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博 士 論 文

The effect of an education program on Japanese nurses' attitudes toward foreign patients

(外国人患者対応講座受講による現任看護師の意識の変化)

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The Effect of an Education Program on Japanese Nurses' Attitudes toward Foreign Patients

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Abstract To improve Japanese nurses' ability to take care of foreign patients, we developed an active learning education program and examined whether it had any effect on their nursing skills and attitudes toward foreign patients. Our education program consisted of three sessions, conducted at two general hospitals in Osaka Prefecture. Thirty-nine nurses joined the education program (comprising the education group), while 138 nurses completed the questionnaire (comprising the control group). The questionnaire consisted of questions on demographics, attitudes toward foreign patients, and self-efficacy. For the education group, questionnaires were evaluated at three time points, and for the control group, at two time points. The study demonstrated that both nurses' understanding of and communication with foreign patients were significantly improved after taking the education program. Nurses' anxiety levels regarding foreign patients likewise showed a decrease, and nursing care to foreign patients significantly improved, after taking the education program. On the GSES scale, the "Very high" responses increased in the education group. We concluded that the active learning education program had positive effects on nurses' understanding of and communication with foreign patients as well as the alleviation of nurses' anxiety, thereby enabling nurses to acquire nursing care skills necessary for foreign patient care.

Keywords Foreign Patients, Immigrant Patients, Cultural Competency, Transcultural Nursing, Intercultural Education

1. Introduction

According to 2015 statistics by the Ministry of Justice of Japan, the number of foreign residents in Japan is about 2 million [1]. As they reside for longer periods in Japan, they encounter various problems in terms of education, social security services, work and home environments, and especially medical treatment [2]. A survey by Japan Hospital Association reported that 78.6% of hospitals in Japan had treated foreign patients and 75.6% of those foreign patients were residents of Japan [3].

Several reports have indicated that there are health gaps between foreign and Japanese patients, owing to differences in language, medical system and culture [4, 5, 6]. Hamai indicates that doctors and pharmacists engage in less communication with foreign patients than with Japanese patients [7]. It is suggested that a large number of nurses may be providing insufficient care to foreign patients and may also feel anxiety toward providing care to foreign patients due to differences in language, culture and lifestyle [5,8]. Nevertheless, nurses desire to offer good quality nursing care to foreign patients as well as to Japanese patients [8]. It is therefore very important that nurses acquire the ability to take care of foreign patients due to the vital roles they play in such care. However, there are no reports available on on-the-job-training education programs for Japanese nurses for taking care of foreign patients, or the usefulness of such programs.

Thus, we developed the active learning education program to train Japanese nurses to take care of foreign patients and examined whether it affected nurses' attitudes toward foreign patients and improved their nursing skills.

2. Subjects and Method

2.1. Subjects

This study was conducted at two General Hospitals (Hospital T and Hospital C) in Osaka Prefecture from November

2011 to March 2013. 177 nurses who had experience of providing nursing care to foreign patients were enrolled in the study. We advertised the education program to the nurses through the head nurses at the hospitals. In the end, 39 nurses out of 177 took the education program (education group), while the remaining 138 nurses only completed the questionnaire and did not take the program (control group). All of the nurses understood the purpose of the study and agreed to participate.

2.2 Method

2.2.1. Development and Implementation of the Education Program

In order to develop the education program, we selected several terms from the following Japanese database services within the designated time period—the Japan Medical Abstracts Society Ichushi Web service (1983–2011), Medical Online (1983–2011), CiNii (1983–2011) and PubMed (1983–2011)—using keywords such as “foreign patients,” “immigrant patients,” “cultural competency,” “transcultural nursing,” and “intercultural education.” Many foreign researches reported the importance of transcultural nursing knowledge for nurses, and several reports dealt with the effects of nursing education programs on the acceptance and awareness of foreign patients. However, there were no reports describing *Japanese* nursing education programs on the acceptance of foreign patients. From the results obtained, we selected 42 studies and analyzed their aims and methods. Consequently, the following three factors were targeted as issues to be addressed regarding the provision of nursing care to foreign patients: (1) the language barrier; [9–11] (2) the cultural competence of the health care providers; [12–14] and (3) the medical or health insurance system [15–17]. To tackle the above issues, we developed the education program [13, 18–25]. The purpose of the program was to provide nurses with information on providing nursing care to foreign patients, and improve the nurses’ self-confidence.

The education program comprised three sessions (Table 1). The first session covered preparation for receiving foreign patients (the patients’ backgrounds; anxiety and problems relating to differences in health care systems, culture and customs; considerations regarding nursing care; and problems using interpretation services at a hospital). The second session involved the actual practice of providing nursing care to foreign patients (communicating in easy Japanese, filling out medical histories with mock patients in easy Japanese or the patients’ own languages, using multilingual tools, and discussing with foreign patients and participants in Japanese). The third session was a follow-up

Table 1. Education program of nursing care to foreign patients: Three sessions

Program	Theme and Activities	Method
First session	Preparation for receiving foreign patients	
	Understanding the feelings of foreign patients	Activity
	Background of foreign patients	Lecture
	Anxiety and problems for foreign patients visiting the hospital	Activity, Lecture
	Considerations regarding nursing care (Transculture of nursing) Foreign patients and medical health care system in Japan	Lecture
	How to use interpreters in the hospital	Lecture
Second session	Communication with foreign patients	
	How to communicate in easy Japanese	Lecture
	Filling out medical history forms for foreign patients (Language: English, Chinese, Indonesian and either Portuguese or Spanish)	Activity
	Discussion with foreigners (For a better understanding of communicating in Japanese)	Activity, Lecture
Follow-up session	Experience of nursing care to foreign patients	
	Discussion among nurses (Experiences of nursing care to foreign patients)	Activity
	Hearing experiences of Japanese hospital visits from foreigners	Activity
	Nursing plan for foreign patients	Lecture

seminar (including discussion among nurses regarding their provision of nursing care to foreign patients, discussion with foreigners concerning their experiences of Japanese hospital visits, and the planning of nursing care for foreign patients). Each session was held for 90 minutes after the end of the day shift.

The education program was conducted in an active learning style and held over three sessions (two within a four-week period and one follow-up session three months later).

2.2.2. Evaluation of education program

2.2.2.1) Questionnaire

“Foreign patients” in this study were defined as patients who had difficulty communicating in Japanese. The questionnaire consisted of questions regarding demographics, attitudes toward foreign patients, and self-efficacy. The demographics used included age, nursing career, experience of providing nursing care to foreign patients, experience of staying outside of Japan for more than one month, presence or absence of foreign friends, experience of hearing lectures about the provision of nursing care to foreign patients, and foreign language ability. Foreign language ability was based on a four-point scale (1 = “None at all”; 2 = “Greetings only”; 3 = “Daily conversation”; and 4 = “Communication on a medical level”).

There were three items in the questionnaire regarding the nurses’ attitudes toward foreign patients: communication with and understanding of foreign patients; the anxiety level when communicating with foreign patients; and the provision of nursing care to Japanese patients and foreign patients.

The abilities of the nurses to communicate with and understand foreign patients were evaluated in percentages (0–100%).

The nurses’ anxiety levels when providing nursing care to Japanese and foreign patients were evaluated on a four-point scale (1= “Almost never”; 4= “Almost always”). “Anxiety toward foreign patients” consisted of 10 items : “Preparation for receiving foreign patients into hospital,” “Time needed to communicate,” “Whether the foreign patients understand what the nurse is saying,” “Communicating with foreign patients (in Japanese),” “Medical knowledge and language ability of the foreign patients’ interpreters,” “Good relationships with foreign patients,” “Obtaining foreign patients’ medical histories,” “Obtaining foreign patients’ backgrounds and lifestyles,” “Providing nursing care with consideration for foreign patients’ cultures and religions,” and “The availability of medical support systems for foreign patients.”

“Nursing care to patients” consisted of 10 items: “Receiving patients in a reassuring manner,” “Visiting patients’ bedsides,” “Explaining examinations and the reasons for taking them to patients,” “Preparing easy-to-understand documents,” “Providing nursing care with consideration for patients’ cultures and religions,” “Evaluating how to improve patients’ understanding of their nursing care,” “Providing nursing care that patients can trust,” “Respecting the will of the patients in deciding their own nursing care,” “Providing nursing care with consideration for the anxiety of the patient,” and “Explaining how to prevent medical accidents.”

2.2.3. General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES)

The Japanese version of the GSES was developed by Sakano and Tojo (1986) to measure the strength of a person’s general perceived self-efficacy [26, 27]. The GSES consists of three categories with 16 items. The three categories are “optimism,” “anxiety about failure,” and “social position.” Each category is further divided into five levels, with less than 3 as “Very low”; 4–7 as “Rather low”; 8–10 as “Average”; 11–14 as “Rather high”; and 15 or more as “Very high.” Negative answers are scored “0” and positive answers are scored “1”; hence the total scores range from 0 to 16, with a higher score indicating greater self-efficacy [27].

For the intervention (education) group, we evaluated the data obtained from the self-administered questionnaires at three time points: before the nurses took the education program, after taking the two education sessions, and after the follow-up session. For the control group, we evaluated the data at two time points: before the start of the education program and after the education program.

We asked a head nurse to distribute the questionnaire to the nurses’ mailboxes. A collection box was provided at the nursing station.

2.2.4. Statistical Analysis

Paired-sample *t* tests and Pearson's chi-square test were used to compare the first education program and the follow-up program responses across two groups. The level of significance was set at $p < .05$. All data were statistically analyzed using SPSS (version 14.0) Windows.

2.2.5. Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Ethical Committees of Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences. The subjects were informed that participation in the study was voluntary and that they were free to withdraw at any time.

3. Demographics

The mean age of the nurses was 36.0 ± 9.6 years (mean \pm SD) for the education group and 31.7 ± 8.1 years for the control group. The total length of nursing career was 11.9 ± 8.6 years for the education group and 8.6 ± 6.7 years for the control group. 82.1 % ($n=32/39$) of the education group and 77.7% ($n=107/136$) of the control group had had experience of

providing nursing care to foreign patients within a one year period. Ability in a foreign language was as follows: “None at all”—46.2% (n=18/39) for the education group and 48.5% (n=66/136) for the control education group and 48.5% (n=66/136) for the control group; “Greetings only”—51.3% (n=20/39) for the education group and 46.3% (n=63/136) for the control group; “Daily conversation”

Table 2. Demographics of subjects

	Education group (N=39)	Control group (N=138)
Age (y)	36.0±9.6	31.7±8.1
Total length of nursing career (y)	11.9±8.6	8.6±6.7
Providing nursing care to foreign patients in one year period		
None / 1 to 5 /	7/39(17.9 %) / 28/39(71.8 %)	29/136(21.3 %) / 88/136(64.7 %)
6 to 10 / 11 to 30 /	3/39(7.7 %) / 1/39 (2.6 %)	13/136 (9.6 %) / 4/136 (2.9 %)
More than 30	0/39 (0 %)	2/136 (1.5 %)
Experience staying outside Japan more than one month		
Experience	3/39 (7.7 %)	2/138 (1.4 %)
No experience	36/39 (92.3 %)	136/138 (98.6 %)
Presence or absence of foreign friends		
Presence	4/39 (10.3 %)	16/138 (11.9 %)
Absence	35/39 (89.7 %)	118/138 (88.1 %)
Experience of hearing lectures about the provision of nursing care to foreign patients		
Experience	2/39 (5.1 %)	10/138 (7.2 %)
No experience	37/39 (94.9 %)	128/138 (92.8 %)
Foreign language ability		
None at all / Greetings only	18/39 (46.2%) / 20/39 (51.3%)	66/136 (48.5%) / 63/136 (46.3%)
Daily conversation	1/39 (2.6%)	7/136 (5.2%)
Medical level	0/39 (0%)	0/136 (0%)

—2.6% (n=1/39) for the education group and 5.2% (n=7/136) for the control group; and “Communication on a medical level”—none in either group (Table 2).

3.1 Changes in Nurses’ Attitudes toward Foreign Patients

3.2.1. Evaluation of Nurses’ Understanding of and Communication with Foreign Patients before and after the Education Program

In the education group, “Nurses’ understanding of foreign patients” by percentage was $38.5 \pm 17.5\%$, 45.7 ± 13.3 , and 54.3 ± 14.0 , respectively, before the education program, after the second session, and after the follow-up. The percentages for the control group were 49.0 ± 17.6 , and 48.3 ± 17.5 , respectively, before the education program and after the follow-up. The percentages for “Nurses’ communication with foreign patients” after the education program and after the follow-up were significantly higher than before the education ($P = 0.008$).

The percentages for “Nurses’ communication with foreign patients” in the education group were 38.5 ± 17.3 , 47.4 ± 13.0 , and 52.0 ± 12.3 , respectively, before the education program, after the second session, and after the follow-up. The percentages for the control group were 48.5 ± 17.4 and 46.9 ± 14.0 , respectively, before the education program and after the follow-up. The percentages for “Nurses’ communication with foreign patients” after the education program and after the follow-up were significantly higher than before the education program ($P = 0.032$) (Table 3).

3.2.2. The Scoring Of “Nurses’ Anxiety toward Foreign Patients” before and after the Education Program

The scores for “Preparation for receiving patients into hospital” and “Communicating with foreign patients (in Japanese)” in the education group were 3.7 ± 0.1 and 3.7 ± 0.1 , respectively, before the education program, and 3.3 ± 0.1 and 3.2 ± 0.1 respectively, after the follow-up (Table 4). These two anxiety items were significantly lower after the follow-up than before the education program ($P = 0.03$ and $P = 0.03$, respectively).

Table 3. Communication with and understanding of foreign patients before education and after education

Questionnaire	Group	Total (n)	Before	After second session	After follow-up	p- value
Nurses' understanding of foreign patients (%)	Education	23	38.5±17.5	45.7±13.3	54.3±14.0	0.008**
	Control	135	49.0±17.6	-	48.3±17.5	0.67
Nurses communication to with foreign patients (%)	Education	23	38.5±17.3	47.4±13.0	52.0±12.3	0.032*
	Control	135	48.5±17.4	-	46.9±14.0	0.27

Paired-sample t test; ** Significant (p <0.01), * Significant (p <0.05)

Table 4. Changes in nurses' anxiety regarding foreign patients before and after educational program

Questionnaire	Group	Total (n)	Before	After follow-up	p- value
Preparation for receiving foreign patients	Education	27	3.7±0.1	3.3±0.1	0.003**
	Control	138	3.3±0.1	3.5±0.1	0.241
Communicating with foreign patients (in Japanese)	Education	27	3.7±0.1	3.2±0.1	0.003**
	Control	138	3.5±0.1	3.4±0.0	0.817

Paired-sample t test; ** Significant (p <0.01), * Significant (p <0.05)

4-Almost Always, 3 -Somewhat Frequently, 2-Somewhat Infrequently, 1-Almost Never

3.2.3. Nurses' Practice

Regarding the scores of "Changes in nursing care provided to foreign patients before the education program and after the follow-up," the scores for "Explaining examinations and the reasons for taking them to patients," "Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion," "Evaluating how to improve patients' understanding of their nursing care," and "Providing nursing care with consideration for the anxiety of the patient" were 3.2 ± 0.8 , 2.4 ± 0.8 , 2.9 ± 0.7 , and 2.8 ± 0.7 , respectively, before the education program, and 3.6 ± 0.7 , 2.8 ± 0.9 , 3.4 ± 0.7 , and 3.2 ± 0.6 , respectively, after the

Table 5 Changes in nursing care provided to foreign patients before education and after follow-up

Questionnaire	Group	Total (n)	Before	After follow-up	p- value
Examination explanations and reasons	Education	25	3.2±0.8	3.6±0.7	0.002**
	Control	132	3.2±1.7	3.4±0.8	0.17
Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion	Education	25	2.4±0.8	2.8±0.9	0.05*
	Control	135	2.6±1.5	2.8±0.07	0.18
Evaluating how to improve patients' understanding of their nursing care	Education	25	2.9±0.7	3.4±0.7	0.008**
	Control	135	3.1±1.3	3.2±0.8	0.27
Providing nursing care with consideration for the anxiety of the patient	Education	25	2.8±0.7	3.2±0.6	0.002**
	Control	135	3.1±1.3	3.2±0.7	0.45

Paired-sample t test; ** Significant (p <0.01), * Significant (p <0.05)

4-Almost Always, 3 -Somewhat Frequently, 2-Somewhat Infrequently, 1-Almost Never

follow-up, in the education group (Table 5). Four items received significantly higher skills after the follow-up than before the education program ($P=0.002$, $P=0.05$, $P=0.008$, and $P=0.002$, respectively).

Regarding the provision of nursing care to foreign patients and Japanese patients, the scores for nursing care to Japanese patients were higher than those for nursing care to foreign patients before the education program and after the follow-up (Table 6). For "Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion" the score for nursing care to Japanese patients after the follow-up (3.1 ± 0.9) was significantly lower than that before the education program (3.4 ± 0.8) ($P=0.04$).

Table 6. Comparison of nursing care to foreign patients and Japanese patients, before education and in follow-up

Questionnaire	Group	Total (n)	Before	After follow-up	<i>p</i> -value
Examination explanations and reasons	Foreigner	25	3.2±0.8	3.6±0.7	0.002**
	Japanese	27	4.0±0.2	3.9±0.3	0.57
Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion	Foreigner	25	2.4±0.8	2.8±0.9	0.05*
	Japanese	27	3.4±0.8	3.1±0.9	0.04*
Evaluating how to improve patients' understanding of their nursing care	Foreigner	25	2.9±0.7	3.4±0.7	0.008**
	Japanese	27	3.8±0.4	3.7±0.5	0.49
Providing nursing care with consideration for the anxiety of the patient	Foreigner	25	2.8±0.7	3.2±0.6	0.002**
	Japanese	27	3.8±0.4	3.9±0.3	0.18

Paired-sample t test; ** Significant ($p < 0.01$), * Significant ($p < 0.05$)

4-Almost Always, 3 -Somewhat Frequently, 2-Somewhat Infrequently, 1-Almost Never

3.3. General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES)

Regarding the GSES, the total scores for the education group were 7.5 ± 4.0 and 7.3 ± 4.4 , respectively, before the education program and after the follow-up. In the total score of general self-efficacy, there were no significant differences. (Table 7)

Table 7. Change of General Self-efficacy Scale of total scoring before education and in follow-up

Group	Total (n)	Before	After follow-up	<i>p</i> -value
Education	26	7.5±4.0	7.3±4.4	0.77
Control	137	6.7±8.8	6.5±7.4	0.87

Paired-sample t test; ** Significant ($p < 0.01$), * Significant ($p < 0.05$)

<3 very low, 4~7 tend to be low, 8~10 normal, 11~14 tend to be high, >16 very high

Before the education program, the distribution of GSES scoring between the education and the control group showed no significant differences. In the comparison between the education and control groups after the follow-up session, the score for the education group, 11.7 ($P=0.02$), was significantly different from the control group. (Table 8)

Table 8. Distribution of the score of GSES scoring between education and control group

	very low	tend to be low	normal	tend to be high	very high	Pearson's <i>p</i> -value chi-square test
Before education						
Education group	8	12	10	9	0	
Control group	45	39	32	20	0	3.0 0.4
After education						
Education group	5	8	6	4	3	
Control group	43	43	33	17	1	11.7 0.02*

Pearson's chi-square test, ** Significant ($p < 0.01$), * Significant ($p < 0.05$)

<3 very low, 4~7 tend to be low, 8~10 normal, 11~14 tend to be high, >16 very high

4. Discussion

We developed an active learning education program for the provision of nursing care to foreign patients. We were able to demonstrate for the first time the positive effects of the active learning education program on the understanding of and communication with foreign patients, the alleviation of nurses' anxiety, and the acquisition of nursing care skills among nurses.

In this study, there is a limitation of the number of participants in the education group due to the difficulty of attending

the education program during the Japanese nursing work schedules. The mean age of nurses in the education group was higher than that in the control group. The mean total length of nursing career in the education group was also longer than that of the control group. This may have been due to the difficulty for younger nurses to participate in the education program, as it was held after the day shift. However, there were no differences in other demographic items such as experience of providing nursing care to foreign patients, length of time outside Japan, attendance at lectures on nursing care to foreign patients, having foreign friends, and foreign language skills, between the education group and the control group. This indicates that the two groups may have had similar levels of transcultural experience.

Regarding the effect of the education program, in terms of nurses' communication with foreign patients, the education group's score was initially lower than that of the control group. After the follow-up program, the mean percentage of the education group exceeded that of the control group.

Regarding changes in nurses' anxiety regarding foreign patients before and after the education program, the scores for "Preparation for receiving foreign patients into hospital" and "Communication with foreign patients (in Japanese)" significantly decreased in the education group after the follow-up. In our education program, nurses learned and practiced how to speak easily in understandable Japanese with foreign mock patients. Hasegawa reports that, regarding factors contributing to Japanese nurses' anxiety toward foreign patients, language was ranked first, followed by cultural differences, differences in lifestyle and customs, and differences in ways of thinking about diseases. Additionally, nurses who had experience of providing nursing care to foreign patients had less anxiety than nurses without such experience [8]. Taking this report together with our findings, it can be shown that the experience of communicating with foreign patients improved nurses' confidence in communicating professionally with foreign patients. Improved confidence in turn resulted in awareness of the possibility of better mutual understanding through communication in easy Japanese.

We coordinated the evaluation of nurses' care for foreign patients in our study based on Hamai's report on care for patients by doctors and pharmacists [7]. The education program improved the provision of nursing care to foreign patients in terms of "Explaining examinations to patients and the reasons for taking them," "Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion" "Evaluating how to improve patients' understanding of their nursing care," and "Providing nursing care with consideration for the anxiety of the patient." These results correspond with Hamai's finding that doctors and pharmacists engaged in less communication with foreign patients than with Japanese patients [7]. Regarding the same items, comparing the provision of nursing care to foreign and Japanese patients, "Providing nursing care concerned with foreign patients' culture and religion" was the only item that received significantly lower scores after the follow-up than before the education. This was due to the nurses' increased awareness, after taking the education program, of their lack of cultural understanding relating to nursing care even with regard to Japanese patients. Wynia reports that, in the United States, health outcomes are strongly influenced by how well health care professionals communicate with individual patients and patient communities about disease prevention, symptoms, treatment plans and options, risks and benefits, medication instructions, and other relevant topics [28]. While Japan lacks a significant transcultural background, communication between nurses and patients is equally relevant. In this study, our active learning style education program had a positive effect on the provision of nursing care to foreign patients, due to the improvement of communication with foreign patients.

We measured the nurses' General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) with respect to foreign patients. The GSES has been used to evaluate important aspects of human motivation and behavior, as well as influences on actions that affect one's life. Nonaka reports that an improvement in nurse's self-efficacy is directly related to the development of better relationships between foreign patients and nurses in Japan [29]. According to Kayano, the mean total GSES score among nurses is lower than that of the general Japanese female population [30]. The score in the education group in our study was same as that reported by Kayano, while the score in the control group was lower than that reported by Kayano. Comparing the GSES scale before and after the education program, an increase in the rate of "Very high" responses was observed in the education group. It is suggested that nurses rated themselves as having low self-efficacy in terms of providing nursing care to foreign patients, and taking the education program may have improved their self-efficacy.

Japan, as a geographically and historically isolated country, can be assumed to have a low basic level of transcultural readiness. An awareness of transcultural understanding is immediately necessary for nurses in the hospitals in order to respond to the needs of the growing international community in Japan.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, we demonstrated the positive effects of the active learning education program on nurses' understanding of and communication with foreign patients, the alleviation of nurses' anxiety, and nurses' acquisition of nursing care skills. As the number of foreign residents increases, and with the Olympic Games being held in Japan in 2020, there will be increased necessity to provide quality nursing care to foreign patients. We believe that our education program will serve as a valuable and necessary resource for hospitals in order to reach this goal.

6. Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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