【背景】プリセプターは準備なしに役割を任せられると強い負担感やストレスを感じ、特に退職につながる。負担感やストレスを減らすために準備教育を行うことは効果的であるため、A区の訪問看護師のプリセプター研修プログラムを開発する必要がある。

【目的】A 区の訪問看護師のプリセプターの研修プログラムを様々な専門家や当事者と共 に、適切性・受容性・実行可能性が高い研修プログラムを開発する。

【方法】

研究デザイン: 実装研究

場と対象:A 区の訪問看護事業所 7 か所

参加者:研修プログラムを検討するための専門家チーム7名、A区の訪問看護事業所のプリセプターもしくはプリセプター候補の看護師とその看護管理者計11名

実装戦略:質向上の戦略は、専門家との協働的合意と、当事者への試行と評価である。先行文献と予備研究から作成した研修要綱について、専門家と意見交換をして修正し、開発した研修要綱と教材に沿って、A区の研究対象者に研修会を行い、1か月後にインタビューをした結果をもとにさらに研修要綱と教材の修正を行った。研修プログラムの試案を修正してく過程を Quality Improvement Cycle (以下 QI サイクルとする)とし、本プロジェクトでは3回の QI サイクルを実施した。

分析・評価: 専門家との話し合いを適切性・受容性・実行可能性の視点から定性的に評価した。フォーカスグループを対象に、適切性・受容性・実行可能性について、質問紙を用いて定性・定量的に評価した。研修 1 か月後にその後の現場での変化について実行可能性として定性的に評価した。

【結果】研修要綱 Ver.4 と教材 Ver.3 ができた。適切性・受容性・実行可能性は目標値を超えて高かった。受講者のうち管理者の 100%(3 名)、プリセプターの約 70%(5 名)に行動の変化があった。

【考察】今後継続的にプリセプター研修を行うためには、研修会に参加しやすくする工夫と、受講後の継続支援が必要である。管理者への啓発活動をまず行い、プリセプターの受講を促す必要がある。さらに A 区の既存の訪問看護共同体を活性化し、A 区の訪問看護師の人材育成を支援する共同体として発展させていく計画である。

【結論】A区の訪問看護師にとって適切性・適切性・実行可能性の高い研修プログラムができた。今後プリセプター研修を浸透させるための方略として、A区の訪問看護事業所の共同体で研修を運営し、共同体を活性化させて訪問看護の質の向上と均一化を目指すことが考えられた。

Abstract

[Background] When a preceptor is given a role without preparation, he / she feels a heavy burden and stress, which leads to retirement. We have developed a preceptor training program for visiting nurses in A city, because we know that preparatory education will reduce burden and stress.

[Purpose] To develop a training program for preceptors of visiting nurses in A city with various specialists and parties with high appropriateness, acceptability and feasibility.

[Methods] Research design: Implementation research

Place and target: 7 home-visit nursing offices in A city.

Participants: 7 expert teams for studying the training program, 11 nurses who are preceptors or candidate preceptors at the visiting nursing establishment in A city and their nursing managers.

Implementation strategy: Quality improvement strategies are collaborative agreements with experts and trial and evaluation of the parties. The training guide prepared from the previous literature and preliminary studies was revised by exchanging opinions with experts, and a workshop was held for the preceptors and their managers according to the developed training guide and teaching materials, and an interview was conducted one month later. Based on the results, the training guide and teaching materials were revised. The process of modifying the training program tentative plan was called Quality Improvement Cycle (hereinafter referred to as QI cycle), and three QI cycles were implemented in this project.

Analysis / Evaluations: Qualitative evaluation of discussions with experts from the viewpoints of acceptability, appropriateness and feasibility. Preceptors and their managers evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively by using questionnaires. One month after the training, the subsequent changes were qualitatively evaluated as feasibility.

[Results] Training guide Ver.4 and teaching material Ver.3 were completed. Relevance, acceptability and feasibility were higher than the target values. Of the manager, 100% (3 people) of the preceptor, 70% (5 people) had behavioral changes.

[Discussions] In order to continue the preceptor training in the future, it is necessary to devise ways to make it easier to participate in the training sessions and follow up after taking the training. It is necessary to carry out educational activities for managers first and encourage them to take preceptors. It is also planned to activate the existing visiting nursing community in A city and develop it as a community that supports human resource development of visiting nurses in A City.

[Conclusions] The training program was highly acceptability, appropriateness and feasibility. for visiting nurses in A city. As a strategy for promoting preceptor training in the future, it was conceived that a community of visiting nursing establishments in A city would conduct training and aim to improve the quality and uniformity of visiting nursing by revitalizing the community