象者からの暴力被害にあうことがないよう	96.1	3.32 ± 0.98	0.19 ~ 0.57	0.56 **	-1.29 **
44 対策を講する 45 必要時、対象者に話し続けることは疲れることを伝える	71.8	2.13 ± 1.28		0.56 **	-1.89 ** 削除
46 対象者に自分の気持ちを診察医に話すよう促す	90.0	3.04 ± 1.11	0.14 ~ 0.50 0.23 ~ 0.66	0.65 **	-1.72 **
対象者が診察の場面でなぜ行為に至ったのかを 47 語れるようにする	85.6	2.65 ± 1.21	0.13 ~ 0.66	0.62 **	-2.00 **
48 本人と家族の状況を診察医に説明する	98.2	3.63 ± 0.76	0.21 ~ 0.58	0.66 **	-1.00 **
49 対象者の状態に変化がないか、注意深く観察を続ける	- 2899.5	3.69 ± 0.59	0.15 ~ 0.62	0.70 **	-0.86 **
50 保健師は医学的・専門的判断の基で動いていることを伝える	87.2	2.79 ± 1.27	0.12 ~ 0.59	0.50 **	-1.60 **
51 退院後、対象者にとって社会的に必要な支援の見当をつける	98.4	3.28 ± 0.89	0.20 ~ 0.67	0.66 **	-1.41 **
52 通院中の対象者が医療を継続できるように主治医に依頼する 家族が、保護を対象者の病気や心理社会的状況を	94.3	3.06 ± 1.07	0.23 ~ 0.61	0.58 **	-1.59 **
53 理解できる機会とする	96.5	3.15 ± 0.97	0.25 ~ 0.62	0.70 **	-1.72 **
54 保護をきっかけに、今後も保健師が家族に関わる関係をつくる	97.6	3.21 ± 0.93	0.26 ~ 0.75	0.65 **	-1.44 **

表公

		0.53	0.41	0.53	0.60	Factor 5	
			0.69	0.70	0.76	Factor 4	
				0.63	0.67	ractor 3	
) }	0.64	Factor 2	
	59.190	56.741 5	53.549	49.140	43.478	Cumulative proportion (%)	
)51	0.951 2.449			5.662	43.478	Contribution rate (%)	
0.66	0.68	0.13	-0.04	0.05	0.06	3 警察官の情報から対象者の状態が措置診察の要件に該当しているかどうか確認する	3
	0.98 0.909	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.06		_
0.89	1.01	-0.08	0.04	-0.02	-0.06	2 警察官に対象者が保護に至った事象の事実関係を確認する	2
						r.5 措置診察の要否に必要な情報を見極めた容観的データの収集	Factor 5
0.56	-0.09	0.41	0.24	0.07	0.17	29 今までの経過を含めて、家族の大変さに共感する	29
0.58	0.11	0.51	0.01	0.08	0.13		23
0.49	0.11	0.54	0.02	0.10	0.00	32 家族に本人の保護終了まで、同行してもらうよう依頼する	32
	0.07 0.886	0.55	0.02	0.21	-0.06	31 家族に合から保護終了までの流れについて、説明する	31
0.54	-0.13		-0.02	-0.02	0.24	27 必要時、家族に、対象者が保護されているのは病状の悪化に伴うものであることを説明する。	27
0.62	-0.08	0.87	0.07	-0.05	-0.10	25 家族に対象者の現在の状況と保護に至った経緯を説明し、落ち着かせる	25
0.76	0.04	0.99	-0.16	-0.06	0.01	26 家族に対象者にとっての措置診察や医療の意味を説明する	26
			1			r4 対象者が家族の一員であり続けるためのケア	Factor 4
0.58	-0.03	0.22	0.61	0.05	-0.05	53 家族が、保護を対象者の病気や心理社会的状况を理解できる機会とする	53
29	0.00	0.13	0.61	0.05	0.08		55
	-0.02 0.877	-0.12	0.76	0.03	0.16	51 退院後(措置不要後)、対象者にどって社会的に必要な支援の見当をつける	51
0.55	0.04	-0.17	0.84	0.04	-0.06	52 通院中の対象者が医療を継続できるように主治医に依頼する	52
0.74	0.02	0.06	0.92	-0.10	-0.08	54 保護をきっかけに、今後も保健師が家族に関わることができる関係をつくる	54
						r3 保護を機会ととらえ今後の介入の足がかりをつくるケア	Factor 3
0.54	0.13	0.08	-0.05	0.56	0.10	48 本人と家族の状況を診察医に説明する	48
0.46	-0.01	-0.16	0.12	0.64	0.11	35 措置入院以外の治療がすぐにできるように準備をする	35
0.57	-0.01		0.06	0.71	-0.09	41 対象者のそばに付き添い、安心させる。	41
	-0.08 0.877	0.10	0.05	0.72	-0.10	40 対象者に保健師が病院に同行するので、心配ないことを伝える	40
0.48	0.08	-0.06	-0.05	0.74	-0.05		36
0.53	-0.04	0.07	-0.04	0.75	-0.05		39
0.62	0.05	-0.12	-0.06	0.76	0.17	42 対象者が暴れても怪我をいないように、移動時の環境を整える	42
						r2 不安を軽減し、安全に措置診察へ向かうためのケア	Factor 2
0.43	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.40		16
0.57	0.01	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.43		49
0.58	0.30	0.17	0.00	-0.08	0.46		7
		0.11	0.10	0.10	0.47		12
	0.26 0.891	0.01	0.15	-0.03	0.47		6
0.66	0.12	0.04	-0.07	-0.09	0.81	8 対象者の言動や外見から、病状を予測する	~
0.63	-0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.85	11 対象者のパーソナリティに合わせた話し方をする	11
0.65	-0.11	-0.02	-0.09	0.11	0.87	9 対象者の身体的疾患の有無を確認し、優先的な対応を取る	9
0.57	-0.01	-0.14	0.01	-0.08	0.90	0	! !
						1 危機状況の評価と対象者が蒸ち着きを取り戻すためのケア	Factor 1
Communatlity	or 5 α	Factor 4 Factor 5	Factor 3 Fac	Factor 2 Fa	Factor 1 Fa	Item	No.

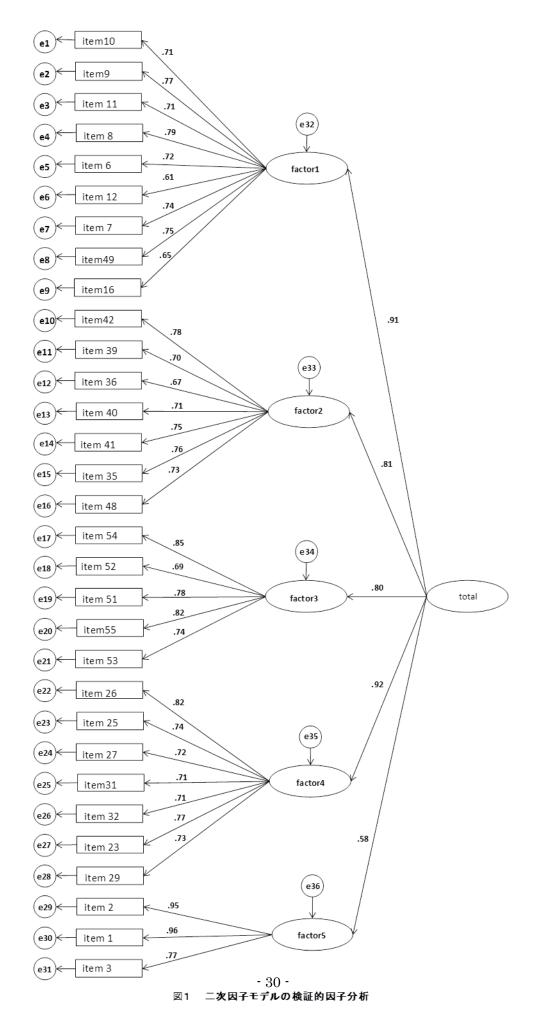


表4 ケア実践行動指標と基準関連3項目との関連

	24条通報の対応を行うことに自信があるか 0.3	24条通報時の対応が対象者の家族との 今後の関わりに影響すると思うか	24条通報時の対応が対象者との 今後の関わりに影響すると思うか 0.3	To		
110	351 **	0.373 **	341 **	otal		
Notes: Commons, commonstrained ** × × × 01	0.351 ** 0.304 ** 0.297 **	0.314 **	0.341 ** 0.278 ** 0.277 **	Total Factor 1 Factor 2 Factor 3		
المامة المسامة	0.297 **	0.307 **	0.277 **	actor 2	ケア実践行動指標	
an anafrinia	0.342 **	0.312 **	0.278 **		動指標	
*****	0.243 **	0.327 **	0.315 **	Factor 4 Factor 5		
1	0.229 **	0.131 **	0.169 **	Factor 5		

Notes: Speaman's correlation coefficient **:p<.01

表 5 経験年数群別の指標得点の比較

I			精神保健業務経験年数	F数		
	factor	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5
新任期(1~5年)	103.58]]	31.14	22.03	15.56	23.9 —	10.94
前期中堅期(6~10年)	107.02	32.57	22.33	16.17	24.79	11.16
後期中堅期 (11~20年)	111.06		* * * 23.31		25.91	11.25
ベテラン期(21年以上)	114.16	33.89	24.78	17.55 🗕	26.18 🔟	11.76
			24条通報対応経験年数	三数		
	factor	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5
新任期(1~5年)	104.74]]	31.69	21.99]]	15.76	24.33	10.97
前期中堅期(6~10年)	111.1		23.66	16.75	25.49	11.44
後期中堅期(11~20年)	112.61	33.71	23.89	17.44*	26.24 🔟	11.56
ベテラン期(21年以上)	120.23	35.54	26.77	18.92	27	12

Notes: one-way analysis of variance, non-parametric multiple comparison Bonferroni ***: p<.001 **: p<.05

表 6 保健師のケア実践行動指標原案修正版(55項目)と項目分析の結果

- ※ 1 警察官から措置診察の判断に必要な対象者の基礎情報を聴取する
- ※ 2 警察官に対象者が保護に至った事象の事実関係を確認する
- ※ 3 警察官の情報から対象者の状態が措置診察の要件に該当しているか確認する
 - 4 精神保健の立場で対応する警察官からの通報対象者が24条対象以外でも、精神保健の立場で対応する
 - 5 対象者が通院中の場合は、病状を主治医に相談する
- ※ 6 対象者の病歴等から、今後の展開の見通しを立てる
- ※ 7 対象者に保健師の所属と面接に来た経緯を説明する
- ※ 8 対象者の言動や外見から、病状を予測する
- ※ 9 対象者の身体的疾患の有無を確認し、優先的な対応をとる
- ※ 10 対象者は日本語や言葉でのコミュニケーションができることを確認する
- ※ 11 対象者のパーソナリティにあわせた話し方をする
- ※ 12 警察保護が大変なことであったと思っていることを対象者に伝える
 - 13 対象者が話をしたがっている時は、最初に話を聞いて落ち着かせる
 - 14 対象者は自分が保護に至った経緯をどう捉えているか確認する
 - 15 保護された際に110番通報した人との間にトラブルがないか確認する
- ※ 16 対象者に、措置診察の要不要の判断に必要な事柄を質問する
 - 17 保健所や警察、家族は病状改善を最も大切に考えていると伝える
 - 18 必要な治療を受けることはあなた自身のためになると思うことを伝える
 - 19 対象者が明らかに感情・情動が不安定な場合は早めに面接を切り上げる
 - 20 対象者の気持ちを踏まえて、現在の対象者の言動・行動を判断する
 - 21 対象者に、全ての手続きは保健所長と協議して決定していると伝える
 - 22 対象者が面接に応じてくれたことをねぎらう
- ※ 23 家族に対象者の状況、病気の経過、生育歴を聞く
 - 24 家族に保健所と警察の役割の違いを説明する
- ※ 25 家族に対象者の現在の状況と経緯を説明し、落ち着かせる
- ※ 26 家族に対象者にとっての措置診察や医療の意味を説明する
- ※ 27 必要時、家族に、保護されているのは病状悪化に伴うものと説明する
 - 28 対象者が退院後に戻る場を確認する
- ※ 29 今までの経過を含めて、家族の大変さに共感する
 - 30 対象者にとっての家族の支援の力量を確認する
- ※ 31 家族に今から保護終了までの流れについて説明する
- ※ 32 家族に本人の保護終了まで同行してもらうように依頼する
 - 33 措置診察の要否が正しく下せるように情報整理し報告する
 - 34 本人の病状・病歴に応じた受け入れ病院を確保する
- ※ 35 措置入院以外の治療に対応できるよう準備する
- ※ 36 警察に対象者の安全な移送に必要な警察官の同行をお願いする
 - 37 家族が安全に病院に向かえるように交通手段を調整する
 - 38 対象者の状態によって、移送車両での診察を準備する
- ※ 39 対象者にとって最適な移送の告知方法を選択する
- ※ 40 対象者に保健師が病院に同行するので心配ないことを伝える
- ※ 41 対象者に同行し、安心させる
- ※ 42 対象者が暴れても怪我しないように移動時の環境を整える
 - 43 対象者に病気やけが、出血していないかを確認する
 - 44 保健師が対象者からの暴力被害にあうことがないよう対策を講ずる
 - 45 必要時、対象者に話し続けることは疲れることを伝える
 - 46 対象者に自分の気持ちを診察医に話すよう促す
 - 47 対象者が診察の場面でなぜ行為に至ったのかを語れるようにする
- ※ 48 本人と家族の状況を診察医に説明する
- ※ 49 対象者の状態に変化がないか、注意深く観察を続ける
 - 50 保健師は医学的・専門的判断の基で動いていることを伝える
- ※ 51 退院後、対象者にとって社会的に必要な支援の見当をつける
- ※ 52 通院中の対象者が医療を継続できるように主治医に依頼する
- ※ 53 家族が、保護を対象者の病気や心理社会的状況を理解できる機会とする
- ※ 54 保護をきっかけに、今後も保健師が家族に関わる関係をつくる
- ※ 55 家族が今後について考えられるよう、保健師が相談に乗れることを説明する

注:※は因子分析の結果、ケア実践行動指標を構成する項目として抽出された項目