

2015
Re-Inventing Japan Project
Report



Kobe University School of Faculty of Health Sciences
Tomomi Ishida

1. Introduction

I took part in “Re-Inventing Japan Project” in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 7th. September – 2nd. October. I observed and gave supports for patients in each ward of Chiang Mai hospital, such as medical, surgical, orthopedic, OB & Gyn, and ICU. And I went to Saraphi district for community nursing. On each practice, I discussed about problems of health, way of supports and so on with nurse students in the school. So I knew these things deeply. I knew Thai’s economic, society, culture, environment by putting myself in Thailand, too. I thought about many things in my own way through this program.

2. Program summary

Term: 7th. September – 2nd. October 2015

Destination: Chiang Mai, Thailand

Facility: Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University

Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hospital

Saraphi District

Watuweruwan School

Praempracha.com

3. Learning through this program

1.) Medical Ward

There are some “Medical Nurses” in each room in the ward. They prepare and manage medicines for their patients. It is useful for students because they can get knowledge of many medicines and give their patients medicines properly. I think that it is an attractive system.

In the hospital, multi room has 10 beds, and all patients don’t use their curtains. It is easy for medical stuffs to observe all patients at once. Because of this, there is no “nurse call button” around patients.

I’ve heard that they have the problem of shortage of nurses and rooms in Thailand, but they solve this problem because they arrangement their environment and take measures for this problem like this.

2.) Orthopedic Ward

Through life in Thailand, I knew there are many drivers of auto bike. Some teachers in Thailand told me that drivers sometimes have an accident because they don’t use their helmets or break traffic rules. For that reason, orthopedic ward has a trauma room,

and prepare some unoccupied beds.

3.) Surgical Ward

Chiang Mai University has 15 “Wound, Ostomy, Continence Nurses”. They manage “Ostomy Clinic”, and give advices and supports for patients who have problems of their skin, medical equipment and so on. In the ward, I learned the roll of certified nurse specialist.

4.) ICU

It is divided 5 sections in ICU for example, medical, surgical, pediatric, and so on. One nurse observe and assessment of one patient in ICU. And ICU in Thailand was very silent than Japan’s one. I found that patients in Thailand are able to be given careful supports from nurses in ICU.

5.) OB & Gyn Nursing Division

I visited Antenatal Clinic, Labor & Delivery Room, Postpartum Unit, Gynecological Clinic, and Lactation Clinic in this division. Pregnancy women and postpartum women can give and take advices each other, because they have a community space in every section. Each room has a big table in middle of the room and is surrounded by women.

I knew that each section has a room for husband; “play room” for taking some lectures, and “bed room” for having a rest. Nurses support “the child care by husband”.

In this ward, I was interested in cultural foods for breast milk. Nurses told me that they sometimes offer banana flower and ginger and so on to women. I found Thai people think a great deal of traditional things.

6.) Public Health Nursing Division

There are some “Health Volunteers” in each community in Thailand. They support elderly people’s life like nurses in their community. They visit all families regularly, so they understand characters and behaviors of local residents. I thought nurses can do activities for health and give a lot of information to people who live in each district effectively with health volunteers. I found there is “a man power” in Thailand.

I learned another thing in this section. Education system of Thailand is different from Japan’s one. Nurse students in Thailand can work as hospital nurse, midwife and community nurse, after they graduate the school. For that reason, they have long term nursing practice. They have a lot of time to think of health education to people of community, and can learn about “prevention of disease” deeply. I envy their

environment of study.

4. Others

Through having practices with Thai students, I found that it isn't hard to them to use English in their daily lives. They have some chances to speak it, because there are some foreigners in Thailand and it has been determined to use English on Wednesday in the hospital. So they use many medical words in English at conferences. Furthermore, they give presentations about some diseases to other students in English at student's conferences. I realized my capacity shortage of English conversation and presentation. It aroused me.

5. Conclusion

I saw that if we have same problems between Thailand and Japan, ways of solving problems are different each country. When we want to solve problems, we have to understand the background such as their history, geography, society, economy, religion, culture, behavior. I came to consider about these things by participating in this program. I will take the advantage of this experience for my future.

Thanks for supports from everyone; professors, supervisors, staffs and students of Chiang Mai University and Kobe University during my visit to Chiang Mai.