

2024 年 9 月 17 日

2024 年度 聖路加国際大学大学院看護学研究科
博士論文

助産学生を対象としたキャリア選択における意思決定ガイド
の効果：パイロットランダム化比較試験

Effectiveness of Decision Aids in Career Choice for
Midwifery Students: Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial

学生番号 20DN009

林田 聖子

要旨

【目的】本研究は、助産学生が将来のキャリアについて考え、初めての就職施設を決めることを支援するツールとして開発した「助産学生を対象としたキャリア選択における意思決定ガイド」の有用可能性と今後の検証的なランダム化比較試験の実現可能性を確認することである。

【方法】研究デザインは、開発したキャリア選択のための意思決定ガイド（以下、DA）を用いた群と対照群（非使用群）の比較を行うパイロットランダム化比較試験である。研究対象者は、文部科学大臣指定の助産師教育を行う大学院の修士課程1年の助産学生で、かつ就職活動中の学生とした。全国の助産師教育を行う大学院を6地方区分（北海道・東北、関東、中部、近畿、四国・中国、九州）に分け、24施設に研究協力を依頼し、助産学の領域長の承諾を得た13施設を単盲検法で介入群と対象群に無作為に割り付けた。介入群へのDAの配布はURLからダウンロードして使用方法とし、対照群は無介入とした。プライマリアウトカムは「職業的アイデンティティ」、セカンダリアウトカムは「選択に対する納得」とし、DAの使用前と使用後にWeb質問紙調査を実施した。介入効果の推定は、介入群と対照群の介入後の平均値の比較と介入前後の変化量の比較から効果量

(Hedges'g)を算出した。Cohen(1988)の基準に則り検証的RCTに必要なサンプルサイズを算出し、施設受託率と第2回の脱落率を踏まえて助産師養成機関数を予測した。本研究は聖路加国際大学研究倫理委員会の審査を受けて実施した（承認番号23-A104）。

【結果】分析対象は第1回と第2回の調査に参加した48名（介入群24名、対照群24名）でパイロットRCTに必要な人数を得た。介入群は対照群より第1希望の施設を決定した学生が多く、DAによって就職施設の選択に有害事象は生じていないことからDAの有用性が期待できた。職業的アイデンティティと選択に対する納得において介入後の平均値は対照群の方が小さな差があった。介入前後では対照群の方が小さな改善がみられたが、外れ値を除外すると介入群の変化量が高くなり、小さい改善となった。今後の検証的なRCTに必要なサンプル数は施設受託率と脱落率を考慮し各群とも317名となった。対象、介入時期と方法、調査時期、介入効果の測定における課題が見いだされた。

【結論】検証的RCTに必要なサンプルサイズは各群317名、必要な助産師養成機関は110施設となった。介入群と対照群における介入後の平均値と介入前後の変化量から介入効果を推定し、実現可能性を検討した。今後は本研究で検討した事項を踏まえて検証的なRCTを実施し、DAの有用性を確認する。

[Objective]

This study aimed to identify the usefulness and feasibility of a validated randomized controlled trial (RCT) of the “A Decision Aids for Midwifery Students in Career Choice” (hereinafter abbreviated as DA). The DA was developed to help midwifery students consider future career options and decide on initial job placement facilities.

[Methods]

This pilot RCT compared a group using the developed DA with a control group (nonusing group). This study included midwifery students in their first year of a master’s program at a midwifery education graduate school designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology and who were seeking employment. Graduate schools providing midwifery education nationwide were assigned into 6 regional divisions (Hokkaido/Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Shikoku/Chugoku, and Kyushu), and 24 institutions were requested to cooperate in the study. A single-blind method with the consent of the head of the midwifery department was used to randomly assign 13 institutions to the intervention and control groups. The distribution of DA to the intervention group was downloaded from a URL and the control group included nonintervention. The primary outcome includes “professional identity” and the secondary outcome is the “acceptance of choice.” Web-based questionnaires were administered before and after the DA application. Effect sizes (Hedges'g) were calculated from comparisons of post-intervention means and pre- and post-intervention changes in the intervention and control groups to estimate the intervention effect. The sample size required for a validation RCT was calculated according to Cohen's (1988) criteria, and the number of required midwifery training facilities was predicted based on the facility contract rate and second-round dropout rate. The St. Luke International University Research Ethics Committee approved the study (Approval No. 23-A104).

[Results]

The study included 48 participants (intervention group [n = 24] and control group [n = 24]). The intervention group consisted of more students who decided on their first choice of institution than the control group, and the DA did not exhibit any adverse events related to choosing an employment institution, indicating that the DA was useful. Small differences were seen in the post-intervention means for the control group on professional identity and acceptance of choice. Smaller improvements were seen in the control group before and after the intervention. Excluding as outliers the students whose scores decreased significantly in the intervention group, the intervention group showed a greater change and a smaller improvement. The sample size for future confirmatory RCTs was 317 participants per group, taking into account institutional acceptance rates and dropout rates. Problems were observed with the target population, intervention timing and methods, survey timing, and intervention effect measurements.

[Conclusion]

The sample size required for the validation of the RCTs was 317 participants per group and 110 midwifery training institutions. The intervention effect was estimated from the mean post-intervention values and the extent of change pre- and post-intervention in the intervention and control groups, and feasibility was evaluated. Future validation RCTs will be conducted to confirm the feasibility of DA based on the results of this study.