



# 10<sup>th</sup> ASHS CONGRESS in SHIMONOSEKI 2021

2021.11.28 SUN.  
with zoom

## VENUE

International Trade Building # 601,  
Kaikyo Messe Shimonoseki  
Shimonoseki, Japan

## ABSTRACT JOURNAL

# Human services in the new normal: Live in the coming era

## CHAIRMAN

Masahiro KOHZUKI  
Tohoku University

Kaikyo Yume Tower, Shimonoseki.  
photo by yone.



# CONTENTS

<b>PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>KEYNOTE SPEECH.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Now We Have New Method to Overcome Alzheimer Disease -Takahito TAKEUCHI .....	2
<b>ORAL SESSION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
OS 01. Status and New Directions of Job Guarantee Policies for the Elderly in the Era of New Normal: Focused on Support Program for Senior Employment and Social Activities in South Korea -Moonjung KIM.....	2
OS 02. Survey on the Life of Nepalese People Living in Japan during the COVID-19 Crisis: Using a Mass Media Survey focused on Living during the COVID-19 Pandemic -Liting CHEN・Haruhiko HOSHINO .....	4
OS 03. Current Status and Response of Elder Abuse in Korea -Chaewon LEE .....	5
OS 04. A Comparative Study on the Disabled Reproduced in the Korean Movie "Malaton" and the Japanese Drama "Marathon" -Sehyun NAM・Seryoung KIM.....	6
<b>POSTER SESSION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
PS 01. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (1st Report); Jaw Bite and Movement Ability/Cognitive Function -Yuko FUJIO・Yoshiko ENOMOTO・Megumi KODAIRA・Yukie ENOMOTO・Kazutoshi FURUKAWA .....	7
PS 02. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (2nd Report); Cognitive Dysfunction and Excretory Behavior -Yoshiko ENOMOTO・Yuko FUJIO・Megumi KODAIRA・Yukie ENOMOTO・Kazutoshi FURUKAWA.....	8
PS 03. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (3rd Report): Cognitive Function (Ability) and Care Status -Megumi KODAIRA・Yuko FUJIO・Yoshiko ENOMOTO・Kazutoshi FURUKAWA・Yukie ENOMOTO .....	9
PS 04. Research Trends of Spatial Concept for Infant's; Based on Comparative Analysis of CRAYON BOOK -Aiko KOHARA・Changwan HAN .....	10
PS 05. Effects of Lower-limb Aerobic Exercise on Mental Health of Frail Older Adults -Chaeyoon CHO・ Chaewon LEE・Masahiro KOHZUKI .....	11
PS 06. Basic Research for understanding the Actual Situation of "Reasonable Accommodation" on School Education in Japan and South Korea -Haejin KWON .....	11
PS 07. The Development of "School QOL Scale for Children" for Evaluation of Educational Achievements in Elementary and Junior High School Students; Pre-testing to Junior High School Students and Future Prospects -Haruna TERUYA・Aiko KOHARA・Natsuki YANO・Haejin KWON・Changwan HAN .....	12
PS 08. Risk Perception of the Pre-distribution of Stable Iodine to Guardians of Children Living around the Nuclear Power Plant in Operation, Japan -Hitomi MATSUNAGA・Akina ISHIBASHI・Kazue NONAKA・ Koichi SHINCHI .....	13

PS 09. Reliability Verification of the Disability Awareness Program (DAP) scale -Mamiko OTA・Eonji KIM・Haejin KWON・Changwan HAN.....	14
PS 10. Factors Affecting the Sense of Life Worth Living and Cognitive Function for Older Caregiver: Current Situation and Issue based on Literature Considerations -Minji KIM・Masao SUNAHARA.....	15
PS 11. Development of Sustainable Work-style for Individuals and Team Challenge (SWITCH) as a Tool for Measuring and Promoting Work Motivation -Natsuki YANO・Changwan HAN.....	16
PS 12. A study on persons discharged from a health service facility for the elderly -Yoshimi SAKATA・Megumi KODAIRA・Takahito TAKEUCHI .....	17
<b>ACCESS.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>HOW TO PRESENTATION.....</b>	<b>19</b>

# PROGRAM

10:00	The venue will be unlocked. / The zoom Meeting is accessible.	
10:30-11:00	Chair	Changwan HAN, Shimonoseki City University
OPENING CEREMONY	Chairman (President)	Masahiro KOHZUKI, Tohoku University
	President	Sunwoo LEE, Inje University
	Honorary Presidents	Takahito TAKEUCHI, Japan Society of Functional Recovery Care and Power Rehabilitation
	Interpreter	Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University
11:00-12:00	Chair	Changwan HAN, Shimonoseki City University
KEYNOTE SPEECH	Interpreter	Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University
	<b>Now We Have New Method to Overcome Alzheimer Disease</b>	
	Lecture	Takahito TAKEUCHI, Japan Society of Functional Recovery Care and Power Rehabilitation
12:00-13:30	LUNCH	
13:30-16:25	Chair	Aiko KOHARA, Shimonoseki City University
ORAL SESSION	Interpreter	Haerin KWON, University of the Ryukyus
		Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University
13:30-14:10	<b>Status and New Directions of Job Guarantee Policies for the Elderly in the Era of New Normal: Focused on Support Program for Senior Employment and Social Activities in South Korea</b>	
	Lecture	Moonjung KIM, Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged, Korea
14:15-14:55	<b>Survey on the Life of Nepalese People Living in Japan during the COVID-19 Crisis: Using a Mass Media Survey focused on Living during the COVID-19 Pandemic</b>	
	Lecture	Liting CHEN, Mejiro University, Japan
		Haruhiko HOSHINO, Bunkyo University, Japan
15:00-15:40	<b>Current Status and Response of Elder Abuse in Korea</b>	
	Lecture	Chaewon LEE, Home Protection Dept., Korea Elder Protection Agency, Korea / Korea Elder Protection Agency, Korea
15:45-16:25	<b>A Comparative Study on the Disabled Reproduced in the Korean Movie "Malaton" and the Japanese Drama "Marathon"</b>	
	Lecture	Sehyun NAM, Hanshin University, Korea
		Seryoung KIM, Hoseo University, Korea
16:30-17:30	Chair / Interpreter	Chaeyoon CHO, Shimonoseki City University
POSTER SESSION		
17:30-17:45	Chair	Changwan HAN, Shimonoseki City University
CLOSING CEREMONY	Chairman (President)	Masahiro KOHZUKI, Tohoku University
	President	Sunwoo LEE, Inje University
	Interpreter	Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University

# KEYNOTE SPEECH

11:00 | **Chair** Changwan HAN, Shimonoseki City University  
**Interpreter** Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University

## Now We Have New Method to Overcome Alzheimer Disease

-Takahito TAKEUCHI

Japan Society of Functional Recovery Care and Power Rehabilitation

# ORAL SESSION

13:30 | **Chair** Aiko KOHARA, Shimonoseki City University  
**Interpreter** Haejin KWON, University of the Ryukyus  
 Minji KIM, Shimonoseki City University

## OS 01. Status and New Directions of Job Guarantee Policies for the Elderly in the Era of New Normal: Focused on Support Program for Senior Employment and Social Activities in South Korea

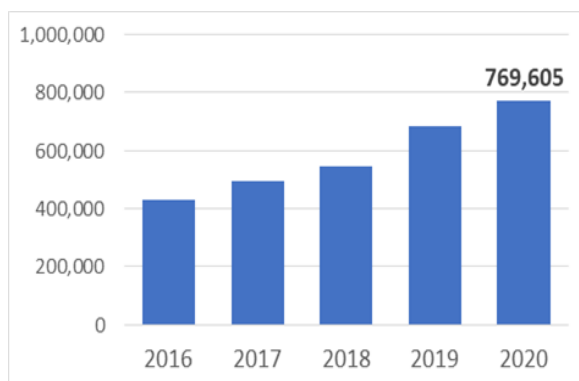
-Moonjung KIM

Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged, Korea (moonjung87@kordi.or.kr)

Keyword	Job Guarantee, SESAP, The 4th Industrial Revolution, COVID-19
<b>1. Introduction</b> South Korea's population is aging rapidly, and with the OECD's highest elderly poverty rate, the resulting high suicide rate among the elderly has become a serious problem. So, introduced in 2004, the support program for senior employment and social activities (hereafter SESAP) has contributed to strengthening the social safety net (especially Job Guarantee) for the elderly in South Korea. But the 4th Industrial Revolution, spread of COVID-19 and retirement of the baby boomer generation requires many changes in the operation of the SESAP for the senior job guarantee.	
<b>2. Purpose</b> This study aims to examined the current statute of SESAP especially after COVID-19, and considered to the development direction in the Era of New normal.	
<b>3. Method</b> [Data] The Status of SESAP in 2020 (Internal data in Korea Labor force Development Institute for the aged) [Method] Status analysis focusing how to changed the program response to COVID-19 and the 4th industrial revolution.	

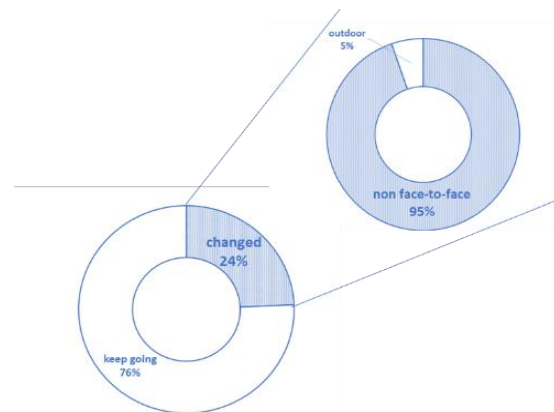
#### 4. Results

- 1) Despite COVID-19 and the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, the number of SESAP in 2020 has increased compared to last year <Figure 1>.
- 2) SESAP Program conducted in a non-face-to-face or outdoor activities response to COVID-19 <Figure 2>
  - Keep going Program: 75.7% (490,348), Changing Program: 24.3% (157,557)
  - In Changed programs, more than 90% (94.7%) were conducted in a non-face-to-face manner. The other 5% (5.3%) program were conducted by changing from indoor to outdoor (keep going face-to-face).
- 3) With the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, some programs are promoted to using smart devices such as Smart phone, Drone or ICT devices <Table 1>.



<Fig.1> Trend in the last 5 years in SESAP  
(Unit: number of participate in SESAP)

Resource: Internal data in Korea Labor force  
Development Institute for the aged



<Fig.2> Changed status of SESAP due to the COVID-19 (Unit: %)

Resource: Internal data in Korea Labor force  
Development Institute for the aged

<Tab.1> Using Digital Devices Program in SESAP

Type	Main task	Number of persons
Social Services	-Coaching and Education how to using Smart devices ex) Smart phone, smart banking services et al.	437
Social Activities	-ICT Cording Education -Digital safety manager -Create a local promotional video using drone	72

Resource: Internal data in Korea Labor force Development Institute for the aged

#### 5. Conclusions

- 1) In spite of the COVID-19 situation and the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, efforts to ensure the jobs of the senior by increasing SESAP in South Korea.
- 2) With the number of outdoor programs expected to increase due to COVID-19 in the future, it is necessary to prepare job guarantee measures for the with physical limitations that cannot participate in outdoor jobs.
- 3) Although digital job programs are expanding, but the program volume is still insignificant. It is required to develop and disseminate a simple level of digital jobs that the elderly can do at the 'task level' rather than the 'job level'.

## OS 02. Survey on the Life of Nepalese People Living in Japan during the COVID-19 Crisis: Using a Mass Media Survey focused on Living during the COVID-19 Pandemic

-Liting CHEN・Haruhiko HOSHINO

Mejiro University, Japan (chen@mejiro.ac.jp)

Bunkyo University, Japan (hhoshino@bunkyo.ac.jp)

Keyword	Nepali, strength, mass media, COVID-19, social work
---------	---

### I . Purpose:

The number of foreigners residing in Japan was 2,890,000 at the end of 2020, and the number of foreign workers was 1,720,000 in October of 2020, the highest ever. To bolster the workforce, the Immigration Control Act was amended to accept more foreign workers in 2018.

Due to the increasing number of foreigners in Japan, a full-fledged, all-encompassing regulation for foreign workers was enacted in 2019, the "Comprehensive Measures for Accepting and Coexisting with Foreign Human Resources".

The above regulation is revised annually. In 2020, revisions were made addressing the COVID-19 pandemic as follows: "from the viewpoint of appropriately responding to the current COVID-19 pandemic, continuing to accept foreign human resources smoothly and appropriately, and further enhancing the acceptance environment, is critically important". Moreover, Specific articles for the COVID-19 pandemic have been added to the 2021 revision.

The number of Nepalese living in Japan has nearly doubled in the last five years with news coverage of the community following suit. The coverage is diverse, and in this study, we would like to discuss the types of articles covering the Nepalese community in Japan.

### II . Method:

We researched three sources: Mainichi, Yomiuri, Asahi, newspaper articles focusing on the topic of the Nepalese community living in Japan.

We classified them into the following categories using the KJ method to refine our data.

### III . Results:

When we searched the databases of three major Japanese newspapers for the keywords, "Nepal" and "Life", starting from the year 1985 until 2021. We found 5059 articles: Mainichi 1587, Yomiuri 1460, and Asahi 2012. And when we searched for the term 2019.1.1 - 2021.7.30 we found 419 articles: Mainichi 149, Yomiuri 126, and Asahi 144. After investigation we selected 45 articles and derived four categories from them.

#### 1 Constant Instability (Unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, personal instability, and other risks)

The deterioration of the employment situation due to the new corona virus has cast a shadow over the lives of international students who maintain their tuition and their living expenses through part-time jobs. The Social Welfare office of a large city was flooded with applications for emergency zero-interest loans of up to 200,000 yen for at-risk international students. The desperate financial situation of foreign students has become so serious that it accounts for a quarter of all applicants.

#### 2 Local government support activities

In response to the rapid increase in foreign residents, the prefecture has increased the number of languages supported by the general consultation desk for foreigners from 9 to 13 languages and has begun offering specialized



consultation services by family lawyers. Also, widely responded to consultations on the lives and employment of foreign workers, which are expected to increase due to the enforcement of the revised Immigration Control Law of 2018.

### 3 Social work perspective

In addition to language and educational support, a comprehensive social work presence is necessary to resolve core life issues and handle complex problems Nepali families face such as domestic violence or discrimination.

### 4 Strengths

- ①Nepalese volunteers deliver food to COVID-19 affected Japanese citizens in financial difficulty.
- ②Nepalese cuisine gains popularity in Japan.

### IV. Conclusion:

With the bolstering of regulations related to foreign workers, the Nepalese population in Japan has almost doubled in the last five years. Nepalese people with different social backgrounds need a lot of support to be able to adjust to Japanese culture and engage in community life. Meanwhile, the economic foundation, which is an important basis of life, has been shaken by the impact of COVID-19. Job matching and temporary financial support will be required to overcome the economic crisis brought about by COVID-19. However, the issues that they are facing in their daily lives may seem focused on financials, but they have a wide range of effects on medical care, education, and community life. Therefore, social work support, such as comprehensive assessment of each person's issues and support in cooperation with necessary agencies, is very important. In addition, rather than focusing only on the differences between the Nepali and Japanese community, we should focus on our similarities and strengths to better integrate them into the Japanese community.

## OS 03. Current Status and Response of Elder Abuse in Korea

-Chaewon LEE

Home Protection Dept., Korea Elder Protection Agency, Korea (universe.cw@gmail.com)

Keyword	Elder abuse, diagnosis scale for the cause of elder abuse, Prevention of elder abuse
<p>Elder abuse is not caused by only one specific cause, but by a combination of internal problems in the family. It also shows complex characteristics that include the elderly, abusers, and families affected by abuse. Therefore, in order to prevent elder abuse, it is necessary to identify which of the various causes surrounding the elderly and abusers affected the occurrence of elder abuse and to attempt appropriate intervention according to the cause.</p> <p>The aim of this study is to develop a scale that can diagnose the cause of elder abuse and establish an appropriate intervention plan according to the diagnosed cause.</p>	



## OS 04. A Comparative Study on the Disabled Reproduced in the Korean Movie "Malaton" and the Japanese Drama "Marathon"

-Sehyun NAM • Seryoung KIM

Hanshin University, Korea (namsh@hs.ac.kr)

Hoseo University, Korea(critic@hoseo.edu)

Keyword	"Marathon", cultural research, disability studies, convergent research, video media, awareness of the disabled
<p>The purpose of this study is to critically examine the meaning of the disabled in original and remake video media in Korea and Japan through cultural research and disability studies on convergent research, and to improve awareness of the disabled in film and reality. In addition, although relations have recently deteriorated due to political problems, Korea and Japan are important exchange countries in East Asian culture, and through comparative research on video media, they can broaden their understanding of each other's culture and provide meaningful communication opportunities. In particular, the important meaning of creative variation will be fully identified when approaching from an intercultural point of view beyond the study of the unilateral impact of the original and remake. These research results can spread to subsequent interdisciplinary studies and cultural comparison studies, and can be used as data for education to improve awareness of the disabled and mutual culture education through video media in Korea and Japan to spread results to the public and society.</p>	

# POSTER SESSION

16:30 |

Chair / Interpreter

Chaeyoon CHO, Shimonoseki City University

## PS 01. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (1st Report); Jaw Bite and Movement Ability/Cognitive Function

-Yuko FUJIO · Yoshiko ENOMOTO · Megumi KODAIRA · Yukie ENOMOTO · Kazutoshi FURUKAWA

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan (yfujio@juntendo.ac.jp)

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan

International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan

Faculty of Health Science, Kyorin University, Japan

Faculty of Human Life Design, Toyo University, Japan

Keyword	mental and physical functions, jaw bite, movement ability, cognitive function
<p><b>[Objective]</b> Clarification of the relationship between 'jaw bite' and 'movement ability' and 'cognitive function' in residents of special elderly nursing homes providing nursing care to support independence.</p> <p><b>[Methods]</b> The subjects were 1,000 residents of 14 facilities participating in the Aichi Prefecture nursing ability-improving training sessions, in which the principle investigator works as a lecturer, who consented to this study. <b>[Results]</b> The mean age was <math>85.9 \pm 7.8</math> years old, and 227 (22.7%) and 773 (77.3%) subjects were male and female, respectively. The mean level of care needed was <math>3.7 \pm 0.99</math>. Regarding jaw bite, subjects' own teeth were retained in 347 (34.7%), denture fit was favorable in 453 (45.3%), denture fit was poor in 55 (5.5%), and dentures were needed but not used in 145 (14.5%). Regarding the relationships of jaw bite with basic care, movement ability, and cognitive function, the food intake, time spent away from bed, 'independence' of indoor walking, 'partial assistance', abilities of 'communication', 'understanding daily routines', 'immediately preceding memory', 'stating one's own name', 'understanding the seasons', and understanding the place' were significantly greater in subjects with a favorable denture fit (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>).</p> <p><b>[Discussion]</b> In the special elderly nursing homes providing nursing care to support independence, basic care was appropriately given to subjects with a favorable denture fit, and movement ability and cognitive function were maintained. The relationship between jaw bite and independence of mental and physical function was clarified. This was a part of a study performed with support by JSPS Grant - in - aid for Scientific Research (19K11176).</p>	

## PS 02. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (2nd Report); Cognitive Dysfunction and Excretory Behavior

-Yoshiko ENOMOTO · Yuko FUJIO · Megumi KODAIRA · Yukie ENOMOTO · Kazutoshi FURUKAWA

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan (ykuroka@juntendo.ac.jp)

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan

International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan

Faculty of Health Science, Kyorin University, Japan

Faculty of Human Life Design, Toyo University, Japan

Keyword	cognitive dysfunction, excretory behavior, functional recovery care
---------	---

**[Objective]** Clarification of the relationship between 'cognitive dysfunction' and 'excretory behavior' in residents of special elderly nursing homes providing nursing care to support independence.

**[Methods]** The subjects were 1,000 residents of 14 facilities participating in the Aichi Prefecture nursing ability-improving training sessions. This study was conducted with the approval of the institutional review board of the institution.

**[Results]** In cognitive function, 189 (18.9%) had "no disability" and 811 (81.1%) had "disability". In the relationship between cognitive function and independence of excretion, "non-impaired" cognitive function is significantly independent, and in the relationship between cognitive function and urinary incontinence, "impaired" cognitive function is significantly urinary. The rate of incontinence was high ( $p < 0.001$ ). Among the types of underwear used during the day, "those with disabilities" in cognitive function were significantly higher in "use of diapers" ( $p < 0.001$ ), and there was a significant difference in use of "cloth pants" and "rehabilitation pants" due to cognitive function. I couldn't.

**[Discussion]** Dementia is frequently associated with incontinence cases, and the association between cognitive function and incontinence is strongly correlated. The same results were obtained in this study, but it is suggested that even elderly people requiring long-term care who have cognitive impairment due to the practice of long-term care using theory can use cloth pants by maintaining and improving their physical functions.

This was a part of a study performed with support by JSPS Grant - in - aid for Scientific Research (18K10652).

### PS 03. Mental and Physical Functions of Residents of Special Elderly Nursing Homes Providing Nursing Care to Support Independence (3rd Report): Cognitive Function (Ability) and Care Status

-Megumi KODAIRA · Yuko FUJIO · Yoshiko ENOMOTO · Kazutoshi FURUKAWA · Yukie ENOMOTO

International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan (kodaira@iuhw.ac.jp)

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan

Faculty of Health Science and Nursing, Juntendo University, Japan

Faculty of Human Life Design, Toyo University, Japan

Faculty of Health Science, Kyorin University, Japan

Keyword	cognitive function, water intake, nutrient intake, activity level
---------	---

**[Objective]** Clarification of the relationship between 'cognitive function' and 'care status (daily water intake, food intake, time spent away from bed, and walking distance)' in residents of special elderly nursing homes providing nursing care to support independence.

**[Methods]** The subjects were 1,000 residents of 14 special elderly nursing homes providing nursing care in May 2019. The basic attributes, water intake, food intake, time spent away from bed, indoor walking distance, and cognitive function (ability) were selected for the survey items. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0, with the significance level set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**[Ethical considerations]** This study was performed after approval by the Ethics Committee of an affiliated institution (No. 1-06).

**[Results]** The daily water intake was significantly higher in 2 items of cognitive function, and the time spent away from bed per day was significantly higher in 6 items, and 'understanding the place' was significantly. The daily food intake was significantly higher in 6 items of cognitive function, and '<Without> decreases in the intensity of motivation/spontaneity' was significantly. The daily walking distance was significantly longer in 5 items of cognitive function, and '<Without> decreases in the intensity of motivation/spontaneity' was significantly.

**[Discussion]** Scores for many cognitive function items varied according to the water intake, nutrient intake, and activity level. The results support the feasibility of maintaining and improving the cognitive function of patients with dementia through these care approaches. This was a part of a study performed with support by JSPS Grant - in - aid for Scientific Research (19K11176).

## PS 04. Research Trends of Spatial Concept for Infant's; Based on Comparative Analysis of CRAYON BOOK

-Aiko KOHARA · Changwan HAN

Shimonoseki City University, Japan (kohara@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Keyword	Spatial concept, Early childhood education, CRAYON BOOK
---------	---

In recent years, early childhood education has been regarded as important worldwide. Among them, Han (2019) has developed a CRAYON BOOK that measures children's "concept formation" and "self-expression". However, no scale has been developed to measure the spatial concept of children. Therefore, the aim of this study is to conduct basic research to develop a scale for measuring spatial concept in children. In this study, we compared the previous studies with the CRAYON BOOK. As a result of searching using the Japan Science and Technology Agency(J-STAGE), 34 previous studies were analyzed. As a result, the spatial concept shown to have three factors: "concept of direction", "spatial visualization", and "spatial relationship". In addition, "spatial visualization" was related to "visual concept", "experience concept", "numerical concept", "image expression", "physical expression", and "numerical expression" in CRAYON BOOK (Table 1). Furthermore, the "direction concept" was related to the "language concept" of the CRAYON BOOK.

<Table 1> Relationship between "CRAYON BOOK" and previous studies (The three factors of spatial concept)

Domain	Item		The three factors of spatial concept
Visual concept	VC12	The child can notice the difference / similarity in the shape of things	spatial visualization
	VC13	The child can understand the shapes of triangles, circles, and squares	spatial visualization
	VC14	The child can understand the characteristics of triangles, circles, and squares	spatial visualization
Experience concept	EC4	The child can follow the contours and notice differences and similarities in shape	spatial visualization
Language concept	LC1	The child understand the top and bottom and use them as words	concept of direction spatial relationship
	LC2	The child understand vertical, horizontal and diagonal and use it as a language	concept of direction spatial relationship
	LC3	The child understand right and left and use them as words	concept of direction spatial relationship
	LC4	The child understand the front and back and use them as words	concept of direction spatial relationship
Number concept	NC12	The child can compare different sizes of things	spatial visualization spatial relationship
	NC13	The child can compare differences in length	spatial visualization spatial relationship
Graphical expression	GE11	The child try to express some combination of shapes	spatial visualization spatial relationship
	GE14	The child use lines, shapes, and colors to express their movements	spatial visualization spatial relationship
Physical expression	PE4	When expressing, the child uses the movement using a part of the body and the movement using the whole body properly.	spatial visualization spatial relationship
Number Expression	NE6	The child use the size of things to express differences and similarities	spatial visualization spatial relationship
	NE7	The child use the length of things to express differences and similarities	spatial visualization spatial relationship

※The items of CRAYON BOOK was translated into English by the author.

## PS 05. Effects of Lower-limb Aerobic Exercise on Mental Health of Frail Older Adults

-Chaeyoon CHO · Chaewon LEE · Masahiro KOHZUKI

Shimonoseki City University, Japan / Tohoku University, Japan

Tohoku University, Japan

Tohoku University, Japan (kohzuki@med.tohoku.ac.jp)

Keyword	Pre-frail, Frail, Older adults, Exercise, Physical performance
---------	--

**【Background】**Frailty is a geriatric and physiological syndrome, which is highly prevalent in community-dwelling older adults. Although there are several previous studies on improving Mental health in frail older adults, the effectiveness of lower-limb aerobic exercise, has not been studied. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of a 3-month structured KEP on Mental health in frail older adults.

**【Methods】**Exercise Group(EG) participants engaged in the KEP 3 times a week for 3-month, 36 sessions. All sessions began with 5 min of warm-up and stretching, 30 min of lower-limb aerobic exercise, and 5 min of cool-down. Control Group (CG) participants were asked to maintain their normal behavior over a same 3-month period. The primary outcome measured mental health, using the Medical Outcomes Study 12-Item Short Form Health Survey Instrument (SF-12). The Secondary outcome measured Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Geriatric Depression Scale-Short Form 15 (GDS).

**【Results】**There was a significant changes in mental health at 0, 3 months in the EG. Role Physical (RP,  $p < 0.05$ ), General Health (GH,  $p < 0.05$ ) of SF-12 were significantly difference at 3 months. There was a significant difference of mean score changes of the physical functions between EG and CG.

**【Discussion】**During our study period, no participants experienced joint or muscle pain or injury from performing the KEP. In addition, our study showed that mental health improved as a result of a single-component intervention. This indicates that the KEP is as effective an exercise to improve HRQOL in frail older adults. Thus, the KEP has been shown to be a safe exercise program for frail older adults.

**【Conclusion】**In summary, for frail older adults, a 3-month KEP intervention targeting HRQOL is an effective, sustainable program.

## PS 06. Basic Research for understanding the Actual Situation of "Reasonable Accommodation" on School Education in Japan and South Korea

-Haejin KWON

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan (kwon@edu.u-ryukyu.ac.jp)

Keyword	Reasonable Accommodation, School Education, Japan and South Korea
---------	---

Japan and South Korea are ratifying countries of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and are working to realize the right to education for persons with disabilities by promoting inclusive education and providing reasonable accommodation in the field of education.

Furthermore, the number of children eligible for special education is increasing and their needs are diversifying in educational settings in Japan and South Korea, and the need to provide reasonable accommodations tailored to individual needs is increasing.

Therefore, in this study, we conducted a basic study to understand the actual situation of providing Reasonable Accommodation on School Education in Japan and Korea.

## PS 07. The Development of "School QOL Scale for Children" for Evaluation of Educational Achievements in Elementary and Junior High School Students; Pre-testing to Junior High School Students and Future Prospects

-Haruna TERUYA · Aiko KOHARA · Natsuki YANO · Haejin KWON · Changwan HAN

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan / Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan  
(haruna.teruya@gmail.com)

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Keyword	junior high school students, QOL, educational outcome, Pre-testing
---------	--

Based on the previous research by Yano and Han (2020), this study conducted pre-testing for the development of a "School QOL Scale for Children" to evaluate the school life of children and students, and the reliability and the validity of the scale was verified. Then, an independent sample t-test was performed to compare the gender differences in the attributes of the subjects for whom responses were obtained. As a result, 19 items in 4 areas were set by expert consultation regarding the composition of the scale. As a result, the overall  $\alpha$  value was 0.890 and  $\alpha > 0.700$ , confirming the reliability. Next, as a result of verifying the validity of the construct using SEM, GFI = 0.839, CFI = 0.883, and RMSEA = 0.072, which are not high goodness of fit. As a result of the t-test, the average score of female students tended to be significantly lower than the average score of male students in the emotional area Q7 and the living area Q12. It can be said that the gender differences in these items strongly reflect the psychological developmental tendencies of the junior high school students surveyed. In the future, we believe that the validity of the scale can be further improved by conducting a survey of elementary school students and expanding the number of data to be analyzed.



## PS 08. Risk Perception of the Pre-distribution of Stable Iodine to Guardians of Children Living around the Nuclear Power Plant in Operation, Japan

-Hitomi MATSUNAGA · Akina ISHIBASHI · Kazue NONAKA · Koichi SHINCHI

Department of Global Health, Medicine and Welfare, Atomic Bomb Disease Institute, Nagasaki University, Japan / Graduate School of Medicine Integrated Basic Nursing, Saga University, Japan (hmatsu@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)

Graduate School of Medicine Integrated Basic Nursing, Saga University, Japan

Graduate School of Medicine Integrated Basic Nursing, Saga University, Japan

Graduate School of Medicine Integrated Basic Nursing, Saga University, Japan

Keyword	Stable iodine, nuclear power plant, disaster prevention
---------	---

Iodine thyroid blocking (ITB) is effective for preventing childhood thyroid cancer when radioactive iodine is released into the environment during a nuclear power plant accident. Japan employs the pre-distribution of stable iodine (PDSI) to residents living near nuclear power plants; however, the number of residents who have actually received stable iodine to date remains limited. The aim of this study was to evaluate the profile of guardians of children living around the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant (GNPP) in Japan. We distributed self-administered questionnaires regarding perception of risks associated with administration of stable iodide to approximated 400 guardians of children aged 0-6 in 10 kindergartens located in four municipalities. We obtained responses from 286 guardians, and after excluding invalid responses, 247 were included in the analysis. Logistic regression analysis revealed that living within 5 km of the GNPP (odds ratio [OR]=4.48, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.43–8.24), awareness of preferential implementation of ITB to children (OR=3.33, 95%CI: 1.78–6.22), and awareness of the prophylaxis booklet published by the local government (OR=2.53, 95%CI: 1.37–4.68) were independently associated with PDSI for children. The main reasons for not receiving PDSI were “anxiety about the side effects of stable iodine” (40.2%), “distrust of the effectiveness of SI” (23.5%), “complicated procedures for receiving stable iodine” (15.7%) and “missed the date for receiving stable iodine” (8.8%). In the case of ITB implementation during a nuclear emergency, it is necessary to clarify the risk perceptions of guardians and adapt risk communication accordingly.

## PS 09. Reliability Verification of the Disability Awareness Program (DAP) scale

-Mamiko OTA • Eonji KIM • Haejin KWON • Changwan HAN

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan (ohta@eco.shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Special Needs Room, Miyagigakuin Women's University, Japan

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan

**Keyword** scale development, disability awareness program, Disability Awareness Program (DAP) scale, reliability

This study aimed to verify the reliability of Disability Awareness Program (DAP) scale in a multicenter setting for students wishing to become teachers in the future. Cross-sectional data and longitudinal data were collected at University in Yamaguchi and Miyazaki, Okinawa, Miyagi prefecture between January 2020 to May 2020. The reliability of DAP scale was verified via the internal consistency method; the coefficient of Cronbach's  $\alpha$  were over 0.7 (0.829 for all items).

<Table 1> DAP scale scores and reliability score

Constructs	Mean	SD	Cronbach's alpha if item deleted	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Basic human rights awareness				0.831
Q1	3.63	1.154	0.801	
Q2	4.32	0.903	0.816	
Q3	3.61	1.140	0.798	
Q4	4.05	0.980	0.772	
Q5	3.88	1.130	0.797	
Disability awareness				0.856
Q6	3.95	1.083	0.828	
Q7	4.22	1.008	0.847	
Q8	3.36	1.371	0.857	
Q9	3.75	1.074	0.823	
Q10	3.69	1.161	0.814	
Q11	3.50	1.252	0.819	
Diversity awareness				0.945
Q12	4.53	0.914	0.935	
Q13	4.45	0.984	0.930	
Q14	4.38	1.002	0.917	
Q15	4.48	0.979	0.932	
All item				0.829

## PS 10. Factors Affecting the Sense of Life Worth Living and Cognitive Function for Older Caregiver: Current Situation and Issue based on Literature Considerations

-Minji KIM・Masao SUNAHARA

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan (kim-m@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp)

Shimonoseki City University, Japan

**Keyword** The sense of life worth living, cognitive function, older caregiver, review

As ages rapidly, the need for caregivers will continue to increase. Family caregivers play an important role in delaying and possibly preventing institutionalization of older patients with chronic diseases. Caregiving by family members related to their subjective well-being and cognition. Especially, the sense of life worth living (ikigai in Japanese) is essential to maintaining their life-satisfaction and caregiving. However, there is a lack of research focusing on the sense of life worth living in older caregivers. The aim of this narrative review was to investigate the factors affecting the sense of life worth living and cognitive function for older caregiver. Two experimental studies were extracted: one qualitative study, and one quantitative study (Table 1). There were no reports that evaluated the cognitive function in older caregivers. The sense of life worth living is associated with cognitive function and vice versa, it is possible to those factors that affect in life worth living also affect in cognitive function. In conclusion, this review suggest that intervention programs are associated with promoting the sense of life worth living of older caregivers. Further studies are needed to clarify the factor affecting this relationship between the sense of life worth living and cognitive function in older caregivers.

<Table 1>. Summary of the studies included in the review

Reference	Design and sample size	Methods	Outcome	Results
Hajek et al. (2015) <sup>12)</sup>	A population-based, representative survey of the community-dwelling population aged 40 and older 11,264 observations (mean age=59.1 years in wave 2, 63.1 years in wave 3, 65.5 years in wave 4)	Individuals were interviewed at home by trained staff using a standardized questionnaire.	Life satisfaction (cognitive well-being) was quantified by using the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and positive and negative affect (affective well-being) was assessed using the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). informal caregiving was replaced by self-reported average time per week for help/assistance	Longitudinal regressions showed that informal care affected mental health in the total sample and in both sexes and cognitive well-being in women. The effect of informal care on mental health was moderated by self-efficacy in the total sample. Furthermore, longitudinal regressions revealed that self-efficacy affected in mental health due to informal care.
Smith SK et al. (2001) <sup>13)</sup>	A qualitative study, 7 care partners and 3 former care partners ages ranged from 50-87 years	Twelve live music performances were hosted at a purpose refit facility at the author's institution, once a month for 12 months. Baseline semi-structured interviews explored the meaning of music and expectations of the upcoming music cafes. Dementia care mapping and unstructured observations were the observation methods used to capture 'in the moment' experiences of attending music café. Follow-up semi-structured focus groups explored the impact of music on subjective wellbeing.	Dementia care mapping which is originally designed to evaluate the quality of care and capture the mood and the level of engagement values. ME values range from + 5 indicating high positive mood and sustained engagement to -5 representing significant distress.	The findings demonstrate that attending the music café promotes the self-reported and observable wellbeing of participants in three ways: (1) by offering opportunities for peer support and a reduction in feelings of isolation through a shared love of music; (2) group interaction with music meets an unmet need for meaningful musical experiences in supportive enabling environments.

## PS 11. Development of Sustainable Work-style for Individuals and Team Challenge (SWITCH) as a Tool for Measuring and Promoting Work Motivation

-Natsuki YANO・Changwan HAN

Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Japan (nayano724@gmail.com)

Graduate School of Economics, Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Keyword	Motivation, sustainable work, SWITCH
	<p>Motivating employees helps improve the productivity of the organization. The purpose of this study is to develop a scale for employees to evaluate their working style from both individual and environmental factors. We conducted a survey of employees working at regional sales centers owned by one corporation. The 236 data obtained in the survey were used to verify the reliability and construct validity of the scale. The reliability of the scale was high in all domains. The results of the verification of construct validity using structural equation modeling showed high goodness of fit in all indicators. In addition, the model shown by the scale revealed a relationship in which the interests and motivations of individual employees influence the successful work experience. It was also found that motivation also affects the concept formation and may be potentially involved in the individual's ability to perform work.</p>

## PS 12. A study on persons discharged from a health service facility for the elderly

-Yoshimi SAKATA · Megumi KODAIRA · Takahito TAKEUCHI

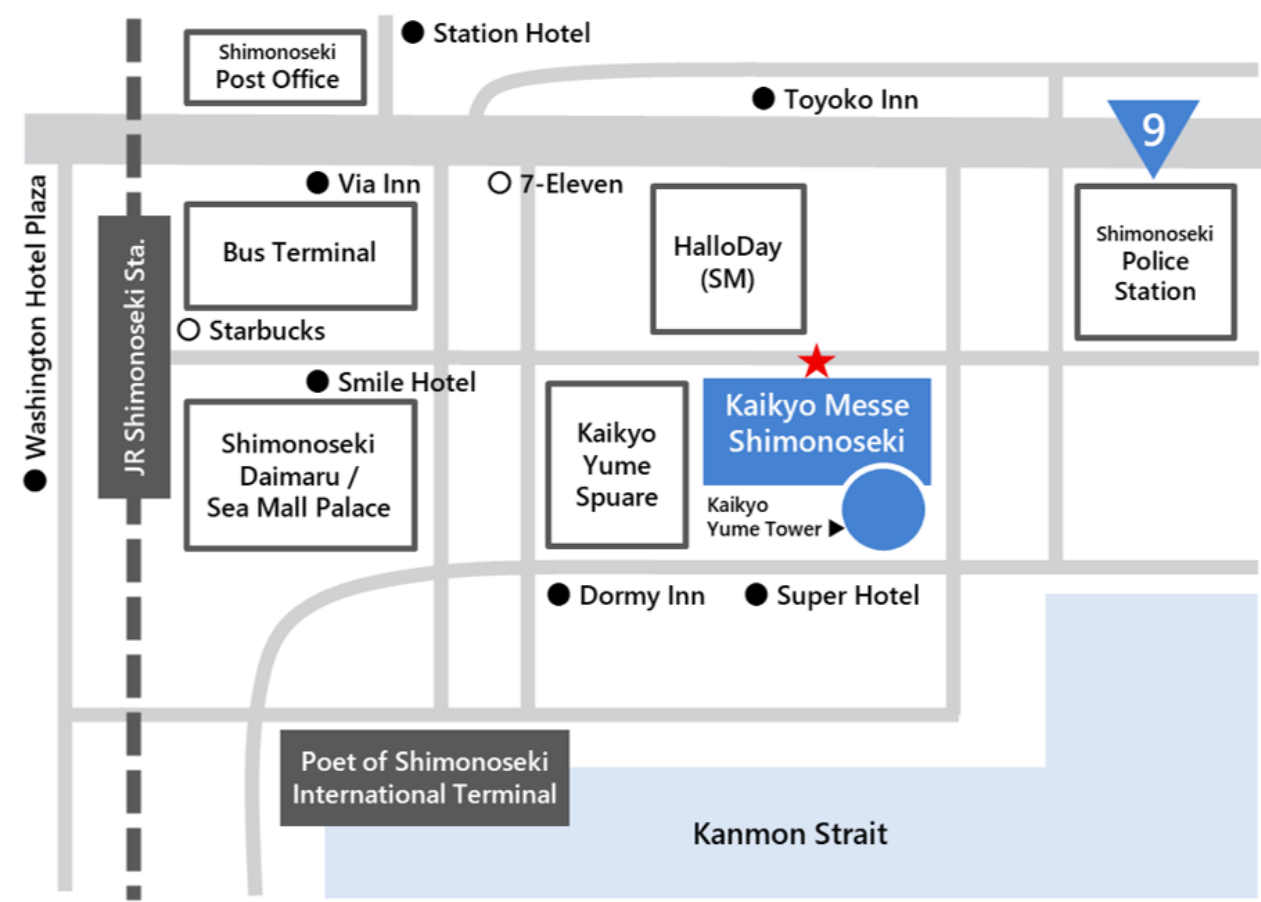
International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan (y-sakata@iuhw.ac.jp)

International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan

Institute of Care Science Co., Ltd., Japan

Keyword	health service facility for the elderly, destination upon discharge, return home, living alone, underlying disorder
<p><b>[Introduction]</b> The basic policy of the Health Service Facilities for the Elderly states that facilities “must promote elderly returning home” and are responsible for improving their ADLs in order to help them lead independent lives at home. It is, however, reported that many residents of facilities are discharged to the hospital, indicating the need for a detailed analysis of the reasons for discharge and the content of care in order to fulfill the original role of health service facilities for the elderly.</p> <p><b>[Objective]</b> The purpose of this study was to investigate the situation of elderly residents discharged from a health service facility for the elderly.</p> <p><b>[Methods]</b> The subjects were 553 elderly residents discharged from a facility between April 5, 2012, and July 29, 2016, and the data of 541 residents were used for analysis. The survey items were extracted from the existing data, including the destination upon discharge from the facility, underlying disorder that prompted hospitalization, whether or not the resident lives with their primary caregiver, and the care situation. Based on simple tabulation results, the association with each item was examined using cross tabulation, a <math>\chi^2</math> test, and a residual analysis technique. This is a retrospective study using existing data, which was anonymized and consented for use so that individuals could not be identified.</p> <p><b>[Results]</b> As shown in Table 1, the most common discharge destination was home with 247 residents (45.7%), followed by medical institutions with 221 residents (40.9%). Pneumonia was the most common underlying illness that prompted admission to a medical institution, with 114 residents (51.6%). As for the relationship between 3 types of discharge destination and the presence or absence of the primary caregiver residing with the person, the number of residents whose discharge destination was “home” was significantly higher in those “living with” a caregiver and significantly lower in those “living alone”, while the number of residents whose discharge destination was “medical institution” or “other facility” was significantly higher in those “living alone”. As for the relationship between the 3 types of discharge destination and care, a significant number of residents whose discharge destination was “medical institution” had “no urge to urinate or defecate”, “ambulate indoors using a wheelchair”, and had “eat therapeutic meals”, while a significant number of residents whose destination was “home” had “urge to urinate or defecate”, “ambulate indoors independently”, and had “eat regular meals”.</p> <p><b>[Discussion]</b> The results suggest that in order to ensure elderly returning home, care must be provided to prevent pneumonia, and ADLs must be improved to a state where nursing care is no longer needed.</p>	

# ACCESS



## ADDRESS

International Trade Building # 601, Kaikyo Messe Shimonoseki

3-3-1, Buzenda-cho, Shimonoseki city, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan 750-0018

> 7 minutes walk from JR Shimonoseki Station

## HOW TO PRESENTATION

### ORAL

- Time control is 40 minutes including presentation and Q & A.
- Interpreters will be provided for presentations and questions and answers.
- The presenter himself will operate the presentation materials.

### POSTER

- Since it will be held on the Web, it will be a presentation format with time.
- Each person will have 3 minutes for presentation and 2 minutes for Q & A.
- The secretariat will operate the PowerPoint materials submitted in advance for the presentation materials.
- An interpreter will be provided only for questions and answers.







## ASIAN SOCIETY of HUMAN SERVICES CONGRESS in SHIMONOSEKI 2021

<https://www.ashs-human.net/conference/congress/shimonoseki-2021/>



Asian Society of Human Services Congress

—

2019 in JEJU  
2018 in KYOTO  
2017 in BUSAN  
2016 in FUKUOKA  
2015 in SEOUL  
2014 in SAPPORO  
2013 in BUSAN  
2012 in OKINAWA  
2011 in SEOUL