原著

## 郡部の高齢者の在宅死に及ぼす要因

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# The Factor to Make the Palliative Care at Home of Elderly People Possible in Countryside.

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#### **Abstract**

The factors which enable elderly people in countryside to die in their own homes were examined determining the social services available to them. Two rural areas were selected at random from each prefecture in Japan. The questionnaire requested information about: 1) The number of elderly people, 2) The number of elderly people who died and the number who died at home, and 3) The type of social services available. More detailed information was also requested about those who die at home, including 1) The cause of death, 2) Age at death, 3) Condition of the patient at the time of death, 4) The type of social services being used for the patient, and 5) Whether the patient or family members had requested that the patient would be allowed to die at home or not. Thirty eight replies were received. Twenty nine percent of elderly patients died in their homes. This is slightly higher than the national average 25.0% in Japan. Those over 65 years old comprised 25.1% of the total number of people. Only 20 of the 38 who returned the questionnaires supplied the more detailed information about those who died at home. The total number of those who died at home was 767, of which 371 were males and 396 were females. The average age at death 81.7\$±11.6. The most common causes of death were heart diseases and stroke. Those who died suddenly of heart attacks, pneumonia, etc. were relatively younger while the more elderly died of chronic illnesses. Home care services being provided included: visiting by public health nurse (21.2%), nurse care (34.9%), physicians house call (50.4%), home helper service (12.0%), help for bathing (10.8%), and delivering meals (0.03%). Of those patients and their families who wishes to die at home, 90% were able to do so. It is necessary to determine the medical and social support services that are available as soon as possible, those who provide services should endeavor to understand the needs of the patients. Finally, it was found that patients suffering from dementia did not use social services. Such services should be made available at an early stage of illness.

### 要 約

郡部の高齢者の在宅での看取りの実態を分析し,在宅死を可能にする要因について調べた.都 道府県市町村名簿から町村名を各都道府県から2町村を抽出し、各町村の保健福祉課、民生課 または社会福祉協議会,在宅介護支援センターの担当者に,2種類の質問紙を同封し郵送して, 質問内容は1町村の高齢化率,死亡率,サービスの整備状況等の特性,2その 町村の3年間の各在宅死の事例に関する死亡場所,死亡病名,状態悪化から死亡までの期間, 在宅療養期間、ADL・痴呆の程度等死亡時の状況、サービス利用状況、本人および家族の看取り の場の希望等についてであった. 回答のあった38町村の在宅死の割合は29.0%と全国平均25.0% よりも高く、65歳以上人口25.1%と高齢地域である、そのうち3年間の死亡者が整理されていた20町 村は保健医療福祉サービスの充実がなされていることがうかがえる町村であった. 疾患と脳血管疾患が多く、心疾患等による急性死亡は年齢が若く、高齢になるほど慢性死亡が多 かった. 在宅で利用していたサービスとして, 往診50.4%, 保健婦の訪問指導21.1%, 訪問看護 34.9%, ホームヘルパー12.0%, 訪問入浴10.8%, 配食サービス0.03%であった. 本人と家族の9割が |在宅での看取りを希望し,在宅死となっていたことから,往診に限らず治療システムとしての社会 的支援が重要である. 脳血管疾患の人や寝たきりによる要介護度が高い人の場合は福祉混合型 サービスの利用がなされ,在宅死を可能にしていた.重度の痴呆症では9割が短期療養であり, 保健医療型サービスが多く利用されていた. 社会的支援の導入期に、本人および看取る家族 のニーズや介護負担感を視野に入れた支援が求められる.特に重度の痴呆症の人では,早期に 福祉混合型の多様なサービス利用を勧めることが重要である.