

アニマルケア・動物病院 及び看護職の果たす役割

犬や猫などの家庭動物の一般家庭における飼育が普及し、生活において動物とのより良い関係を築きあげることが重要となっており、このような事情を背景に、動物の保健衛生の向上を図ることを第一義的とする動物医療に対する社会的要請は高まりをみせ、かつ、高度化・多様化しているところであり、私達、動物診療施設において動物の看護を業務とする動物看護職の役割は、獣医師による動物診療の提供において、また、飼育者に対する動物の保健衛生指導や動物行動学を基礎とした飼育管理の普及推進を図る上で必要不可欠なものとなっております。今年4月に一般社団法人日本動物看護協会が設立いたしました。アニマルケアの一部を担う動物医療の中にある私達、動物看護職は、動物看護の業務に誇りを持ち、その専門職としての位置づけに向け、さらに、社会の期待に応え得る動物医療の提供に向け、動物医療におけるチーム医療の一翼を担うものとならなければなりません。

以上の考えの下で、動物看護職の役割を明確化していくことこそ、動物医療の質と発展につながるものであり、ひいては、アニマルケアのために、動物との社会と共存するための一つの手がかりと考えています。動物看護職の役割の重要性・チーム医療の大切さをあらゆる立場のスピーカーよりお話ししていただき、今後のあるべき動物看護職の倫理綱領や未来について飼い主や市民の皆様と統一した認識を持てればと思っております。

Animal Care — Role of Animal Hospitals and Nurses

Keeping domestic animals such as dogs and cats as home pets is becoming generally widespread. It has therefore become more important to build a better relationship with animals in our daily lives. As such, the social demand for animal medical treatment which has better health and hygiene as its primary purpose is on the increase. These days it is also at a higher level and with more services and options. Hence the role of animal nurses, whose job is to take care of the animals in the animal hospitals, is becoming essential for animal doctors treating the animals. Animal nurses are also needed to give guidance to animal owners with regards to their pet's health and hygiene, and to promote good animal keeping practices, based on animal behavioral studies.

This year in April, the Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association (JVNA) was founded. We animal nurses, who play a significant part in animal care, take great pride in our work. In order to establish the social status of a recognized professional occupation, and furthermore, in order to provide a level of animal medical treatment that fully meets society's needs, we must play a greater part in animal medical treatment.

With these points in mind, clarifying the role of the animal nurse itself can do much to improve the quality and the development of animal medical treatment. This is not only for the sake of the actual animal care but is also vital for man and animals to better coexist together. In this workshop, speakers from various professional levels and viewpoints will talk about the importance of animal nurses, and about team medical treatment. We hope to create a consensus among owners and citizens about the future of animal nursing, and how it should be.

ワークショップ
Workshop

V

■ ワークショップ V 「アニマルケア・動物病院及び看護職の果たす役割」

日時及び会場：12月13日(日) 9:00～12:00 501会議室

主催：一般社団法人 日本動物看護職協会

座長：太田光明氏(麻布大学動物応用科学科 教授)

司会：松原孝子氏(日本動物看護学会副理事長・動物看護職)

スピーカー：

第1部「動物病院における動物看護職の重要性」

原大二郎氏(獣徳会 動物医療センター 院長) 30分

小嶋佳彦氏(小島動物病院アニマルウェルネスセンター 院長) 10分

杉本恵子氏(みなみこいわペットクリニック医療サポートセンター 院長) 10分

第2部「わが国の動物看護職の養成」

池本卯典氏(日本獣医生命科学大学 学長) 30分

下藺恵子氏(学校法人シモゾノ学園 理事長) 10分

福所秋雄氏(日本獣医生命科学大学 獣医学部 獣医保健看護学科 教授) 10分

第3部「あるべき動物看護職を模索する ～動物看護職の現状と将来～」

坂田光子氏(坂田動物病院 動物看護職・マネージャー) 30分

横田淳子氏(横田動物病院 動物看護職・マネージャー) 10分

森裕司氏(東京大学大学院農学生命科学研究科 教授) 10分

■ Workshop V "Animal Care - Role of Animal Hospitals and Veterinary Nurses"

Dates : Sunday 13th December 9 : 00 ~ 12 : 00

Venue : Meeting Room 501

Organizer : Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association (JVNA)

Chairperson : Prof. Mitsuaki OHTA (Azabu University, School of Veterinary Medicine)

MC : Ms. Takako MATSUBARA

(Vice Director General (Deputy Chairperson), Japan Society of Animal Nursing, Animal Nurse)

Speakers :

Part 1: The Importance of Veterinary Nursing in Veterinary Hospitals

Dr. Daijiro HARA (Director, Jutoku-kai, Animal Medical Center)

Dr. Yoshihiko KOJIMA (Director, Animal Wellness Center, Kojima Animal Hospital)

Dr. Keiko SUGIMOTO (Director, Minami-Koiwai Pet Clinic, Medical Support Center)

Part 2: Cultivating Veterinary Nursing Professionals in Japan'

Prof. Shigenori IKEMOTO (President, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University)

Ms. Keiko SHIMOZONO

(Board Chairperson, Shimozono Gakuen – International Animal Health & Management Colleges)

Prof. Akio FUKUSHO

(Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University, Faculty of Veterinary Science,
School of Veterinary Nursing and Technology)

Part 3: Exploring How Veterinary Nursing Should Be

～ The Present Situation and Future of the Veterinary Nursing Profession ～

Ms. Mitsuko SAKATA (Animal Nurse, Manager, Sakata Animal Hospital)

Ms. Junko YOKOTA (Animal Nurse, Manager, Yokota Pet Clinic)

Prof. Yuji MORI (University of Tokyo, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Science)

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Chairperson's Message

太田光明 Mitsuaki OHTA

麻布大学 動物応用科学科 教授

Professor, Azabu University, School of Veterinary Medicine



人も動物も健康を維持するためには、専門的な知識と技術のサポートが不可欠であり、例えば人の場合、いわゆる「医療従事者」(医師や看護師など)がその任を負っている。この「医療従事者」の持つ知識と技術は国家によって保証されており、国民は安心して自らの健康管理を委ねることができる。一方、「動物医療」はそのようにはなっていない。動物医療に携わる人々のうち、国が保証しているのは獣医師のみである。この状況が何を意味するのか、本ワークショップで徹底的に明らかにされなければならない。

一般社団法人日本動物看護職協会(森裕司会長)は、動物医療に必須の存在である動物看護職に携わる人々の協会であり、この4月に設立された。本協会が発展し、

Better health can be maintained with professional medical knowledge and techniques. A variety of specialists such as doctors, nurses, physical and occupational therapists all support human health. The State guarantees their quality and ability by controlling the issue of licenses. Animal health care, on the other hand, differs in that the State only accredits veterinarians. In this workshop we need to reveal the real meaning of this situation.

The Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association, headed by Professor Yuji Mori, was established this April. This is an association for people working in animal nursing, an essential role within animal health care. So that our Association can develop, it is essential that animal health care become more organized and that it contributes to a

真にわが国の動物医療に不可欠な存在として豊かな人と動物の共生社会の構築に貢献するには、正しい現状認識が求められる。本ワークショップでは、3つの観点から現状を明らかにし、今後の展望を探る。

1) 動物病院の責任者の立場から、3名の獣医師に「動物病院における動物看護職の重要性について」、2) 同じく3名の学校関係者に「動物看護職の養成」の現状とあるべき体制について講演して頂く。これらを踏まえて、3) 「動物看護職の現状と将来」に関して、3名の演者にそれぞれの立場から解決すべき課題と展望を述べて頂く。そして、本ワークショップに参加されている方々を含めて、わが国の動物医療における動物看護職の役割を徹底的に議論するとともに、動物医療を実践する場である「動物病院」について再評価したい。

better society for both people and animals. To execute our mission we have to clearly assess the present state of animal care and animal nursing. Three topics will be presented.

The first topic and presentation, "The importance of animal nursing in animal hospitals" will be addressed by three veterinarians who are all animal hospital executives. The second, provided by three authorities, will look at "College education for animal nursing". The third topic will be "Perspectives on animal nursing in Japan". Together with the audience we will thoroughly discuss the role of animal nurses in animal health care and within animal hospitals. We look forward, especially, to hearing the opinions of our special guests from outside Japan.

第1部 動物病院における動物看護職の重要性

Part 1: The Importance of Veterinary Nursing in Veterinary Hospitals

原大二郎 獣徳会動物医療センター 院長

Daijiro HARA Director, Jutoku-kai, Animal Medical Center



ここ30年間に大きく変貌を遂げた社会現象の一つに、HAB思想=人と動物の絆(より良い関係)=動物と暮らす新しいライフスタイルが定着し、動物病院はこの国民的生活変化により高度な獣医学の習得、動物看護職の採用、清潔な動物専用施設を持って対応してきました。

この30年を振り返ってみると、1980年以前の動物病院では、獣医師と飼い主様が、オールインワンの待合室兼診療室で、互いに協力し合って獣医療が成されていました。1980年以降に入って動物病院を始めとした、動物に係るあらゆる分野に近代化が求められるようになってきました。動物看護の分野では動物看護職養成専門学校が全国に次々と開設され、その卒業生達がそれぞれの資格認定団体によって呼称こそ違え、動物看護師、AHT、VTと呼ばれ全国の動物病院で活躍することとなり、急速に普及し始めました。ただ今となって残念なことは、1980年代から2006年まで、動物看護職の求

められる職能・職域やその資格制度について、国や業界によって十分な討議がされないまま、長い時間が経過してしまっていたことでした。当時は、動物病院に高度な医療が求められた時代背景もなく、動物看護職には従来の助手的役割のほか、基礎的な獣医療知識で十分な職業でした。やがて年月とともに近代化要求はいつそう強くなり、2000年代には入ってからは、この分野にも職業意識の高い人や、有能な人達が出現し、動物病院から、動物看護職者による動物病院の人事管理成功例や動物看護技術が有用であったエビデンス(症例報告)などが数多く報告されています。今や社会常識として、動物病院には、動物看護の職域があり、動物看護職者が在席している事は周知の事実となっています。そして動物行動学や獣医臨床学の研究成果が、動物看護学が学問として確立される礎となり、動物看護職のいつそうの普及発展に寄与しています。以上を踏まえ、永年多くの動物看護職と共に動物病院を運営された獣医師からみた、動物病院における動物看護職の重要性を討議します。

One social phenomenon that has developed drastically over the course of the last 30 years in Japan has been the taking root of the idea of HAB (the Human-Animal Bond), which has manifested itself in improved relations between humans and animals as well as in new lifestyles of living with animals. Moreover, veterinary hospitals have responded to this national lifestyle change by mastering higher levels of veterinary science, employing veterinary nursing staff, and providing clean facilities exclusively for the care and treatment of animals.

When we look back over the last 30 years, we find that at veterinary hospitals prior to 1980, veterinary practice was carried out in an all-in-one waiting room and clinic setting in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation between the veterinarians and the animals' owners. In the 1980s, the need for modernization was being felt across all animal care-related fields including in veterinary hospitals. Specifically, in the veterinary nursing field, a

slew of vocational training schools for veterinary nursing staff were opened across the country. Graduates of these schools then began to work actively at veterinary hospitals nationwide, although their professional titles varied according to the certifying organization concerned, ranging from veterinary nurse to AHT and VT, and their new techniques became popularized rapidly. However, it is regrettable that a long interval passed from the 1980s until 2006 without sufficient discussion being undertaken concerning the occupational ability and fields of competence that should be required of these veterinary staff or about establishing a government and industry-operated certification system for ensuring they meet minimum standards.

At the outset, there was no background for requiring high-level treatment at veterinary hospitals, which meant that basic veterinary knowledge in addition to the

ability to play the conventional assistant's role were sufficient qualifications for a career in veterinary nursing. But with the passing of time, the demands for modernization have risen steadily, and since the turn of the century, capable and highly professionally aware people have begun to appear in this field too. There are numerous reports detailing examples of successful personnel management by veterinary nursing staff in veterinary hospitals as well as evidence that veterinary nursing techniques have proven themselves useful.

Today it is a matter of common knowledge as well as conventional social wisdom that an veterinary nursing job category exists in the veterinary hospital field and

that veterinary nursing professionals are at work at such places. Also, research results in the ethological and veterinary clinical fields have created a foundation for establishing veterinary nursing as a science and this in turn is making a contribution to the further popularization and development of the veterinary nursing profession. Based on the abovementioned considerations, together with many veterinary nursing professionals who are veterans in their respective fields, we will discuss the importance of veterinary nursing as an occupation in veterinary hospitals from the standpoint of veterinarians who run such hospitals.

動物病院における動物看護職の存在

The Presence of Veterinary Nurses in Veterinary Hospitals

小嶋 佳彦 小島動物病院アニマルウェルネスセンター 院長

Yoshihiko KOJIMA Director, Animal Wellness Center, Kojima Animal Hospital



新潟という中型都市で動物病院を開業して30年を迎えました。開業当初は妻を動物看護補助として診療を行っておりました。今から思えばあれが動物看護職の始まりだったと思います。院内の動物看護職が明日からいなくなったことを想像しました。獣医師や飼い主さんが戸惑うことになることは間違いありません。院内での業務は一つ立ち行かなくなります。受付部門一つをとってしまいます。電話の受け答えでは、専門的知識がないとコミュニケーションが図れません。動物の命が途絶えたときには、飼い主さんの心は悲しみに暮れ、心身ともに元気を失っていきます。どんな場面

Thirty years have now passed since I started up a veterinary hospital in the medium-sized city of Niigata. At the beginning, I ran the practice together with my wife, who acted as a veterinary nursing assistant. Looking back on that time, I can see that it marked the beginning of the veterinary nursing profession in Japan.

Imagine what would happen if all the veterinary nurses were to disappear from the veterinary hospitals

においても動物看護職がいないと動物病院は成り立っていきません。

私の娘は、人も動物も元気にできるいい仕事だということでこの道に進みました。これは先輩動物看護職の働く姿をみて選んだ道だと本人が語っております。今後は動物看護職として、誇りと自信をもって日夜活躍しておられる皆さまが、肌で味わった貴重な経験をもとに、さらにご活躍をされることを望んでおります。また動物看護職に携わる者は、動物はもちろん、人に対しても優しい気持ちと実行力を持って接していくことが、さらに動物看護職の職域の拡大につながるはずだと考えます。

動物病院における動物看護職は大切な存在です。

tomorrow. There is no doubt that veterinarians and pet owners would be unsure of how to cope. The operation of the hospitals could not be kept going at all. Just take the reception department as an example. Communication between owners and veterinarians via telephone cannot be conducted effectively if the receptionist doesn't have professional knowledge, and if an animal's life is lost as a result, owners suffer if the owner is likely to suffer heartache or lose their spirit

both mentally and physically. In any event, a veterinary hospital will not keep going if no veterinary nurses are working there.

My daughter took up the veterinary nursing profession because she feels it is an excellent profession where she has the capacity to invigorate both people and animals. She herself told me that she joined the profession because she had actually seen senior veterinary nurses at work.

In future, veterinary nurses who are active day and

night and have pride and confidence as experts will be displaying their activities on an even broader scale based on their precious first-hand experience. Also, those who are engaged in the veterinary nursing profession should treat with kindness not only animals but also the people they come into contact with. I believe that this will lead to the further expansion of the veterinary nursing profession

To finish, I'd like to emphasize that the veterinary nursing profession is an important presence in veterinary hospitals.

杉本恵子 みなみこいわペットクリニック医療サポートセンター院長
Keiko SUGIMOTO Director, Minami-Koiwa Pet Clinic, Medical Support Center



私たち動物医療従事者は、出会うすべての動物とその家族である飼い主様が健康で元気に、そして幸せな生活をおくれるようにサポートすることが望みです。そしてその実現のためには、一つの方法だけではなく、動物の体にも心にもできるだけ負担をかけないさまざまな治療方法から方針を模索する必要があります。動物病院で、西洋医学と代替医学の組み合わせを実施す

We veterinary medical care workers hope to be able to support all the animals we come into contact with during our work as well as the families and owners who keep these animals so that they can live healthily and stay well and happy. In order to realize this, it is essential that we not cling to a single method of therapy, but that we select a suitable treatment policy from the variety available that is as friendly as possible to the animal both physically and mentally. Veterinary hospitals are required not only to conduct treatment combining Western medicine and alternative medicine but also to provide support from an animal welfare standpoint. Also, in addition to providing medical care, their role needs to extend to providing comprehensive care including grooming, discipline classes,

ることや動物福祉の観点からのサポート、そして医療だけでなくグルーミングやしつけ教室、カウンセリングなどトータルケアの実施がニーズとして求められてきています。そうしたさまざまなサポートを実施するために、チーム医療の一員として動物看護職は欠かせない存在であり、当院でも動物と飼い主様と心の絆を深めながら獣医師と力を合わせて活躍してくれています。専門職としての彼女たちの重要性を社会に広めていければと考えています。

counseling, etc. In order for them to be able to carry out such a wide range of support activities, veterinary nurses are indispensable as members of medical care teams. In our hospital as well, veterinary nurses are displaying their activities in collaboration with veterinarians while at the same time deepening their bonds with the animals in their care and with their owners. As a veterinarian and a worker at a veterinary clinic, I wish to support to maintain our work place to be able to make full use of variety available. And at the same time I believe we should veterinary nurses satisfy and respect for their each interest, talent and their hope. I believe we should try to make the importance of veterinary nurses as professionals more widely known in society.

第2部 わが国の動物看護職の養成

Part 2: Cultivating Veterinary Nursing Professionals in Japan

池本卯典 日本獣医生命科学大学 学長

Shigenori IKEMOTO President, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University

動物看護職法制度の早期確立を



看護基礎教育は『大学化すべき』厚生労働省懇談会。『看護職における高度専門職教育』（学術の動向：日本学術会議編集）等々。医療人としての看護職の社会的必要性和将来展望、同時にジェンダーステイタスの向上、専門職・教育職・研究職における男女共同

参画を唱える時代の鐘は連打され続けている。明治32年に産婆（助産師）規則、大正14年に看護婦規則、昭和16年に保健婦規則、昭和22年に保健婦・助産婦・看護婦令、昭和23年に現行の保健婦・助産婦・看護婦法は医療法・医師法・歯科医師法等と同時に制定された。平成13年性別により別称していた職名を、保健師・助産師・看護師・准看護師に統一した。この改正は、社会的地位を大きく飛躍させた。現在（2008年）、看護師の養成機関は1,034施設、そのうち看護系大学158校、総定員177,185名と報告されている。また、准看護師10年以上経験者には2年制の通信制教育を用意し、資格の取得を容易にしている。なお、看護師不足は声高に叫ばれ、中東途上国からの移民で賄おうとしているが、政策の貧困ではあるまいか。

翻って、獣医療領域における看護職の現実を俯瞰したとき、慄然と立ち竦む。時代の針は明治の昔に逆回転する思いだ。さて、明治以前の状況に置かれている獣医看護職（師）制度の近代化を如何に展開するか、独善的

と誇られることを承知で、私見を述べさせて頂きたい。この問題は未だ啐啄とはいえ、手を拱いていたわけではない。日本獣医師会では昭和40年頃から検討を始め、平成18年には本格的な構想を提示し、日本獣医師会主導のもとに、一般社団法人動物看護職協会が今春誕生した。

教育施設は、昭和28年東京大学医学部に誕生した衛生看護学科に遅れること53年。平成17年本学獣医学部に日本最初の獣医保健看護学科は呱呱の声を上げた。また、学科名は異なるが、志を共にする大学も後続し、さらに新設も予定され喜ばしい限りである。以前から専門学校・各種学校・短期大学等で動物看護教育は続けられてきたが、栄枯盛衰の感は免れない。その理由は、動物看護職法制度の未達による不安定な身分、低給与、社会的認知度の低さ等が挙げられよう。これを解決し、陽の当たる職種として格上げするには、動物看護職（師）の法制度を構築する以外に戦略はない。究極の目的は動物看護師法の制定であるが、まずは看護師制度、獣医師制度等の経験した、規則・省令からの出発であろう。方法論としては、獣医療法に《獣医療の円滑の推進を図るため動物看護師を置くことができる。動物看護師制度は規則に定める》と法定し、その委任を受け動物看護師規則を定め、動物看護師の目的・定義・免許・試験・業務・罰則等で構成する。これが最速の方略ではなかろうか。ここでは、その戦略概要を提案したい。

In Anticipation of the Early Establishment of a Legal System for the Veterinary Nursing Profession

“Basic nursing education should be learned at university” says a council of the Health, Labour and Welfare Ministry. Another pertinent text is “High-level professional education in the nursing profession” from Forum of Japan Science Support Foundation, etc. Official statements such as these indicate that we are living in an era in which alarm continues to ring out about the social necessity and future development of the nursing profession as a medical profession as well as about the

need to improve gender status (including gender equality for many other professional careers), in the educational profession, and in the research profession.

In 1899, the Obstetric Nurse Regulation was established. In 1925, the Nurse Regulation was established. In 1941, the Health Nurse Regulation was established. In 1947, the Health Nurse and Nurse Law was established. And in 1948, the present Health Nurse, Obstetric Nurse and Nurse Law was established simultaneously with the Medical Practitioners Act, the Medical Service Act, the Dentist Act, etc. In 2001, job

titles that had up to that time differed according to the gender of the person doing the job were unified as public health nurse, obstetric nurse, nurse, and practicing nurse. This revision prompted a great leap forward in the social status of nurses.

It is reported that at present there are 1,034 nurse-training organizations in Japan including 158 nursing colleges, and that the total number of students attending these organizations is 177,185. Also, for practicing nurses with over ten years of experience, a two-year correspondence course education is available that makes it easy to obtain certification. At present, the shortage of nurses is being highly publicized and Japan is trying to cover the shortage by hiring nurses from countries in the developing world such as the Middle East.

And now, turning to the present state of affairs surrounding the nursing profession in the veterinary medical care field, I find myself standing frozen in place and filled with horror. Indeed I have a sense that the clock is being put back to the Meiji era. How do we proceed with the modernization of the veterinarian nursing profession, which is positioned in a pre-Meiji era situation? I will try to express my point of view fully aware that I may be criticized for being self-righteous. Although this problem has just begun to be considered, it doesn't mean we have been standing around idly. The Japan Veterinarian Medical Association began studying this matter from about 1965, and set out a full-scale vision in 2006. Then, under the Japan Veterinarian Medical Association's leadership, the Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association was established this spring.

Japan's first such veterinary nursing training facility, the

School of Veterinary Nursing and Technology was established at Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University in 2006, which was 53 years after the birth of the School of Health Science and Nursing at the Faculty of Medicine of Tokyo University in 1953. Also, although the faculty names are different, the new universities share the same aims, and I am very pleased by the establishment of the School of Veterinary Nursing and Technology. Veterinary nursing education has continued to be conducted at vocational schools, miscellaneous schools and two-year colleges, but the profession has been unable to shed the image of being uneven. The list of reason for that includes unstable positions, low salaries, and a low social recognition.

In order to resolve these points and to elevate veterinary nursing to a position in the limelight, there is no alternative to pursuing a strategy of establishing a legal system for veterinary nursing profession. Our ultimate aim must be the establishment of a Veterinary Nurse Law, but prior to that, we can make a start by establishing regulations and ministerial ordinances in the same way as was done in the past with regard to nurses and veterinarians. As to the methodology, it should be legally determined in the Veterinary Practice Act that "veterinary nurses can be installed in order to smooth the promotion of veterinary medical care" and that "the veterinary nursing system is to be determined according to a Regulation". Then, in receipt of the powers delegated under the Act, the Regulation should be constructed to include licensing, examinations, work duties, penalties, etc. This, I believe, is the quickest way. I would like to propose a strategic outline for accomplishing this.



我が国では犬・猫を中心とするペットの飼育数が急増しており、昨年度の飼育頭数が2,684万頭と報告されている。飼育環境も屋外から家屋内に移り、ペットの存在が飼育者にとって、愛玩動物から家族の一員へと変化したことにより、動物医療が人の医療と同

様にきめ細かな対応と、質の高い医療を求められるようになってきた。動物医療は人の医療と異なり、医師をサポートするパラメディカル専門職（レントゲン技師、理学療法士等）が存在せず、獣医師が病気を診る補助をする力を持つと共に、動物を看る力を養い、飼い主と獣医師、動物と獣医師のかけ橋となれる心ある動物看護職の養成を目指している。

The number of pets being kept in Japan is rising rapidly with the latest figure of 26,840,000 animals, centered on dogs and cats, being reported for last year. In recent years the keeping environment for pets has moved from mainly outside to mainly inside the home. There is also a tendency for these animals to be regarded as family members rather than pets. Accordingly, in medical care too, a demand is growing for minute response and high quality care equivalent to those provided to people.

Veterinary medical care differs from human medical care in that there are currently no veterinary paramedical professionals such as radiographers, physiotherapists, etc. In this situation, our aim is to cultivate sensible veterinary nursing experts who can act as bridges between veterinarians and owners and between animals and veterinarians by nurturing the ability to nurse animals.

動物看護職養成教育の現状と将来

The Present State of Training and Education in the Veterinary Nursing Profession

福所秋雄 日本獣医生命科学大学 獣医学部 獣医保健看護学科 教授
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現在、日本では小動物（家庭動物）医療分野における動物看護職の存在はなくてはならないものとなっている。しかしながら、人の医療における看護師とは異なり、法律に基づく業務を行う技術者として認められておらず、たとえ獣医師の指示があっても獣医師法

動物看護短期大学（1短期大学）、動物保健看護系大学（3大学）等があり、その教育レベルもさまざまであり、動物看護教育の平準化は行われていないのが現状である。現在、これらの教育機関で養成されたものは、大方、民間団体の行う動物看護師（士）認定試験を受験し、動物看護師（士）の民間資格を得ているが、当該資格は動物診療において法的には全く意味をなさない。

第17条で規定する診療業務に携わることができない。一般社団法人動物看護職協会や社団法人日本獣医師会等が動物看護職の国家資格化に向けた運動を推進している所以である。

このような状況から、国家資格認定制度の導入に向け、動物看護職の業務領域を考慮した上、動物看護教育の平準化（動物看護専門学校・大学が共有するコアカリキュラムの確立等）を推進し、獣医療の高度化に対応した動物看護専門職を養成する必要がある。

日本における現在の動物看護職養成教育の現状をみると、動物専門学校・動物看護専門学校（50校以上）、

In today's Japan in the small animal medical care field, the presence of veterinary nursing professionals is indispensable. However, unlike in the case of nurses in human medical care, veterinary nurses are not recognized as technical experts under law, and they are not permitted to take part in the administering of medical care (including medical examinations and treatment) as stipulated under Article 17 of the Veterinary License Law, even if instructed to do so by a veterinarian.

When we look at the present state of training and education in the veterinary nursing profession, we find there are over 50 veterinary training college and veterinary nursing training college, one two-year veterinary nursing college, and three veterinary and health nursing universities. Moreover, the level of education provided by these institutions varies and no

efforts are being made towards the equalization of the veterinary education level. At present, most of those who are trained in these institutions take veterinary nurse certification examinations conducted by private bodies and obtain private veterinary nurse qualifications, but these qualifications have no legal standing in terms of veterinary practice.

Given these circumstances, in the interests of introducing a national certification recognition system, it is necessary to cultivate a veterinary nursing profession that meets the requirements of today's highly developed veterinary medical care by considering the working range of the veterinary profession and promoting the equalization of veterinary nursing education (such as by establishing a curriculum common to all veterinary training colleges and universities, etc.)

第3部 あるべき動物看護職を模索する ～動物看護職の現状と将来～

Part 3: Exploring How Veterinary Nursing Should Be

～ The Present Situation and Future of the Veterinary Nursing Profession ～

坂田光子 坂田動物病院 動物看護職・マネージャー

Mitsuko SAKATA Animal Nurse, Manager, Sakata Animal Hospital



今春、日本動物看護職協会が設立いたしました。私は相談役に就任し、今までの経験のなかで尽力できることがないかと思っております。現在、現役の動物看護職を退き、動物看護職を育成する学校教育と動物病院のマネージャーをしております。私自身、20年前、日本小動物獣医師会の第一期の動物看護士試験を受験し、認定していただいています。全国組織の職能団体の誕生にやっとここまで来たのかという感慨深い思いがあります。

若い皆様には、生まれた頃から動物病院があり、家族の一員であるペットが病気になれば、動物病院に連れていくのが当然のことでしょう。しかしながら、獣医療の歴史をみると、畜産動物の医療として存在が主である時代から家庭動物の診療へと発展してきました。そのころの動物病院では、獣医師一人で家庭動物医療を提供していく上では、十分な時代でありました。そのなかで少し

ずつ診療において受付をしたり掃除をしたり動物を持つ（保定といいます）、助手の存在が出てきました。「獣医師のお手伝いさん」とか「お姉ちゃん」とか「受付の人」などと呼ばれる時代がやってきました。しかし、社会の変化としては、動物の存在が人との共生という時代になり、愛玩動物から家族の一員として、動物愛護法においても家庭動物は、命あるものとして存在が認められるものになりました。家庭動物医療においても高度化・専門化され、発展し、飼い主のニーズも病気になって診療を受けるということより病気にしたくない、ならないために動物病院を利用したいという思いに変化してきました。そのなかで動物看護職は、単に獣医師の手伝いから専門的知識を持った動物看護のエキスパートとし、動物を直接ケアしながら家族である飼い主さんも支えるという、高度な内容の技術職に変化していると感じています。その証明をするために動物医療にかかわる皆様に動物看護職を社会的に認められる職業として存在するように応援していただきたいと考えています。そして、動物

看護職には自信と誇りを持って、自分自身のワーク・ライフ・バランスを考え、一生の職業にしてほしいと感じ

This spring, the Japan Veterinary Nursing Association was established. I have taken the post of adviser to this organization and I am willing to do all I can to help it flourish based on my professional experience. Currently I am retired from active work in the veterinary nursing field and I am engaged in education at a school for raising veterinary nursing professionals in addition to working as an animal hospital manager. Twenty years ago, I was among the first batch of students to take the veterinary nurse examination given by the Japan Small Animal Veterinary Association and I went on to become an certified veterinary nurse. Now that I have witnessed the birth of a national vocational organization for veterinary nurses, I feel deeply moved.

For those of you who are young, veterinary hospitals have existed since before you were born, and it is natural for you take your pets, who you regard as members of the family, to such a hospital for treatment if they become ill. However, if we look back on the history of veterinary practice, we can see that it has developed from an era when it existed mainly to provide medical care for livestock to the present era when it also encompasses the medical care of household animals. In the old days, in veterinary hospitals, a single vet was considered sufficient to provide medical care for household animals. In that situation, little by little, assistants appeared who carried out reception work, cleaning and the immobilization of animals under medical care. Nowadays these assistants have become

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known as vet's assistants, sisters, receptionists, etc. In terms of social change, this is an era in which animals are considered to coexist with people. Under the Animal Protection Law as well, the status of household animals has changed from that of pets to family members. The medical care of household animals has also become more sophisticated, specialized and developed. Owners' needs have also changed as evidenced by a stronger desire not to allow their pets to contract diseases, and a wish to use a veterinary hospital to prevent their pets from developing diseases rather than to provide treatment when their pets become ill.

Under these circumstances, I feel that the profession of the veterinary nurse has changed from one of being a mere veterinarian's assistant to being a sophisticated technician who takes care of animals directly and also deals with the owners and families of animals as an expert with a professional knowledge of veterinary nursing. In order to prove my contention true, I ask all of you who are concerned with veterinary medical care to support the veterinary nursing profession so that it will become socially recognized as a real profession. And to those of you who are veterinary nursing professionals, it is my hope that you will make it a lifetime profession and that you will pursue it with confidence and pride and in consideration of your own work-life balance.



私は、動物看護職であると同時に、青森県で夫とともに動物病院を開業する経営者としてマネージャーも務めています。地方に暮らしていても、動物看護職という職業の発展のためにできることを共に考えて行動しようと、当協会の立ち上げに関わりました。長年、動物看護職は「獣医師の助手」というイメージから脱することができず、指示通りに動き、病院全体の雑務をこなす仕事という認識が特に地方は強かったように思います。しかし、現在、動物医療が高度化・専門化しており、

I work as a veterinary nurse while at the same time doubling as a manager running a veterinary hospital together with my husband in Aomori Prefecture. I took part in the start up of this association with the intention of thinking and taking action together with others in order to further the development of the veterinary nursing profession, despite the fact that I live and work in the provinces.

I think that for a long time the veterinary nursing profession was unable to cast off the conventional image of its practitioners as being veterinarian's assistants, which went hand in hand with the understanding that we operate under the instructions of vets and handle odd jobs all over the hospital. Today, however, as veterinary medical care has become more sophisticated and specialized, and with relationships between animals and their owners taking the form of family ties or even

動物と飼い主さんの関係は家族もしくはそれ以上の結び付きをみせ、飼い主さんが求める動物医療の質も大きく変化していきました。動物医療も獣医師と共にチーム医療の一員となる動物看護職の必要性が高まりつつあります。これからの動物看護職は獣医師の助手ではなく、自主性を持った動物看護の専門職となっていくべきと考えます。今後は、動物看護職が専門職として自立できるように自ら学び自らの力で社会に存在をアピールしていかなければいけません。これからも動物と飼い主さんの幸せのために私たちは努力し続けていきます。

stronger bonds, there has been a significant change in the quality of medical care demanded by owners for their pets. Within the field of veterinary medical care too, the need for veterinary nursing professionals to become members of medical care teams together with veterinarians is growing more acute. I believe that in future, veterinary nursing staff should play the role not of assistants to veterinarians but as independent experts in veterinary nursing.

From now on, the veterinarian nursing profession must appeal its own existence to society by itself while at the same time learning by itself so that it can be a truly independent profession. In addition, we will continue to make every effort towards ensuring the happiness of the animals in our care and their owners.

「Animal Care - Role of Animal Hospitals and Veterinary Nurses」 Contents」
Record

Date : 13th Dec (Sun) 9 : 00 ~ 12 : 00
Venue : International Conference Center Kobe
-Room 501-

ワークショップ
Workshop

V

第1部 「動物病院における動物看護職の重要性」

Part 1: The Importance of Veterinary Nursing in Veterinary Hospitals

原大二郎 獣徳会動物医療センター 院長

Daijiro HARA Director, Jutoku-kai, Animal Medical Center



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today. I'm the Executive Director at JAHA and have been involved in veterinary medicine for companion animals for 30 years. Our hospital has hired veterinary nurses ever since it opened so, based on my experience of running an animal hospital, I would like to talk about the current situation relating to veterinary nurses.

Jutoku-kai Animal Medical Center is located in Aichi Prefecture. First, I would like to look back on the history of veterinary nurses and veterinarians as well as the social conditions of the past 30 years. I graduated from college in 1972, and started working as a livestock veterinarian. In those days there used to be many facilities called 'veterinary clinics' or 'livestock clinics'. These treated a wide variety of animals from dogs and cats that participate in shows to livestock animals such as cows, pigs, and chickens. Most of these facilities, regardless of their names, had only one veterinarian. These facilities were usually called a 'veterinary hospital' and had all the features of a hospital such as a waiting room, consultation room, X-ray room, etc., all within a single small room.

I started my own practice in 1980. Two years before that, I took an interest in companion animal medicine because of my experience in the USA. What I found most interesting about companion animal medicine is that, unlike industry veterinarians, companion animal veterinarians seemed to be addressing the life limitation of animals. I felt that this field would be a more meaningful and satisfying one to work in, and I was young enough. Ten years passed after opening my practice and, in the 1990s, the social role of animals raised in people's homes began to change. They had generally been considered only as working animals,

such as guard dogs or cats for rodent control, but people now began to think of them as 'companions' and part of the family. Around the same time, veterinary medicine education in Japan was extended from four years to six years, a change which resulted in a less-pressured curriculum with more emphasis on clinical practice for dogs, cats and other companion animals. University teachers began to go to the US or UK to study new veterinary medicine that wasn't written in the textbooks of the time. They then brought the expertise back with them to teach to their students. I think this was a very meaningful time in the history of veterinary medicine. Around 1985, companion animal hospitals began to increase in number, becoming newly established in various parts of the country. It was then that hospital owners/operators, including myself, started to feel the necessity of veterinary nurses. There emerged a growing demand for human resources already holding a basic education in veterinary nursing and with work-ready skills for conventional operations. As such, it was natural for hospital owners/operators to prefer to employ graduates from vocational schools specializing in veterinary nursing rather than high school or junior college graduates.

As you know, the late 1980's was the period when there were already some signs of the bubble economy in Japan. At this time veterinary medicine made great advances and we, the animal hospital owners/operators, began to absorb new knowledge from modern veterinary medicine. As you well know, the 1990s that followed are now called "the lost decade". They were the years when the bubble economy collapsed. Around this time, private organizations started to certify veterinary nurses based on their own standards. At the same time, complaints began to be raised at committee meetings within veterinary medical associations handling veterinary medicine issues. We heard complaints such as "what the veterinary nurses at

Hospital A are doing is a violation of the Veterinary License Act” or “nurses at Hospital B are doing this and that in breach of the Veterinary License Act,” etc. These complaints were resulting from differences in the recognition of veterinary nurses by the veterinarians at the hospitals they were hired for. This in turn had led to differences in the scope of the work performed by veterinary nurses from hospital to hospital. Meanwhile, around 1996, aspiring veterinary nurses set up a technical study group to explore opportunities to better demonstrate their abilities. The nurses at our hospital joined this group and our hospital supported them as a group by offering hospital tours. This group, however, closed after 11 years. In the period between 2000 and this year, the fact that there are veterinary nurses in veterinary hospitals has become common knowledge among the general public. However, I remember from my clinical experience that the veterinary nurses of the time didn’t actually have sufficient levels of knowledge or skills to match their newly-established social recognition as qualified professionals. Today, there are over 20 thousand veterinary nurses certified by private organizations. It is about time that the veterinary medical industry made a concerted effort to standardize the educational curriculum to train them. The industry needs to equalize the certification standards as well as improve the nurses’ working conditions on behalf of the hospitals that hire them. In order to equalize the level of knowledge and skills, we must reflect on the past and change what needs to be changed. We need to determine the attributes of veterinary nurses that are most appropriate for Japan’s situation and establish the right certification standards for them so that they can contribute to companion animal medical care to a level that matches the new era. Of course, the animal hospitals need to cooperate a great deal in this effort. The establishment of the Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association in May this year was, in my view, one of the trail-blazing efforts to this end. Also, the Japan Veterinary Medical Association formed a committee several years ago to actively discuss the equalization of certification standards for veterinary nurses and the issuance of public certificates. These contribute to animal hospitals being able to run their daily business and to securing the required quality of veterinary

nurses, which is being questioned right now. If we have this quality we will be able to offer sufficient veterinary medical services that meet today’s needs with only one veterinarian. I would say from my experience that 20 patients is the maximum number that one veterinarian can treat per day when supported by two or three highly skilled veterinary nurses.

Now, let me talk about the main subject of today’s workshop, that is, the importance of veterinary nurses. What, then, is the veterinary nursing profession? It is a profession that helps to secure the safety of sick animals by veterinarians, as well as veterinary nurses. This is a very important aspect and is actually one of the principles at our hospital. The role of veterinary nurses is to maintain an adequate environment for the treatment of sick animals and to provide nursing techniques in accordance with animal welfare. Another important role is to offer mental support for owners taking care of sick animals by giving them advice and other forms of support. These two roles are very important. To ensure that veterinary nurses fulfill these roles, the educational curriculum is of great importance. To this end, the equalization of curricula of all veterinary nurse training institutions in Japan should be completed as early as possible. I have said that the maximum number of patients that one veterinarian can treat per day is 20. This figure originally came from research I conducted 30 years ago during my study in US. It was considered possible to achieve this figure if there are three veterinary nurses to one veterinarian. The reality at our hospital is that we can only secure two nurses (or so) to one veterinarian, and it would be utterly impossible to achieve four nurses to one veterinarian. But if we were to have a standardized educational curriculum at all training institutions, equal certification standards, and a clear definition of a nurse’s scope of work, it wouldn’t take long for us to achieve the three-nurses-to-one-vet ratio. Then we would be able to offer a higher level of veterinary medicine nationwide, although we would still be 30 years behind the US.

In 2007, JAHA conducted a questionnaire to survey working conditions and the scope of work of veterinary

nurses certified by the various institutions. The questionnaires were sent to nurses with more than one year working experience. We received 356 answers with a response rate of 22%. Looking at the educational backgrounds of the respondents, 9% were high school graduates, 73% were vocational school graduates, and 17% were junior college or university graduates. None of them had finished schooling at junior high level. In other words, 90% had a high school education or higher. Their average length of service was 4 years and a half with the mode being under 2 years.

Most of the animal hospitals employing these nurses had 4 to 6 employees. However, in the future, I predict that hospitals with more than 10 employees will exceed 50%.

The scope of work carried out by animal hospital veterinary nurses covers a wide range of tasks, including receptionist work, pharmaceutical work, treatment support, clinical examination, hospitalization management, etc. There were many cases where nurse duties went beyond their usual scope of work. This was often due to their own sense of responsibility or because the work became an extension of their daily routine. Also, there were many cases where veterinarians automatically requested nurses to perform tasks beyond their normal duties. Such instances were apparent especially during operations or emergency treatment. Some tasks appear to be very simple but may in fact conflict with veterinary medical rules. For example, often in emergency situations, there were cases when nurses took blood samples, or performed resuscitation. These acts were obviously performed out of necessity while the lead veterinarian was busy performing treatment, or where personnel were in short supply during emergency situations and operations, etc. I imagine that most animal hospitals implement training for veterinary nurses so that they can quickly cope with emergency situations. JAHA has not received any complaint or report of health damage to patient animals which received these 'beyond the call of duty' acts by veterinary nurses. However, this is the most risky and underdeveloped area of the industry and a weak point within a profession with clearly defined scope of

work.

As we look towards the future, Japan is expected to become a 'super-aging' society with average life expectancy exceeding 90 years of age. As social environments change, the number of residences that permit the keeping of pets will increase. This trend will include public residences. Data I presented earlier indicated how more companion animal hospitals are becoming medium- and large-sized facilities. This same trend is apparent in the new applications for JAHA membership. These applications suggest that hospital sizes are becoming larger and there are now only a small number operating with only one veterinarian. In line with this trend, more veterinary nurses will be employed. Not only female nurses but also male nurses will increase in number because the latter group is more likely to pursue a role in managing facilities, including the management of equipment and premises. With these points in mind, the next step would be the improvement of employment conditions for veterinary nurses. This in turn will enable nurses to work longer, and there will be an increased number of workplaces that are socially recognized.

My own 'Jutoku-kai' was established in 1980. At the time of its opening, there were only three staff members - a classmate from my university, a female veterinary nurse (an agriculture university major), and myself. Today, we have 26 employees and offer all-year round services, treating about 70 patients per day. The slide shows our organization chart. It shows the Hospital Director, Chief Veterinary Nurse, and Deputy Director. The department names, indicated here in red, are managed by the Chief Veterinary Nurse. A middle-ranking leader is assigned to each of the departments, and nurses perform the primary role in the work of these areas.

In the case of our hospital, where we have 12 people, the average length of service of veterinary nurses is 22 years while the figure for veterinarians is 30 years. 'Veterinary nurse' positions as well as 'veterinarian' positions marked with the term "work sharing" are not full-time positions but are shared by more than one

employee depending on their availability or gender-based commitments in daily life. I think this is the greatest factor that enables long-term employment status.

In the area of nutritional guidance, it is the veterinarians who give guidance regarding the day-to-day animal needs, but nurses will mainly perform other work. One of the important jobs that veterinary nurses perform is to remove the anxiety and fear that hospitalized animals feel. Likewise, they have to ensure that tasks are completed efficiently and within a short period of time.

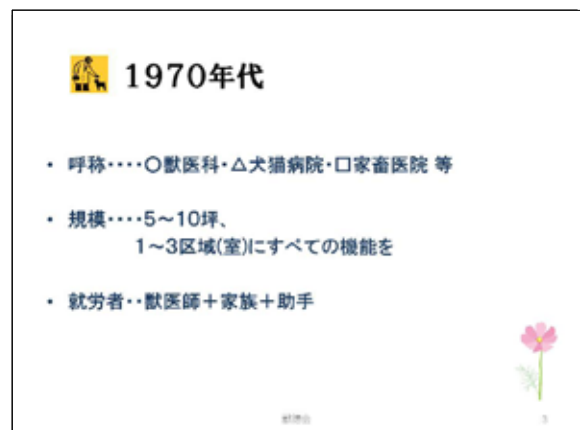
The photo in the slide shows the examination room in our hospital. The person wearing the blue coat is a nurse and those in the white coats are veterinarians. These coats are the same in terms of material and design, but the different colors serve to indicate our different positions.



【Slide 1】



【Slide 2】



【Slide 3】



【Slide 4】

1990年代

- 資格認定団体によって民間認定が始まる
- 動物看護の職務・職域が法的整備のないまま進む
- 「動物看護士の会」等、動物看護士の自主勉強会が始まる
- 動物病院に動物看護士ありと社会認知が進展

【Slide 5】

日本動物病院福祉協会(JAHA)の調査から見える動物看護士の実態

実施概要

対象: JAHA会員病院勤務VT(勤務VT会員)、JAHA個人VT会員、JAHA認定1級VT(勤務経験1年以上の方を抽出し、質問用紙を送付)

質問票送付数: 1810件

実施期間: 2007年5月1日～5月31日

質問票回収数: 356件(うち有効回答数351)

【Slide 9】

2000年以降現在まで

- 更なる社会要求により動物病院の高度医療化が始まる
- 認定看護職2万人越の職種となり処遇整備を求められる
- 動物看護職務・職域には、法に抵触する矛盾が指摘されつつ、長年未整備であった反省から、日獣会を中心にあり方検討委員会が発足
- 日獣会の支援の下、動物看護教育の平準化と、職域・資格の公的認定に向けて、産学協同で動き始めた

【Slide 6】

動物看護職の最終学歴



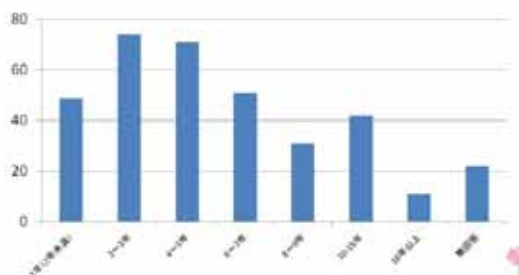
【Slide 10】

動物病院から望まれる動物看護職とは？

- 動物と飼主と獣医師に、獣医療の介助をもって安心・安全を保全する事ができる
- 動物福祉の観点に立ち、療養動物とその飼育者双方の心のケアをする事ができる
- 獣医療を幅広く介助できる平準化された教育を受けている
- 法律又は公的機関によって資格が担保され、その業務行為が獣医療法に抵触しないこと

【Slide 7】

動物看護職経験年数



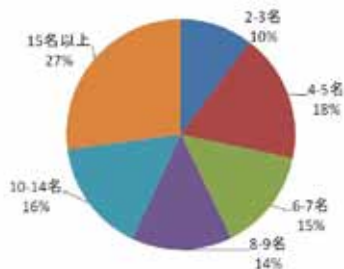
【Slide 11】

07'JAHA・VT アンケート結果から



【Slide 8】

病院スタッフ(獣医師・看護士・他)合計人数



【Slide 12】



【Slide 21】



【Slide 25】



【Slide 22】



【Slide 23】



【Slide 24】

The Presence of Veterinary Nurses in Veterinary Hospitals

小嶋 佳彦 小島動物病院アニマルウェルネスセンター 院長

Yoshihiko KOJIMA Director, Animal Wellness Center, Kojima Animal Hospital



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to talk about the importance of veterinary nurses in veterinary hospitals from my personal point of view. I believe it was in 2006 that an article appeared in the 'Nihon Keizai Shimbun' newspaper

mentioned "government certification" for veterinary nurses. It may be an overstatement to say that this article set things into motion to change the situation surrounding veterinary nurses. In reality, progress takes time on site. I feel that those concerned need to find a collective view regarding veterinary nursing.

This year in May, the Japan Veterinary Nursing Association (JVNA) held its founding general assembly - the fruit of much effort. I was impressed by the passion with which the new board members spoke at this first meeting. JVNA members have since attended many conferences and zoology-related meetings where they have been actively inviting people to join the association so as to increase membership and support.

My practice is located in Niigata City, a medium-sized city with a population of 810,000. My wife has her own office next door where she provides a counseling service for people.

I would like to share my views as I reflect on my 30 years of veterinary practice. With my wife's help, I began my private practice while still in my 20's. I spent the years up until my 40's working in veterinary practice, conducting research and studies, and attending conferences. During my 40's, I made more effort to improve the management skills and quality of my staff. Now that I have reached my mid-50's, I am pleased to say that my eldest son has become a veterinarian, and my eldest daughter, a veterinary nurse. Both of them, as well as the other members of my staff, need more

experience, but we are gradually getting there. As well as obviously needing to invest money in your people, I strongly feel that you need to devote time and love to nurture them. It is our goal to create an even better hospital for veterinary care including preventive medicine and health care.

It is important that a veterinary nurse is happy while caring for animals. The satisfaction of employees, customers, and management teams is a must. In my experience you cannot provide good animal care if any one of them is lacking. The same could be said about any working environment.

So, what is the definition of a good veterinary hospital? My conclusion is that you need more than just knowledge of veterinary care or nursing. You also need empathy. Yet, if you ask young graduates who have recently finished their veterinary nursing studies whether they possess empathy, they find the question a little difficult to answer. Looking back on my early 20's, I realize that I gradually began to understand and develop as a person thanks to my practice. It is through experience that a veterinary nurse can develop as a person and provide even better care backed by empathy and understanding.

Managing a veterinary hospital is the same as managing any business. We can think of four scenarios. The business could fail, foreclose, or be sold. Or it may enjoy success. Of course, we all hope that it will be continued by a successor, perhaps by a family member, a former employee, partner or even a third party. To continue and succeed the practice smoothly it is necessary to clarify the role of the veterinarian and the veterinary nurse. The four main jobs of a veterinarian are; diagnosis, surgery, prescribing medications, and prognosis. On top of that is 'reliability' which, in itself, is not a job but it is an expected quality aspect. With that

said, other than being reliable, a veterinary nurse's job covers everything else.

So, what does a veterinary nurse actually do? Dr. Hara has already talked about some of the functions. Now, I would like to talk about this in the context of my own hospital. Our nurses have to perform various tasks which require knowledge and skill but I find that the most important job is 'communication'. Whether it is face to face with colleagues, pet owners, salespersons, or over the phone, clear communication is not an easy task. I often ask, "Did you explain such and such?", and I usually receive the reply, "Yes, I did.". While I can confidently be sure that the matter was indeed explained, I feel that an explanation is not complete until the other party fully understands it. The many jobs include receiving patients, keeping a medications inventory, running clinical tests, and giving advice on nutrition. I am aware that in some cases, nurses have to administer anesthetics. Some veterinarians express concern and I can appreciate this concern. However, in many veterinary hospitals the nurses have to perform such tasks to keep the practice moving. So it is important that the nurse has received appropriate training. A nurse has to prepare for surgery, assist the doctor, care for in-patients, clean the facilities and take care of animals staying under pet hotel services. Though some veterinarians feel that grooming animals or helping with pet hotels is not part of their job, I feel differently. There have been cases where a pet is brought for a stay or a shampoo and we have discovered a skin condition that needs treating, or even a tumor. The experienced nurse is usually also responsible for training younger nurses and interns. A nurse may have to assist with in-house study sessions or symposia organized by the hospital that are open to the public. Another point of interest is the increasing number of older animals so veterinary nursing will be playing a key role in the care of older animals. Of the animals that come to my hospital, 50% are younger than seven years old, 50% older. That would have been unthinkable 30 years ago.

When supported by a capable veterinary nurse, the veterinarian can fully focus on treating animal patients.

I believe that becoming capable is the result of experience. It is not reasonable to expect perfection from young people who are only 20, 21, or 22. I ask them to start the job with a sense of responsibility, maintain a good work/life balance, and stay healthy. The 'wellness' of my staff is important, something which is apparent in the name of my hospital.

I have focused on animal care and nursing and we need to increase awareness about the support provided by veterinary nurses. I feel we need to make the nature of the nurses' work better known, the fact that their work not only concerns animals but that it directly impacts on people, such as the issue of zoonosis, a topic about which they also teach people. Lastly, but most importantly, regardless of how skillful and knowledgeable any of us may be, I believe this job requires a great measure of sincerity.

Thank you very much.

神戸アニマルケア国際会議2009
(2009年12月)

ワークショップV
アニマルケア・動物病院および動物看護職の果たす役割

【Slide 1】

Animal Wellness Center



【Slide 5】

動物病院における動物看護職の重要性



小浜広域病院アニマルウェルネスセンター
小浜 佳寿
イラスト：小浜 佳寿

【Slide 2】



【Slide 6】

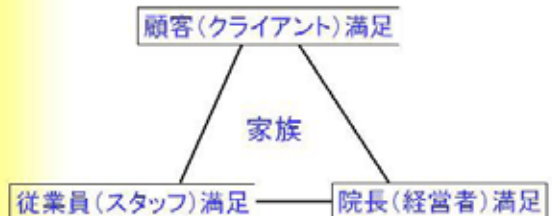
動物看護師に国家試験を

対談 『獣医療と動物看護の歴史と将来展望』



【Slide 3】

満足しているか



【Slide 7】

日本動物看護職協会



【Slide 4】

動物病院 { 獣医学的ケア
動物看護学的ケア
+
人間性 } よい仕事



【Slide 8】

動物病院にとって動物看護職は大切な存在

1. 倒産
2. 廃業
3. 売却
4. 継承



EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 9】



受付業務
栄養指導とフード
薬品と在庫管理
臨床検査
生体検査

EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 13】

獣医師の仕事

診断・手術・処方そして予後の判定



EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 10】



麻酔
手術準備
動物衛生看護師は、手術補助をします
新生児の看護
処置

EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 14】

動物看護職の仕事



EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 11】



入院動物の看護
衛生管理
面会の対応
犬の運動
グルーミング

EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 15】



EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 12】

たくさんの知識が必要

実習生、研修生への指導

院内での勉強会
市民公開講座・研修会

EOHMA ANIMAL HOSPITAL Animal Welfare Center

【Slide 16】



【Slide 17】



【Slide 21】



【Slide 18】



【Slide 22】



【Slide 19】



【Slide 23】



【Slide 20】



皆さん、こんにちは。獣医師の杉本と申します。

私は東京の外れの方、千葉県の川を挟んですぐ隣のところで開業しております。

本日は動物看護職の重要性について、動物病院の現場から、今、どういう状況が起きていて、今までの看護職の仕事内容よりも、さらに院内での仕事分野が多様化し看護職の必要が高まってきているという観点からお話させていただきたいと思います。



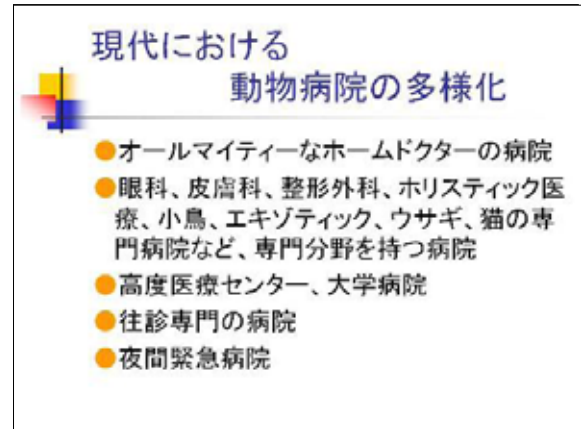
【スライド1】

私が開業したときには動物の看護職はありませんでした。皆さんの発表にも示されていましたが小動物獣医医療の発展の中で、私たち獣医師のパートナーとなるべく、日本においても動物の看護師の職としての教育場ができるようになりました。そして看護師と共に働く体制の病院運営になりました。

その中で12～3年前ですが、私の中で目指す病院のあり方が、西洋医学と動物たち本来の治癒能力を活かしていく医療としての代替医学の両立を目指して行こうと思います。そして、昨年「南小岩ペットクリニック」という名称から「南小岩ペットクリニック医療サポートセンター」という名前に変えました。動物医療をより活用していただくためには、医療の現場だけではなく、動物たちの健康を支える、そして生活を支えることを飼い主様と共に一緒にやっつけていけるような場でありたい。獣医師、看護師、そして飼い主様、いろんな関係の方たちが協力して医療活動を目指していきたいという目的からで

す。

それでは看護師の現在における動物病院の役割を見ていきましょう。【スライド1】



【スライド2】

今までは看護・受付・掃除・事務を行うオールマイティーな仕事として看護師の職がありました。しかし仕事の多様性が問われる事と獣医医療の進歩と共に動物病院の中での看護のあり方も変化してきました。さらに獣医師にとっても、眼科専門の病院、歯科専門の病院、整形外科を主体とした病院、神経科を得意とする病院、針や代替療法を取り入れた病院、エキゾチックアニマルや鳥類を対象にした病院など、それぞれ専門領域、専門分野を持つ病院が生まれてきました。それでこれはどういうことかと言うと、これらの中で看護師自身が自分の適性や自分の希望する専門分野や病院を選んでいける時代となったと言えると思うのです。そしてまた高度医療センター、専門病院、大学病院などと、地域の動物病院は連繋をより活発にできる状況になってきました。こういった獣医療の多様性の中、看護師を育てていく学校教育も更に充実したカリキュラムの中で、現状を見据えた対応がなされていくことでしょう。それが新しい時代における動物病院と看護師の仕事になってくるのだと感じています。【スライド2】

動物病院の多様は、その中でそれぞれ学んできたことを、実際の医療の現場でどのように活かしていけるのか、それぞれの医療の場で対応状況は個々の病院としてだけでなく、病院のポジショニングによっても様々な仕事が明確になってくると思います。専門分野の技術を担当する看護師がおられるだろうし、診察時や入院の動物たち

These are pictures of the entrance of our hospital [slide 7]. I think that veterinary nursing already begins when the pet owner first opens the door of the hospital, or even the moment they park their car in the parking lot. Indeed, at our hospital, many pet owners wait for their turn in the parking lot. Therefore, we need to pay attention to a space wider than the interior of the hospital. That means that veterinary nursing takes place in various places and situations.

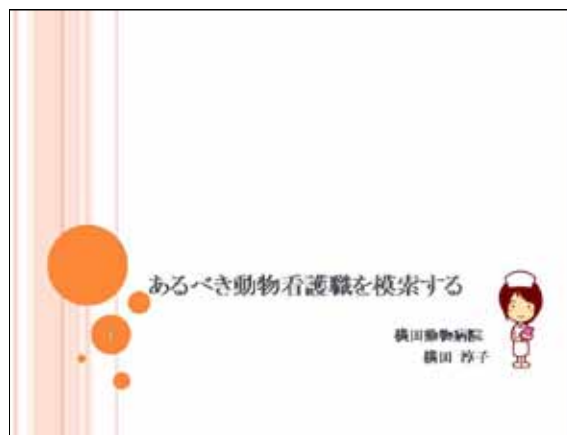
Currently, there are no unified standards in terms of a certification system, the title of the occupation or the scope of work for the veterinary nursing profession. When these standards are established, the veterinary nurses (or whatever the unified title may be) can evolve into the next stage.

Moving to the next stage means becoming professionals committed to animal care [slide 9]. So, we have to study more to improve the quality of our care, offer that care to a higher quality, and seek to fulfill a role in society as professionals. To offer better care for animals is the role that veterinary nurses should play in any society where humans and animals live together. By fulfilling this role, veterinary nurses can facilitate social recognition of our profession.

The Japanese Veterinary Nursing Association (JVNA), the first professional organization for veterinary nurses in Japan, was established this past May [slide 10]. It is a nation-wide organization, and I joined it with a view to offer whatever support is needed to improve the status of veterinary nurses. As I said earlier, it is certainly necessary to improve the quality of animal care as professionals, but there are many issues to be solved such as the lack of a unified certification system, a low credibility level and low recognition in society, poor pay and poor benefits, etc. The JVNA is operated by a few members working without pay and needs more members to tackle these issues. It may take five years, or even 10 years till the organization becomes able to offer its members benefits that match the membership fees. However, we need to join together, hand in hand, and take a step ahead. I think that's the only way to build our future.

So, I would like to invite all the veterinary nurses here and across the country to join together to move forward into the future. To pet owners and other animal-related professionals, I would like to ask for your continued support. [slide 10].

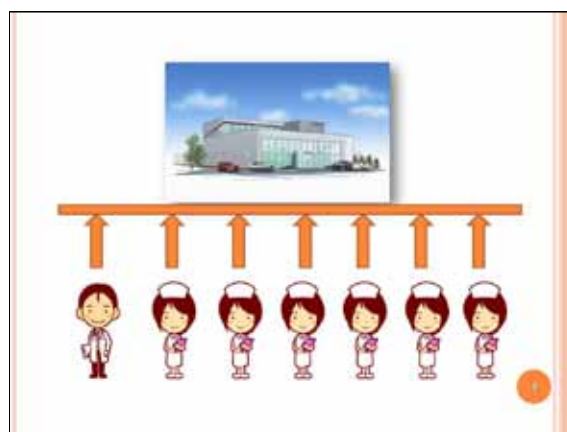
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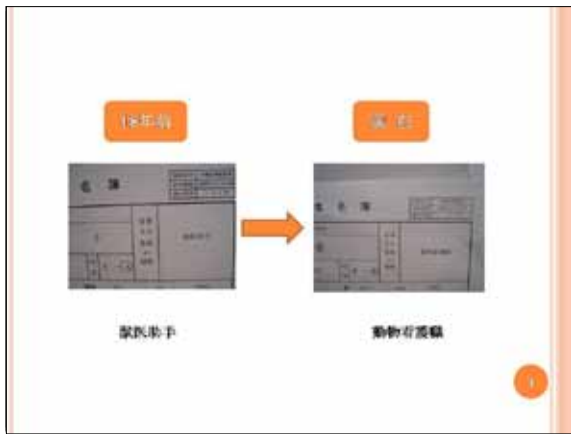
【スライド1】



【スライド2】



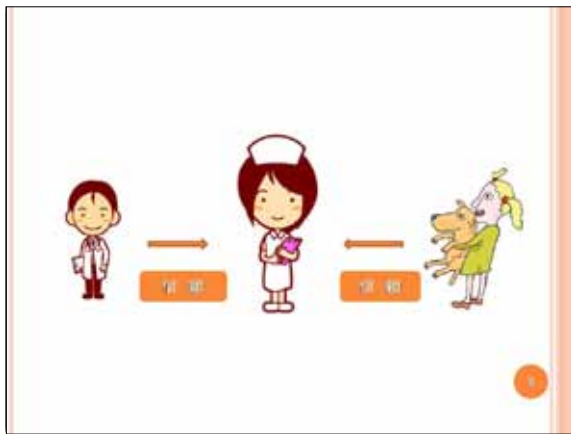
【スライド3】



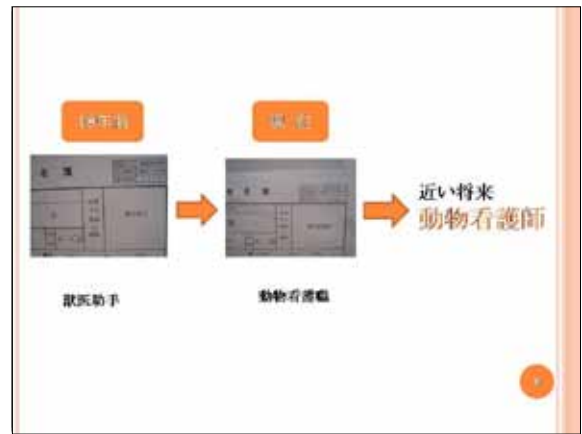
【スライド 4】



【スライド 7】



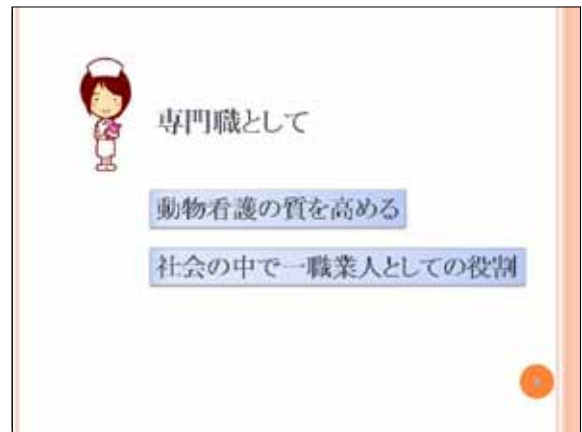
【スライド 5】



【スライド 8】



【スライド 6】



【スライド 9】



【スライド 10】



【スライド 11】

