

総説

わが国の看護教育制度 — その変遷と将来の展望 —

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Nursing Education in Japan — A Historical Background and Future Aspects —

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Abstract

Since the Meiji era, Japanese nursing was limited to its role as assistants to physicians as determined by governmental policy. After the end of World War II, under the leadership of the Allied Forces, the status of nursing was upgraded to a para-medical profession. However, the training programs were not entirely satisfactory from a contemporary perspective. With advances in medical technology, coupled with increases in chronic illnesses, the disabled and particularly the elderly population, people are demanding a higher quality of nursing care. To meet the changing needs of society, Japanese nursing must reform its educational system once more. In reviewing the historical background of nursing in Japan, it is apparent that university based education plays a central role in developing the profession. Nursing must strengthen both the scientific and humanitarian bases upon which it practices. Ethical values, scientific inquiry and clinical skills are best taught in baccalaureate and master's programs. Nursing will be better positioned to meet the challenges and changing needs of health care in the 21st century, not only in Japan, but also internationally.

要約

明治以後医療の補助職的な役割を担うものとして制定されたわが国の看護職は、国策の影響を強く受けてその社会的地位を変動させてきた。第二次世界大戦後、連合軍の指導により健康専門職として飛躍的な発展をみたが、その教育制度を厚生省管轄に置くなど今日の視点で見れば問題点も多い。近年、医療の進歩発展、人口の高齢化、地域住民の健康志向の高まり等看護をと

りまく社会情勢は大きく変化し、延命志向の医療に加えクライアントの生活の質を重視する医療サービスが要求されている。そういった社会ニーズに応える看護職者の育成には再び大きな改革が必要である。そこで、看護教育の変遷を時代背景のなかで検討し、学校教育法に定める高等教育機関である大学制度教育に重点をおいて、21世紀の社会に対応する看護職者育成のあり方を展望した。
