

原著

近年の大学における看護教育の動向

小野和美 斎藤泰一 鈴井江三子 津島ひろ江 山口三重子 柳 修平

川崎医療福祉大学 医療福祉学部 保健看護学科

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Studies on Baccalaureate Nursing Education in Japan

Kazumi ONO, Taiichi SAITO, Emiko SUZUI, Hiroe TSUSHIMA,
Mieko YAMAGUCHI and Shuhei RYU

Department of Nursing Faculty of Medical Welfare Kurashiki, 701-01, Japan

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Abstract

This article describes the first phase of the rapid increase of Japanese baccalaureate education in nursing. Programs proposed philosophy, curriculum and the organization of nursing at universities are discussed. A wide range of thinking on nursing education is involved to meet the changing needs of society, which is demanding a higher quality of care and an expansion of community care. There are six types of curriculums for the acquisition of a license. Although it requires a revision of nursing education, nursing licenses, under the present law, are issued for registered nurse, public health nurse, midwife and school nurse. Nursing schools have faced many problems in devising curriculums to fit the criteria. An effort is being made continuing education to as many people as possible, but the problems of regulation of credits hours, availability of time and interchangeability of course credit make the expansion difficult. Nursing curriculum in baccalaureate education has played a central role in developing the profession. However, the present system leaves much room for improvement.

要約

医学や医療技術の高度化や地域ケアの進展などを背景に、高度で多様な看護ケアへのニーズが高まり、大学での看護教育が強く要求され、本学保健看護学科もこれに応える責務を担っている。そこで、本学科が設立した当時の看護系40大学が掲げている理念・目的、およびそれを実現していくためのカリキュラムや教育の制度を検討し、大学における看護教育の現状と問題点を

考察した。 現行の保健婦・助産婦・看護婦養成制度が資格取得や生涯教育のあり方に制約を与えているが、全人的にあらゆる領域で専門的なケアを担う専門家養成を目指し、各大学が独自性のあるカリキュラム編成に努めている。 看護系大学が社会的要請に十分応えるためには、制度や態勢などの環境整備の問題が緊急の課題である。
