

研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	地域で生活する虚弱高齢者の生きがい感の実態と影響する要因
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英文	
Title	The feeling that life is worth living and the factors that affect the feeling among frail elderly people living in the community
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Abstract	<p>Objective : This study aims to clarify the present situation of the sense of living of the elderly who are secondary care prevention who live in the area (hereinafter referred to as frail elderly people) and analyze factors affecting the sense of motivation.</p> <p>Methods : The subjects were 142 people participating in day service in the elderly-care-oriented nursing care prevention project of S city, and 125 responses (effective response rate 88.0%) excluding 17 people who had at least one defective answer were valid responses. The survey was conducted using a self-administered questionnaire placed in the facility. The contents are based on basic attributes (gender, age, living person, presence or absence of work, living), a sense of living feeling for elderly K-1 formula (hereinafter referred to as "sense of living feeling"), Elderly activity ability index, Japanese version short version GDS (Geriatric depression scale), The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), and the social support scale.</p> <p>Results : The subjects included 15 men and 110 women. The feeling that life is worth living was "very high" in 38 people, "high" in 31 people ("very high" and "high" were classified as group A), "moderate" in 35 people, "low" in 8 people, and "very low" in 13 people ("moderate" , "low" ,and "very low" were classified as group B). There were 7 men and 62 women in group A (mean age : 77.1 years) and 8 men and 48 women in group B (mean age : 79.1 years). The mean age was significantly higher in group B compared with group A. Measured autonomy, intelligent agility and social roles were significantly higher in group A than in subscale scores of elderly activity ability index. In the subscales of the feeling that life is worth living, Self-realization and will, Sense of life fulfillment, Will to live, and Sense of existence were significantly higher in group A. In the subscales of Social Support Scale, the scores of Emotional support Positive support and Total support were significantly higher in group A. In the multiple regression analysis, age ($\beta = -0.20$), lifestyle ($\beta = 0.14$), intellectual activity score ($\beta = -0.25$), emotional support ($\beta = 0.32$), and GDS score ($\beta = -0.53$), were extracted as factors affecting the feeling that life was worth living.</p> <p>Conclusion : Therefore, it was suggested that improving physical and mental health, participating in society through interaction with others, having a social role, and practicing/recognizing self-actualization are critical in long-term care prevention for the elderly. (394/400words)</p>
keyword	Elderly living feeling scale, General Self-Efficacy Scale, Social support scale, Geriatric depression scale

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