

研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	慢性疾患のある独居・同居高齢者のセルフケア能力に影響する要因
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英文	
Title	Factors Affecting the Ability to Self-Care in Older Adults Living Alone or Living Together with a Chronic Illness
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Abstract	<p>Purpose of the study: To identify factors that influence the self-care abilities of chronically ill elderly people who live alone or with others. Methods: Internet research was conducted on elderly people with chronic diseases who live alone or with others. The questionnaire items were basic attributes, the "AOK Loneliness Scale" by Ando et al. and the "Self-Care Agency Questionnaire; SCAQ" by Honjo. Data were subjected to descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis with SCAQ scores as the dependent variable and other items as independent variables. Ethical Considerations: The study was conducted with the approval of the institution. Results: Responses were obtained from a total of 208 persons, 104 elderly persons living alone and 104 elderly persons living with a chronic disease. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that the following independent variables were adopted as significant: loneliness ($\beta = -.40$, $p = .000$), personal annual income ($\beta = .23$, $p = .008$), subjective view of health ($\beta = -.18$, $p = .027$), and subjective health ($\beta = -.18$, $p = .027$) for the elderly who lived alone ($R^2 = .40$) and hobbies ($\beta = -.18$, $p = .035$). For the cohabitating elderly ($R^2=.20$), the results were loneliness ($\beta=-.24$, $p=.010$), personal income ($\beta=-.18$, $p=.046$), and presence of social interaction ($\beta=-.31$, $p=.001$). [Discussion] For the elderly who lived alone, high loneliness, low subjective view of health, and lack of hobbies tended to decrease self-care ability, while high personal annual income tended to increase self-care ability. Loneliness had a stronger effect on self-care ability among the elderly who lived alone than among those who lived with others.</p>
keyword	elderly adult living alone, chronic disease, self care,

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