

中学校教職員における救急法研修の検討
～ 教職員の意識調査より ～

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【目的】本研究は、生徒のケガの対応についてどのような認識を持っているかを調査し、実態を明らかにすることで、学校現場で求められる救急法研修の在り方や研修内容について検討することを目的としている。

【方法】A県B地区、市立中学校24校、県立中・高一貫校2校、私立中・高一貫校1校の合計中学校27校を対象に学校対象調査と教職員対象調査の2つの調査を実施した。Googleフォームを用いたweb調査には、27校中15校、109名の教職員から回答が得られた。統計分析では、Excel2013とSPSSStatistics23を用い、教師の意識に関するデータは、単純な集計に加えて、年代と科目種類別でのクロス集計によって分析を行った。

【結果】学校の86.7% (13)は、救急蘇生法の校内研修を実施していた。その実施内容は、AEDの使用を含む一次救命処置(BLS)、熱中症対策、アレルギー対応などで、RICE治療や止血法を扱ったものは少なかった。頭部・頸部外傷の対応や患者の搬送方法を扱っている学校はなかった。また、今回の調査では保健体育科教員と養護教諭の94.4%、および他の科目の教員の半数以上(66.3%)は、学生の怪我に対応した経験があった。また、ケガの対応で困った経験では「適切な治療を行う」(64.0%)、「けがや病気の状態を把握する」(51.3%)という回答が半数以上となった。これらから、救急蘇生法に関する校内研修には、頭・頸部の怪我のケアとRICE処置を含めるべきであることが示される結果となった。

【結論】救急蘇生法研修は約9割と高い実施率であった。一方、現場教職員は日常的に生徒のケガの対応に不安を抱え、救急蘇生法研修の内容にも改善が求められていることも示された。また、生徒のケガへの対応は、養護教諭が中心となり、その発生場面での対応経験の多い保健体育科教員に求められると思われがちであったが、その他の教員が対応しているケースが約7割近くに達しており、その備えは、全校・全職員に求められることが明らかとなった。

Examination of First Aid Training for Junior High School Staff
~ From an attitude survey of faculty and staff ~

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【Purpose】 The purpose of this study is to investigate teachers' awareness toward student injuries inflicted during school activities at junior high schools and to reveal the realities of first-aid treatments provided by teachers and school nurses. In so doing, we will discuss desirable directions for teacher training programs on school first-aid treatments and their content.

【Methods】 Two kinds of surveys were conducted at 27 junior high schools in B district in A prefecture. One type consists of items to measure teachers' awareness toward first-aid treatments. In total, 109 teachers participated in the survey, which was administered online using Google Forms. In the other type of survey, data were collected on schools' readiness for emergencies, including student injuries, and 15 schools responded to the questionnaire.

【Results】 Altogether, 86.7% of the schools have implemented in-school training for first-aid treatments. While those training programs focus on basic life support, including the use of AED, heatstroke countermeasures, and allergy treatments, few of them cover RICE treatments or hemostatic methods. There is no school had programs on treatments for head and neck injuries and patient transportation methods. In total, 94.4% of health and physical education teachers and school nurses, and more than half of the teachers of other subjects (66.3%), had experiences with student injuries. In addition, more than half of the teachers answered that they had difficulty "providing appropriate treatment" (64.0%) and "grasping the condition of injury or illness" (51.3%).

【Conclusion】 First aid training had a high implementation rate of about 90%. However, results show that on-site faculty and teachers are worried about how to deal with injuries to students on a daily basis and that the content of first aid training must be improved. In addition, it was frequently reported that the injuries of students were mainly handled by school nurses. They were also managed by health and physical education teachers, who had considerable experience in dealing with such situations, but other teachers are also managing the injuries. Nearly 70% of the cases were handled by other teachers, and it has become clear that all schools and all teachers are required to prepare for school injuries.