

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	The Study of Education for Citizens under the Integrated Community Care System in Japan -The Decision-making for End of Life-
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<p>1. Background and Purpose of the Study</p> <p>This study aims to reconsider the system of healthcare education for citizens in order to discuss a sustainable social insurance system in the coming unprecedented aging society.</p> <p>The aging of Japan is extremely fast compared to other developed countries, and it is characterized by its rapid pace. Asian countries are watching Japan's measures in a super-aging society. This is because Asian countries are also aging-like Japan. The Japanese government maintained that creating an integrated community care system (ICCS) was a central policy in the ultra-aging society. Therefore, we can find good cases on many government's web site. However, the ICCS hasn't been announced as the finalized version as of January 1st, 2020. I have been conducting research on the ICCS since April, 2014. In this study, I was able to find many good examples from around Japan and these good cases have the requirement of running the system successfully. Many cases required special persons, special environment and adequate budgets. It is difficult to run that kind of system in any places. If each community has a coordinator in the ICCS, every community seems to run the system well. The prerequisites of running the ICCS around Japan need to be in place and the operation should not require special human resources. Hence, this study focused on education for citizens and a coordinator who is a key person in the ICCS in order to build a sustainable system. This study will be a good example for other Asian countries because there is no existing study focusing on education for citizens under the ICCS. In addition, this study will highlight a meaningful solution for aging societies around the world.</p> <p>2. The Method of the Study</p> <p>Information and data was gathered from government information on websites, documents, newspapers, magazines and other websites. In addition, current</p>	

information was added from medical politics meetings and other seminars. Semi-structured interviews were conducted for this study and all information was examined

3. The composition of this study

In chapter 1, the background and the purpose was explained. In chapter 2, the current ICCS in Japan was reviewed. In chapter 3, good examples of Public Health Nurses (PHNs) from the Ministry of Health, labor and wealth (MHLW) website were focused on and the differences in the PHN's role in each community between a city model and a local model were analyzed. In chapter 4, the education of PHNs at university was explained based on literature survey. In chapter 5, the role of pharmacists under the ICCS was analyzed. In chapter 6, interviews at hospitals were divided into 4 types, an acute hospital; a chronic hospital; a medical clinic and home care clinic and data was analyzed. In chapter 7, measurement for medical expenses was reviewed based on government published papers. In chapter 8, an ideal end of life model was reviewed based on public opinion surveys in three organizations. In the 9 chapter, how to live in the aging society under the ICCS in Japan was explained based on literature review and compared to New York states. Following these surveys, issues to be a coordinator in the ICCS, are found in key persons such as PHNs and pharmacists. In chapter 10, the system of Certified Genetic Counselors who support the decision making of patients was focused on. In addition, the authorization system of Nurse Practitioners was reviewed. Chapter 11 is a conclusion.

4. Conclusion

Each municipal government is building the ICCS. Among them, some governments like Kanagawa prefecture aimed to extend healthy life expectancy in order to decrease medical expenses. However, extending life expectancy will lead to a larger than currently expected increase in the number of elderly people. This means medical expenses and welfare expenses will increase in the future. Therefore, it's not enough to tackle the measure of extending healthy life expectancy because in Kanagawa prefecture's case, medical expenses were not successfully reduced. This issue has been expanding and becoming more critical in the aging society.

In this study, I researched building the ICCS for providing a safe and sustainable society for citizens around Japan. The low birth rate will decrease

the number of workers in the future under the aging society. Many municipal governments have issues related to medical expenses. However, there are issues not only with medical expenses for elderly people but also with the decrease in the number of productive age people. Those are issues over generations. After the interviews, good decision making for improved quality for end of life patients and their families. I focused on the decision making process. As a result, a coordinator in the ICCS was needed in communities. In the case study, PHNs or Pharmacists were acting in the role and it is possible to generalize. However, there are some issues with the PHNs curriculum because it was not the same at all universities. On the other hand, according to survey Pharmacists were the most trustworthy medical specialist for citizens and they worked for citizens based in the pharmacy in each community. Since the number of pharmacists is higher than other medical specialists, it was suggested pharmacists would be a key person and they could educate citizens for end of life decisions. This showed a possibility to improve quality of life for citizens of all generation groups. However, PHNs and pharmacists haven't had all functions required under the ICCS. Therefore, special education is needed. This study showed an authorization system is useful for education. Regarding housing issues, the Tokyo cases were examined in this study. In the future, other places should be studied to help housing problems, since housing is at the center of the ICCS.

This study was based on literature review and interviews based on Kanto region. Therefore, there are several methodological limitations to highlight. In the future, we should try to study other places using qualitative researches on the ICCS and the authorization system would be considered at the same time.