

タイ国看護教育プロジェクト アフターケア調査団報告書

平成3年1月

国際協力事業団
医療協力部

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序 文

タイ国看護教育プロジェクトは、タイ国の看護教育の改善に資することを目的として1980年8月から5年間の協力期間で実施された。1985年2月、評価調査団が派遣された結果、本プロジェクトは、(1)協力の重点校であるスリマハサラカム看護大学の強化、(2)「看護教育研究」の結果取りまとめ、(3)看護教育内容の充実の3点を重点として1987年7月まで2年間延長され協力が継続された。

当事業団は、本プロジェクトに対する協力終了後3年が経過した現時点において、プロジェクトのその後の推移および問題点を調査し、補完的協力の必要性、可能性につき検討することを目的として、アフターケア調査団を1990年8月12日から同月17日まで派遣した。本報告書は同調査団の調査結果を取りまとめたものである。

本調査の実施に当たり、多大のご協力をいただいた厚生省および今次調査団員に対し、深甚なる謝意を表するしだいである。

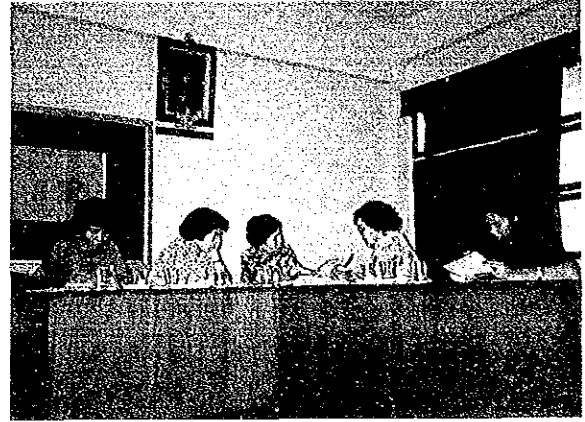
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国際協力事業団

理事 西野 世界



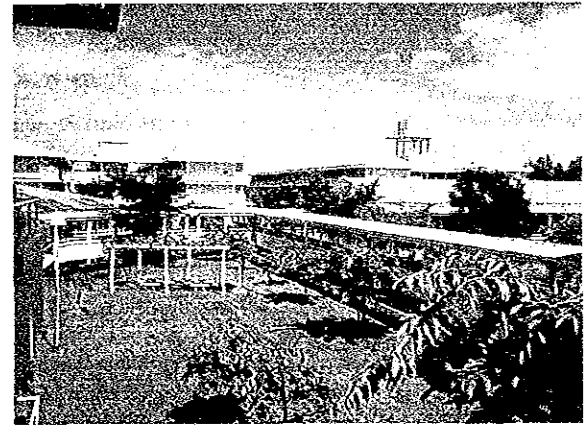
保健省看護大学課にて協議。左より
田中団員、田島団長、Ms. Chisie、
加藤団員。



スリマハラカム看護大学にて協議。
右から二人目、校長のMs. Rachit。



スリマハサラカム看護大学正面入口



スリマハサラカム看護大学の中庭と寮



スリマハサラカム看護大学前庭にて。
左から二人目より、田中団員、加藤団員、
田島団長、Ms. Rachit。



スリマハラカム地域病院
(看護大学の実習病院)



スリマハサラカム市内の保健所



バンコク看護大学にて。左から二人目
より、田中団員、校長のMs. Boonprahong、
田島団長、一人おいて加藤団員。

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1. アフターケア調査団の派遣

1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

タイ国政府は看護教育の改善、特にカリキュラムの改善を目的とし、1977年、我が国に技術協力を要請してきた。これに対し、我が国は1977年7月、事前調査団を派遣し、本件協力の可能性につき調査を行なった。タイ国政府は1979年無償資金協力と技術協力を合わせた看護教育プロジェクトを正式に要請し、無償資金協力によるスリマハサラカム看護大学の新設は第4次国家開発5か年計画(1977-1981)に組み込まれた。これを受けて我が国は1980年8月、実施協議調査団を派遣し、8月1日討議議事録(R/D)に署名し、5年間の看護教育プロジェクトが実施された。

本プロジェクトの当初協力予定期間は1985年7月31日までであったが、1985年2月評価調査団が派遣された結果、協力期間を2年間延長することが望ましいとの結論を得た。本プロジェクトはこれに基づき、①協力の重点校であるスリマハサラカム看護大学の強化、②「看護教育研究」(4年制の看護教育カリキュラムに基づく学校運営、学生・卒業生の活動に対する評価研究)の結果取りまとめ、③看護教育の内容の充実(視聴覚教材、教科書の開発)の3点を重点目標として1987年7月31日まで延長された。

7年間の協力期間中に19人の専門家が派遣され、24人の研修員を受け入れ、保健省看護大学課(NCD)傘下の21の看護大学に対し、視聴覚機材、実習用機器、車両等の機材供与が行なわれた。また中堅技術者養成対策費によりNCD傘下の看護学校の教育法、教育内容の充実を目的としたワークショップ、視聴覚教材・テキストの作成が行なわれた。本プロジェクト実施中、4年制の看護教育カリキュラムの改正が1977年、1980年に続き、1984年にも行なわれ、地域主導(COMMUNITY ORIENTED)の考え方に基づいた看護教育カリキュラムが作成され(1、2年次のみ)8校に導入された。

今次、アフターケア調査団は、本プロジェクトが終了後3年を経過した現時点において、我が国およびタイ国の関係機関と以下の点について協議し、プロジェクトのその後の推移および問題点を調査の上、補完的協力の必要性および可能性につき検討することを目的として派遣された。

- (1) 本プロジェクト関連機関の実施体制、運営体制、活動状況(看護教育カリキュラムの改定状況、教材作成状況等)
- (2) 供与機材の使用稼働状況の調査とスペアパーツ、消耗品の補給と新規機材供与の必要性の検討
- (3) 帰国研修員の定着状況および活動状況
- (4) 以上の点に関する調査結果に基づき、アフターケア協力計画(機材供与計画、短期専門家の派遣計画)を策定し、ミニッツを署名交換し、協力実施に必要な要請書の取り付

けを促進する。

1-2 調査団の構成

団 長 田 島 桂 子 厚生省看護研修研究センター教務課長
 団 員 加 藤 政 子 元タイ看護教育プロジェクト専門家
 団 員 田 中 良 子 J I C A 医療協力部医療協力課職員

1-3 調査日程

日 順	月 日 (曜)	行 程	調 査 内 容
1	8/12 (日)	東京→バンコク	移動
2	8/13 (月)		J I C A 事務所にて打合せ 保健省看護大学課 (N C D) にて協議、 同視聴覚センター視察
3	8/14 (火)	バンコク→コンケン	移動
4	8/15 (水)	コンケン→バンコク	スリマハサラカム看護大学視察、同校にて 協議、移動
5	8/16 (木)		バンコク看護大学視察、同校にて協議 保健省看護大学課 (N C D) にて協議
6	8/17 (金)	バンコク→東京 (加藤) →ジャカルタ (田島・田中)	移動 (田島団長・田中団員は引続きインドネシ ア看護教育プロジェクト事後調査のため、 ジャカルタに移動。)

1-4 主要面談者

タイ側

Ms. Chusie Sujpluem Director, Nursing College Division,
Ministry of Public Health
 Ms. Boonsueb Srichaiyanta Staff, Nursing College Division,
Ministry of Public Health
 Ms. Rachit Nikomrut Director, Srimahasarakham Nursing College
 Ms. Boonprakong Batputtana Director, Bangkok College of Nursing

日本側

阿 部 信 司 J I C A タイ事務所 所 長
 宮 本 秀 夫 同 所 員

2. 要 約

2-1 プロジェクトの現状

本プロジェクトの目的は、①看護大学の強化、②看護教員の研究活動の推進、③看護教育内容の充実に関するものであった。その目的に即して視察した結果を総括すると、タイ国側の自主努力の成果は著しく、看護教育の体制および質の向上に向けて、着実な歩みをしているという印象を得た。

実際の活動内容としては、看護教員対象のセミナー・研究発表会の開催、修士課程への進学の推進など、看護教員の質の向上に力を入れていたことが挙げられる。このような活動の背景には、四年制の看護大学による看護教育の一本化、高齢化社会を迎えつつある社会の変化や高度医療の推進といった社会の趨勢があることが考えられる。

また、教育内容の質を向上させることについては、テキスト、視聴覚教材等の作成が着実に継続されていた。その一方で、看護教育を行うには、その他各種模型、実習用教材等が必要であるが、それらについては、本プロジェクト実施期間中に供与されたものだけで、補充、追加購入の形跡は見られなかった。そのため供与教材の使用頻度は高く、使い古されていたり、耐用年数との関係で、交換ないし追加購入の必要なものがあつた。この点については、視聴覚教材等教材作成機器にも同様のことがいえる。

このような実情を勘案して、次のようなことに留意して、タイ国側から要請された事項に沿ってアフターケアを行うことが望まれる。

2-2 短期専門家の派遣について

- (1) 在宅看護、ICU看護、機材修理に関する専門家の派遣が要請されたが、前二者については、タイ国にとっては、教育者の養成と教材作成の両方を必要とする分野である。したがって、短期専門家派遣を意義あるものにするには、教育者への技術移転を図りながら、教材の作成を進めなければならない。短期間に両方の役割を果たすには、教材作成の過程で協力者に技術移転をし、教材の完成後、全国の関係する教育者を集めて、教材の使用方法の指導を通して技術移転を図るのが有効であろう。そのためには、看護の専門家としては、教育者への技術移転と教材作成に関与できる人材を派遣することを考えなければならない。
- (2) 短期間に視聴覚教材を作成するには、看護の専門家と視聴覚教育機材操作の専門家を同時に派遣し、共同で教材作成に当たることが望まれる。
- (3) 教材作成時には、NCDの視聴覚センターを拠点として、ICUのある病院ないし地域での看護場面をいれた、ビデオやスライドが作成されることになると思われるが、その際には、タイ語やタイ国の実情が反映されなければならないので、短期専門家の援助者とし

て、日本で研修を受けた教員の協力が得られるような体制をとることが必要である。

- (4) 機材修理に関しては、修理および視聴覚教育機器の操作・教材作成能力をもつ人材が得られれば、そのような専門家の起用が望まれる。もし無理であれば、派遣可能な期間を考慮して、それぞれの能力をもつ専門家を2人送る必要がある。

2-3 機材供与について

- (1) 機材の修理については、教育教材に限って、タイ国側の要請に応じるようにする。その際に、将来のことを考慮して、簡単に修理できるものについては、複数のスペアを供与することを考えなければならない。当初供与された機材は、すべて日本製であるため、必要部品を現地調達できなかつたり、調達できても高額のため、学校側が費用を負担することが難しい場合が多いからである。
- (2) 教の補充、新規要請の機材についてもタイ側の要請を重視する必要がある。しかしその際には、視聴覚教材およびテキスト作成用機材（ビデオカメラ、タイプライター、製本機、印刷機など）、実習用機材（一部には病院における教材も含まれる）に関連するものを中心とすることが望まれる。メディアを用いた教育方法が浸透してきているので、各大学で教育教材を自主的に作成する体制を強化すれば、教育内容の充実が期待できるからである。

2-4 その他

- (1) 調査期間中の訴えには、無償供与による設備の故障、スペアの必要性など多々あったが、今回の予算のなかでこれらの要請に応えるとなると、教育に直接関連する必要物品の供与の量が減るので、無償供与による設備の故障については、別途対応を考えることが必要である。
- (2) 視察した範囲では、タイ国における看護教育は、学校管理者によって見事に管理されていた。また、わが国が当初援助した設備や供与機材は、適切に管理され有効に活用されていた。このような教育者の姿勢と近年のタイ国の経済成長、生活水準の向上面から考えると、これからのタイ国は、アジア諸国の看護教育者のなかで指導的役割を担うことができるように思われる。

アジアにおける看護教育に関連して、わが国がこれからも援助を継続する場合、タイ国を拠点として、わが国で研修を受けた近隣諸国の看護教員等を指導者とする看護教員並びに臨床指導者の再教育、教材開発、および看護研究等を推進できる場を作ることと、そこにおける指導的役割を果たすことが考えられよう。

3. プロジェクトの当初計画と実績

これについては詳細は昭和60年2月および昭和62年2月に派遣された評価調査団による「タイ国看護教育プロジェクト評価調査団報告書」(2冊分)に譲るが、概要は以下のとおりである。

本プロジェクトの開始時の討議議事録(R/D)のマスタープランにおける当初目標は以下のとおりであった。

- (1) タイ国保健省による看護教育プログラムの評価のための看護教育研究活動
- (2) 視聴覚センターの機能の強化
- (3) 医療、特に外科、小児科の看護教育の教授法の開発
- (4) その他必要に応じ、双方が合意した活動

これに対し、本プロジェクトが2年間延長された際の討議議事録(R/D)には延長期間中の目標として以下の項目が上げられている。

- (1) 新カリキュラムの評価に関する長期研究の完遂
- (2) スリマハサラカム看護大学における専門的教授法の改善
- (3) 適切な視聴覚教材及びテキストの開発
- (4) その他必要に応じ、双方が合意した活動

2年間の延長期間を含め、本プロジェクトにおいて最終的に達成された事項は評価調査団報告書によれば次のとおりである。

- (1) 1981年～1985年に Longitudinal Evaluation of 4-year Nursing Education Programme が実施された。また四年制のカリキュラムの改正は1977年、1980年に行われ、1984年にはWHOの助言をいれ、部分的に改正し、1985年に五校、1986年に三校で新カリキュラムが採用され、1987年には更に五校への適用が予定されているとのことであった。
- (2) NCDに設立された視聴覚センターには184種の関連機材が供与され、1982年から1986年までに30本のビデオテープが製作された。タイ側はプロジェクト終了後も独自に視聴覚教材作成を継続する予定との由である。

中堅技術者養成対策費により作成されたテキストは22種、26,000冊に上る。印刷部数は各1,000～2,500冊でNCD管下の看護学校の図書室や実習病院に1～2冊ずつ配布している。

- (3) (2)で述べたビデオ、テキストの作成は中堅技術者養成対策費によるワークショップの成果品として作成された。ワークショップはNCD管下の看護学校(四年制、二年制を含む)の教育法、教育内容の充実を目的として開催され、教材開発の知識技術の習得ばかり

でなく、学校管理の知識を向上させ、看護教員間の意見交換を促す場として活用された。

(4) スリマハサラカム看護大学に対する協力は、日本人専門家が月1回、1～2週間の滞在して教員を指導することにより行われた。1983年に開校し、一学年140～150名、四学年で580名の学生数を擁している。1987年春に第1回の卒業生がでることを前提に延長期間中の協力が重視されたが、最終評価時に次のような問題点が指摘されている。

- ① 看護教員一人当りの学生数が多く、教員の負担が大きい。
- ② 若い看護教員が多いため、臨床経験、教育経験の不足が見られる。
- ③ 実習病院、患者数が十分に確保されていない。
- ④ 英語のできる教員が少なく、技術移転が困難である。

評価調査団は今後の課題として、供与機材に関し、特に視聴覚教材作成用機材は故障に際し、修理・調整が速やかに行なえないと教材作成がすべて停止する恐れがあることを指摘している。供与機材の配布状況は次のとおりである。

- (1) 保健省看護大学課視聴覚センター：視聴覚教材作成用機材
- (2) スリマハサラカム看護大学：視聴覚教材作成用機材、実習用医療機器、車両
- (3) その他の21看護大学：VTR、カラーテレビ、OHP、実習用医療機器、車両

4. プロジェクト終了後の経過と現状および課題

4-1 保健省視聴覚(AV)センター

保健省看護大学課(Nursing College Division : NCD)の一室において、AVセンターの責任者 Mr. Kowit より活動状況を聴取した。プロジェクト実施期間中から、実施の中心的存在であったNCDは現在も年間約25の看護教員向けのセミナーや訓練コースを実施している。

Mr. Kowit はAVセンター開設時からNCD内で看護教育プロジェクトの一環として視聴覚教材の開発に当たってきた。当初の3~4年間は日本側から短期専門家をその都度招き、ビデオ製作に当たってきたが、その後はNCDと各大学が協力、独自の努力で教材づくりができるようになった。

現在、AVセンターではビデオ作成等のコースが開催され、全国23大学がそれぞれのテーマごとに専門分野から人材を提供し、NCDに集まってグループを作り、ビデオの内容を検討した上で出発することになっている。一つのビデオを作るには4~5名の教員が1週間ぐらい同所に滞在してAVセンターのスタッフと共に討議を重ね、成果品として年間6~7本のビデオが作成されている。

すでに製作したビデオは10年間で52本あり、これらはすべてNCDから全国23の看護大学に送られ、学生の教材として利用されている。AV教材のリストは資料5のとおりであるが、タイトルは一部しか英訳されていない。

AVセンターは約100名程度収容できるビデオ上映ホールと隣接するフィルム編集室から構成されており、ホールはこのほかにも各大学から集まる教員の会議や研修室としても多目的に利用されているという説明があった。

機材はすべて古くなっているが故障はない。撮影機もフルに活用しているが、ロケーションのため、もう2台の小型カメラが必要であると訴えていた。

このほか Mr. Kowit の説明によれば、タイ国では日本側から供与された機材であると否とにかかわらず、この国では高価な機材はこの施設でも毎回使用後は旋錠し、保管する習慣があり、このため技術者以外の教員が直接利用できる機会が少なかった。しかし、これからは、全国の大学で独自のビデオを製作したいという要請があるので、カメラの貸出しも考慮中であるとのことである。

AVセンターの業務は、看護教育機材を全国大学に配布するため、ビデオの複製に多くの時間を費やしており、これは看護大学からの依頼だけでなく、NCD内の他の課や他省からの依頼もある。また、センターのスタッフはこのほか、展示用の写真の撮影や施設で使用する表示デザイン文字、印刷物などの作成も仕事としてもっており、これらはNCDの紹

介、宣伝活動にも寄与しているとのことであった。

全体の印象としては、タイ国の看護教育におけるA Vセンターの役割は非常に大きいということが認識された。それは、おそらく、この国の出版事情がいまだに低迷しており、民間の出版社が看護教育用図書の開発をほとんど手がけていないことが原因であると推察される。従って、A Vセンターが教科書の代わりにビデオ教材を増産することで、これをカバーしているということが推測される。このことは、週日からスリマサハラカム看護大学とバンコック看護大学の図書室を視察するに及んで、その事情をよく理解することができた。また、実際に教室や実習室でビデオを用いた授業が行われている場面をみたが、確かにビデオは各校ともよく活用されているというようであった。

4-2 看護大学の活動

本プロジェクトの終了時にはNCD傘下の看護大学は21であったが、現在、その数は23となった。それらの看護大学のうち2校は未だ二年制の看護教育のみを実施しているが、その他は四年制、または四年制と二年制のカリキュラムを併設し、さらに二年制の看護教育を既に修了した看護婦に対する2年間の継続教育カリキュラムを併設している大学もあり、看護婦の質の継続的な向上が図れるよう、配慮されている。また四年制の看護大学の卒業生(Diploma in Nursing)は文部省傘下の大学の看護学部の卒業生(B. Sc)と同等の資格と認定することが文部省と保健省の間で合意されており、看護大学卒業後、文部省傘下の大学の大学院へ進学することも可能である。今回訪問したスリマサハラカム・バンコック両看護大学は学生数も充足しており、活発な活動を行っているように見受けられた。

(1) スリマサハラカム看護大学および関連実習病院

スリマサハラカム看護大学は、NCD管理下の全国看護教育施設の中でも極めて新しく、1983年6月に、21番目の看護大学として開校した。日本の経済協力によって建設されたので、今回の訪問は特にその成果を示す機会であったようで、学校長以下教職員全員が調査団一行に対して、きめ細かな配慮を示した。

コーンケン市から80kmほどの田園地帯にあるスリマサハラカム看護大学は、広大な敷地に建物が美しく配置され、全体が実に清潔に整然と管理されていた。

教職員は32名で看護師の教員がそのうち2名いる。外来講師は約100名、事務職員以下各部門の職員(パートタイムを含め)は49名が働いている。

学生数は開校当時150名が入学、現在では助産婦コース(Temporary program)を含め、752名が在籍している。このうち600名がキャンパス内の学生寮に入居しており、その他の学生は近隣から通学している。

四年制大学コースの教育内容については、英文の当校紹介の小冊子によくまとめられているので、添付の資料を参照されたい。

校内の視察は、学校長以下教職員の先導で進められた。特に設備、機材について要請のあった箇所は次のとおりである。

・講 堂

立派なステージをもった講堂であるが、全校生が毎朝7時に礼拝を行うとき、マイクロフォンが1台しかないので不自由している。野外活動にも、もう1台ほしい。

この講堂は地域の関連病院の看護婦の研修会にも利用されているが、椅子その他、設備もまだ十分とはいえない。

・本部事務室

校内放送に用いる放送盤が古くなっている。新しくしたい。

・化学実験室

顕微鏡が故障して使用できないものがある。一学年150名の学生に対して台数が少なく、十分な実験ができないので補充したい。

・看護実習室

モデル人形の部分が故障している。大事に使用しているが、学生の自己学習にも貸すので、なかなか管理ができないことがある。数が少なく、これも補充したい。

特に人工呼吸の練習ができるモデル人形が1台しかないで、これを優先したい。

・図書室

学生数に対して、図書数が極めて少ない。学生が個人で購入できる図書、参考書は教冊に限られているので、図書室の利用度は非常に高い。しかし、タイ語で書かれた教科書はNCDで出版した20冊で、あとは英文の書籍に頼っている。英文でもよいから、もっと多くの分野の図書を備えたい。

・A V ルーム

T.Vセットが7年前のものなので古い。ビデオデッキ、カメラのフラッシュ等教材作成に必要な機器の一部に故障がみられた。図書の少ない分をA V教材でカバーしているので、ビデオ装置をもっと補充したい。現在ではNCDのA V教材のほかにも当大学独自で作成したビデオテープが10本あり、教員はそれぞれの領域でA V教材の開発にとりくんでいる。

・運搬用バス

現在バスは4台あるが(マイクロバス2台)、故障が多く苦勞している。実習病院は近隣地域に5、6ヶ所散在しており、学生の送迎用にフル回転している。大型バスより30シートぐらいの小型のバスが便利であるのでこれを補充したい。

・学生寮

見事に管理されていて、ベッド、机、椅子、小型のロッカーがワンセットとなって、フロアの両側に配置されている。高学年の机の上には、本が教冊置かれていたが、学

生が個室で勉強できるという雰囲気はあまり感じられない。私物も極く限られたものしか持ち込みが許されていないように見受けられた。清潔・整頓の見本というより他はない。寮の設備の一部（トイレの扉部分、給湯室のキッチンネット）が老朽化し、修理の要請があった。

・教職員

主たる実習病院が附設していないので、教員は関連実習病院に出かけて学生の指導に当らなければならない。教員数が不足している上に、他の教育機関から引抜きがあるので、定数を保つのにいつも努力している。

・厨 房

学生、教員とも全員が食堂を利用しているが、厨房設備（冷凍庫、大型炊飯器、給水器等）が古くなってきて故障箇所が多い。修理、補修が円滑にゆかず、苦勞している。

・その他

ランドリー（学生の私物を洗濯する設備）や、面会室などを視察。ここでもいくつかの要請が出された。

スリマサハラカム看護大学視察時の印象は一口でいえば、まことに見事な管理体制の中で、よく全体が機能しているというものであった。日本側の視察に備えて、あらゆる配慮がなされ、また、援助を要請する箇所の見せどころをしっかりと、そして順序よく説明してくれた。

特にここで記したいのは、実際に図書室をみたことで、NCD内のAVセンターとの関連がよくわかったことである。つまり、タイ国看護界で出版された看護教科書は20冊ぐらいしかなく、とても大学という名に値する図書室とは考えられなかった。しかし、教員はこうした教育環境の中でよく努力しており、独自の教材開発や研修を行っており、今後はさらに看護学の発展にむけて当校が果た役割が大いに期待できるものと感じられた。

看護大学の視察後、学生の実習病院の一つであるスリマサハラカム・コミュニティ・ホスピタル（地域病院）を見学した。この病院は現在、大学課程二学年の臨床実習場として利用しているとのことであった。

病院の概要は案内書が入手できなかったので省略するが、日本でいえば辺鄙な農村地帯にある中規模の国保病院といった印象で、病床数は300床程度のものであった。病院長が不在だったため、外科医長が代理として院内を案内してくれた。

内科、外科、救急外来、小児（新生児）棟を中心として近隣の住民のために医療が行われている。ベッドの利用率は季節によって相当のばらつきがあり、見学した時季は、この地方の農繁期と重なっていたためか、空床が多く目立った。外科医長の話では9月になると入院患者が増加するとのことであった。

タイ国の農村では、いまだに家族集団のきずなが健全に働いており、例えば、病棟間をつなぐコンクリートの廊下には面会時間を待つ多くの家族がゴザを敷いて、長時間坐っている姿がみられた。時にはそのまま夜を過ごす家族も何組かいるという。病室は簡素で、設備も決して優れているとはいえないが、いかに患者が家族によって支えられているかがわかった。

大学が学生の実習送迎用のバスを補充したいという要請は、こうした地域病院が散在するところでは、必要不可欠だからであろう。校長が強調した問題をここで十分理解することができた。

(2) バンコク看護大学

バンコク看護大学はバンコク市内にあり、この校長は、かつて、スリマサハラカム看護大学の初代校長であったブンブラコーン氏である。バンコク看護大学は、看護教育施設としての歴史がタイ国内でもっとも古く、1946年に設立されている。このため建物は相当老朽化しており、特にスリマサハラカム看護大学を視察した後だったので設備、機器に至るまでいかに古く、二校の相違が目立った。当校の歴史、内容の概要は資料-6にゆずるが、1974年に Bangkok College of Nursing と改名されてから、NCDの管理下におかれ、現在では看護婦養成施設として、特に領域別専門看護、看護教員の養成に力を入れ、タイ国内の看護を充足させることに目的をおいているとのことであった。

一学年150名の学生で男子学生も数名いるが、教室はどこも狭く、後の席ではほとんど教員の声が届かない状態であり、教室の後半分の学生は私語が多く、雑然とした雰囲気であった。実習室も古く、教材が不足し、小児看護に用いるモデル人形は1台しかなく、教育機器の不足が感じられた。同大学にはビデオデッキ、モニター等の視聴覚機器および若干の看護技術用教材が供与されている。同大学では、学生数に比して施設設備が不十分であるという印象は否めないが、機材の活用状況、管理状況はカメラ、スライド映写機等、一部を除き良好であった。校長は老朽化した建物の不備な点をいろいろ説明していたが、歴史ある教育施設としての誇りは高く、特にタイ国内における中心的存在であるバンコク看護大学の教育的役割については、自信をもっている様子であった。

学校長の計らいで、ここでも実習病院の一つである小児病院を見学したが、これもかなり老朽化しており、設備の不備が目立った。

小児病院は同校の敷地に隣接しており、実習病院としては便利なところにある。ここではICUなどの設備を見学したが、時間が足りず、ゆっくりした説明は受けられなかった。このICUには酸素濃度計、新生児モニター等が供与されているが、これらは、修理費が負担できず、故障したままとなっている由であった。しかし、大学の教員と、病院の幹部看護婦がよく協力しているようで、われわれの突然の訪問にもかかわらず、非常に好意的な態度を示してくれた。

大学と病院の共同使用の敷地内に学生の宿舎があるが、室料を払えるのは極く限られた学生で、他の学生は市内で下宿するケースが多く、学生の生活状態もかなり困難であるという説明を受けた。

今回は、はからずもタイ国における最も古い看護大学と新しい看護大学とを視察する機会を得たことになったが、これはまさに、タイ国における看護教育の歴史をそのまま理解するという意味で非常に興味深いことであった。

スリマサハラカムでは、わが国でもなかなか実現できないような看護教育環境が備えられており、日本の援助協力がこのような形ですすめられたことに改めて感慨をもった。それと同時に、バンコクではわが国の看護教育の変遷と合わせて歴史的な経過を知るよいモデルとして、これもまた意義のある体験となった。

実習病院については、タイ国の医療事情をもっと理解しなければ評価や批判はすべきではないと考えられるが、一校当りの実習病院が、5、6箇所と散在することは、わが国でもほとんどの看護学校が常に経験しているところである。ここで考えねばならないのは、学生のほとんどが今やマイカーを持ち、また交通機関が発達したわが国とくらべ、タイ国でもっとも必要なのは実習病院との往復を便利にするための適当な型のバスではないかというのが結論であった。

5. 今後の対応

本プロジェクトの担当機関である保健省看護大学課（Nursing College Division 以下N. C. D.）とは調査団の滞在中、8月13日と16日の2回の会談を持った。

第1回目の訪問では、N. C. D.の課長に調査の目的を説明したが、同人は翌日から海外出張であり、不在中は担当官であるMrs. Srichaiyan（Head of Academic Department）に本件を一任するとのことであった。同日は前述したとおりA VセンターのMr. Kowit から同センターに関する状況を聴取し、Mrs. Srichaiyan からタイ国の看護教育の概要につき事情を聴取した。

その後、調査団は前述の2校の看護大学の視察を通じて、タイの看護教育、特に、看護大学の実情に触れ、同国の看護教育が本プロジェクトの終了後も独自の努力により大きな進歩を遂げていること、現場の看護教員たちが、予算不足のため故障した機材の修理や必要な物品の調達に苦慮しつつも、情熱をもって教育に当たっていることを強く実感した。

保健省への第2回目の訪問時、調査団はこれら2校の看護大学の調査を踏まえてアフターケア協力の内容につきタイ側と協議し、合意事項を協議議事録（ミニッツ）に取りまとめ、署名する予定であったが、Mrs. Srichaiyan は自分には議事録署名の権限がないと主張したため、本件はJICAタイ事務所を通じ、後日処理することとした。

しかし、この際、タイ側は短期専門家の派遣分野として①在宅看護、②ICU看護、③機材修理を希望し、①と②については派遣期間は3カ月を希望することを表明した。これに対し、調査団は日本側の予算は3人月（1人×3月、2人×1.5月または3人×1月）であるが、期間については、持ち帰って関係機関と協議したい旨説明した。また、調査団は③に関し、プロジェクト実施期間中に機材供与を行なった21の看護大学の機材の利用稼動状況の調査をタイ側に依頼した。

機材供与については、スリマハサラカム看護大学から、無償資金協力による供与機材の修理についても依頼があったが、調査団は、今回は予算的な制限もあり、それらに関しては持ち帰って報告すると述べ、教材作成用、看護実習用の供与機材に限定してスペアパーツ、補完的機材の供与を行なうという日本側の対応方針につき説明した。

調査団の帰国後、上述の対応方針に基づき、先方関係者との間で署名交換した議事録は資料-1のとおりである。

1. 協議議事録 (ミニッツ)

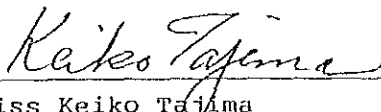
THE MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AFTERCARE SURVEY TEAM
AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ON AFTERCARE PROGRAMME FOR THE NURSING EDUCATION PROJECT


The Japanese Aftercare Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Miss Keiko Tajima, National Center for Nursing Education and Research, visited the Kingdom of Thailand from August 12 to August 17, 1990 for the purpose of working out the details of the aftercare programme for the former technical cooperation on the Nursing Education Project.

During its stay in the Kingdom of Thailand, the Team exchanged views and had a series of discussions with the Thai authorities concerned in respect of the desirable measures to be taken by both governments for the successful implementation of the above mentioned programme.

As a result of the discussions, both parties agreed to recommend to their respective governments the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.

Bangkok, August 16, 1990


Miss Keiko Tajima
Leader
Aftercare Survey Team
Japan International
Cooperation Agency
JAPAN


(Dr. Hatai Chitanondh)
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Public Health

K. T.

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I . COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH GOVERNMENTS

1. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand will cooperate with each other in implementing the programme for the purpose of furthering the effect of technical cooperation on the Nursing Education Project through the aftercare technical cooperation and thus contributing to the public health and the development of nursing in Thailand.
2. The programme will be implemented in accordance with the Tentative Schedule of Implementation which is give in Annex I

II . DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II through the normal procedures under the technical cooperation scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The Japanese experts referred to in 1 above will be granted in the Kingdom of Thailand the privileges, exemptions and benefits no less favorable than those accorded to experts of third countries or of other international missions working in the Kingdom of Thailand.

III . PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Equipment") necessary for the implementation of the programmes listed in Annex III through the normal procedures under the technical cooperation scheme of the Government of Japan.

X.7.

2. The Equipment will become the property of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand upon being delivered C.I.F. to the Thai authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation, and will be utilized exclusively for the implementation of the programme in consultation with the Japanese experts referred to in Annex II.

IV. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

1. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should make necessary arrangement for requesting the dispatch of Japanese experts and the provision of the Equipment as mentioned in III above by submitting the application forms (Form A-1 and Form A-4) as soon as possible through the proper channel.
2. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should take necessary measures to provide at its own expense supply or replacement of the machinery, equipment, instrument, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the programme other than those provided through JICA under III above.
3. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should take necessary measures for tax exemption, custom clearance, and internal transportation of the Equipment as mentioned III above as soon as it arrives at the ports of disembarkation.
4. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should take necessary measures to meet all running expenses necessary for the implementation of the programme.
5. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should allocate the necessary number of suitably qualified personnel corresponding to each Japanese experts to be dispatched by the Government of Japan as specified in Annex II for the effective and successful transfer of technology under the programme.

X.F.

6. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand should make any other necessary arrangement to contribute positively to the convenience of the successful implementation of the programme.

V .CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in the programme resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in the Kingdom of Thailand except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

VI .TERM OF COOPERATION

The technical cooperation programme mentioned in this Attached Document will be implemented before the end of March 1992 (within Japanese fiscal year 1991).

X.T.

ANNEX 1 TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

YEAR	1990					1991						
MONTH	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISPATCH OF THE SURVEY TEAM	⇒ ⇒											
DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS	⇒ ⇒ ⇒											
PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT	⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒											

JAPANESE EXPERTS: 1 to 3 personnel in the following field of Nursing and Repair and Maintenance of Equipment will be dispatched. Dispatch of experts on supplemental technical guidance will be subject to the condition of budget and possibility of the recruitment of the experts.

- (1) Home health care nursing
- (2) ICU Nursing

X.T.

ANNEX II JAPANESE EXPERTS

In order to implement the programme, the following Japanese experts will be dispatched to render such technical guidance as follows.

1. Short-term experts in the field of
 - (1) Home health care nursing
 - (2) ICU Nursing
 - (3) Repair and maintenance of the Equipment provided by the Government of Japan.

2. Scope of technical guidance:
 - (1) Home health care nursing, ICU nursing
To train Thai counterparts and transfer necessary technology in the above field for supplementing the technology transfer during the term of cooperation of the Nursing Education Project.
 - (3) Repair and maintenance
to train Thai counterparts and transfer necessary technology for the operation maintenance, check-up and repair of the Equipment provided by the Government of Japan.

ANNEX III PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment to be provided by the Government of Japan through JICA will be as follows:

1. Equipment for supplemental technical guidance.
2. Spare parts and accessories for the machinery and equipment provided by Japan.

Provision of the above equipment may be changed subject to the conditions of budget and delivery of the equipment.

K.T.

THE COLOMBO PLAN
COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

APPLICATION FOR EXPERT

by the Government of Thailand to the Government of Japan

for an expert in

- Notes.— (a) This form has been devised for the general guidance of co-operating countries in order to facilitate the supply of relevant information and data necessary to afford an adequate appreciation of the nature of the technical assistance required. Full and accurate completion of this application form will avoid much reference back and lead to speedier action.
- (b) The requisite number of copies of the Form A 1, including a copy for the Colombo Plan Bureau, duly endorsed by the appropriate Foreign Aid Department of the requesting government should be forwarded to the donor government concerned through the appropriate channel.

<p>1. Background Information</p> <p>This section should show as precisely as possible the general nature of the project for which the expert is required, stating whether it comes within the Government's development programme. It is important to indicate whether the project is a new enterprise or whether it was started previously. In the latter case, any assistance received under other technical cooperation programmes (e.g. under United Nations auspices) should be stated. With regard to industrial enterprises, some impression of the size is important and the output and number of workers to be employed are useful indications. The type of process, make and age of industrial or scientific equipment with which the expert will be concerned should be specified. In the case of academic establishments, it is an advantage to know the number of annual intake of students, their level of attainment, numbers and status of existing staff and details of any research facilities and the level of research being undertaken (Copies of brochures, annual reports, financial statements, calendars, syllabus of instruction etc. should be attached where applicable).</p>	<p>The Japanese Aftercare Survey Team organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency for the purpose of working out the details of the aftercare programme concerning the Nursing Education Project in the Kingdom of Thailand. The Thai side requested the Japanese side to send some Japanese experts in the following fields: effective implementation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Home health care nursing, ICU nursing 2) Repair and Maintenance of Equipment
<p>2. Specification for the post.</p> <p>(a) post title</p> <p>(b) duties for which the expert will be responsible. These should preferably be listed, and it is important to give as much detail as possible.</p> <p>(c) authority to whom expert will be responsible</p> <p>(d) Qualification and experience required and approximate age limits</p> <p>(e) number of personnel required.</p>	<p>Nursing Teachers and Specialist for Repair and Maintenance of Equipment</p> <p>To give general advice and necessary guidance for the purpose of strengthening the function of above mentioned fields</p> <p>Nursing College Division, Ministry of Public Health</p> <p>Specialized nursing teachers with experience and no age limit</p> <p>one to three persons</p>
<p>3. In the case of continuous projects, give name and particulars of understudy or counterpart who is to work with the expert</p>	<p>Nursing College Division and Nursing Colleges Staff</p>
<p>4. Terms and condition of appointment:</p> <p>(a) duration</p> <p>(b) actual place of employment, nearest town and post office</p> <p>(c) if living accommodation to be provided, state whether furnished or unfurnished, and whether suitable for married man with family:</p> <p>(i) daily allowance for food if accommodation only provided</p> <p>(ii) daily rate for accommodation and food if neither are provided in</p>	<p>2 weeks for Nursing expert</p> <p>2 weeks for repair and maintenance of equipment expert</p>

4. Terms and conditions of appointment (Cont'd.)	
(d) daily and nightly rates of subsistence payable when away from base on duty	--
(e) are costs of internal travel paid or car provided?	--
(f) what leave arrangements are suggested?	--
(g) extent to which free hospital and medical treatment is to be provided for the expert and his accompanying dependents, if any	--
(h) is expert free from income tax?	--
(i) will personal effects imported on first arrival be cleared free of custom duty?	--
(j) does host government undertake to indemnify expert in respect of damages awarded against him for actions performed in the course of his official duties?	Yes, according to the Technical Agreement
(k) approximate date on which the expert is required to arrive in receiving country	If it is possible, May 1991
(l) any other information	
5. Proposals for apportionment of costs of salary and allowance and passages	--
6. Previous steps, if any, to fill the post: If any previous attempt has been made to fill the post under the Colombo Plan (including ICA) or from any external source (UN, Specialised Agency or other) please indicate:	No.
(a) to whom application was addressed, with date	--
(b) result or present stage of negotiations	--
(c) are other experts working in this area in associated projects or have there been reports by these experts working in this field previously? If so, are any available?	--
7. Correspondence: Name, postal and telegraphic address of official to whom correspondence regarding this application should be forwarded	--

Signed _____

on behalf of the Government of _____

Date: _____

For use only by Donor Government

Application accepted/rejected/withdrawn

on behalf of the Department of _____

Date: _____

THE COLOMBO PLAN
COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA
Equipment for Training or Research Institutes and for Equipment accompanying Experts

APPLICATION

By the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand
from Japan (Country)

Notes.—(a) This Form has been devised for the general guidance of co-operating countries in order to facilitate the supply of relevant information and data necessary to afford an adequate appreciation of the nature of the technical cooperation required. The careful completion of this application form will avoid much reference back and lead to swifter action. Separate forms A 4 should be used for requests for equipment for each individual institute or project.
(b) The requisite number of copies of the Form A 4, including a copy for the Colombo Plan Bureau, duly endorsed by the appropriate Foreign Aid Department of the requesting government should be forwarded to the donor government concerned through the appropriate channels.

<p>1. Background Information</p> <p>Please describe as concisely as possible the general outlines of the project for which the equipment is required, indicating whether the latter is (a) for use by an expert in the performance of his duties (b) for a training scheme of institution or (c) for a research institution. If either (b) or (c) please say whether the equipment is for the establishment of a new institution or the expansion or re-organisation of an existing one (e.g., by the provision of a new department, &c.). The name and exact location of the institution, its approximate cost and the authority responsible for it should be stated. Where appropriate details should be given of the availability of any services required for the operation of the equipment. This would include operation by electricity (i.e. type of current, periodicity, voltage and any variations, phases, frequency etc. and if D.C. is the only current available please give full details), water reticulation or steam gas etc. Details of similar equipment already in use should be given.</p>	<p>The required equipment is necessary for smooth implementation and reinforcement of the Nursing Education Project. These equipment were recommended by the Aftercare Survey Team for Nursing Education Project in Thailand. Nursing College Division, Ministry of Public Health will be responsible for the equipment.</p>
<p>2. Description of equipment required.</p> <p>Please give a full description of each item and general specifications where possible. The manufacturer and estimated cost of each item if known together with details of the proposed end use of item should be given. Where applicable, give details of any special packing or tropic proofing required and indicate whether handbooks or instruction data supplied in English will suffice. If appropriate, please indicate any required priorities or phasing of deliveries and advise whether adequate facilities exist for maintenance and servicing of the type of equipment requested. (If lengthy, detailed lists should be annexed: it would be convenient to have separate annexes for (a) films, (b) books and (c) other equipment.)</p>	<p>Regarding items, quantity, and manufacturer, please see the attached list.</p>
<p>3. Has this equipment request already been directed to any other Agency of Colombo Plan country and if so to whom was it addressed on with what result?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>4. Has the list of equipment already been discussed with representatives of the supplying country/ies? If so, please indicate what stage the discussions have reached</p>	<p>Yes, the list of equipment has been discussed during the visit of Aftercare Survey Team.</p>
<p>5. Furnish full particulars in respect of— (a) Consignee; (b) Official to receive documents and enquiries; and</p>	

(2)

<p>6. Where equipment is required for use by an expert Please indicate—</p> <p>(a) The country or agency from which the expert has been requested or obtained.</p> <p>(b) His duties and length of secondment (a reference to the relative Form A. 1 will suffice when the expert is being provided by the country to whom the equipment request is addressed).</p> <p>(c) What use is proposed for the equipment when the expert's period of secondment terminates?</p> <p>(d) By what date is the equipment required?</p>	<p>a) Japan</p> <p>b) Nursing Education</p> <p>c) Training of nursing students</p> <p>d) July 1991</p>
<p>7. Where equipment is required for Training or Research Institutions Please indicate—</p> <p>(a) Nature and standard of training or research to be undertaken</p> <p>(b) Total number of students to be accommodated from within the country or from elsewhere in the Region, the qualifications for admission, the duration of courses, and the annual output of trainees.</p> <p>(c) Whether there is already a similar institute(s) in existence in the country. If so, please give details</p> <p>(d) Whether buildings are already available. If not has construction started and when is it expected to be completed?</p> <p>(e) Whether qualified staff to handle the equipment has been recruited or is proposed to be recruited locally. If not is it proposed:—</p> <p>(i) to recruit foreigners under aid-programmes?</p> <p>(ii) to train locally recruited personnel abroad in handling equipment? (the reference numbers of any Forms A. 1 or A. 2 relating to such requests should be quoted)</p> <p>(f) Taking into account the answers to (d) and (e) above, what is the date by which the equipment is required and the date on which training or research work is to commence.</p> <p>(g) Whether any assistance in drawing up the Scheme has been obtained from outside experts? (Any specialist reports or Government surveys (e.g., Educational Committee Reports, etc.), bearing on the request should be provided if possible)</p>	<p>a) Training of nursing students</p> <p>b) Approximately 100 trainees a year (and hold courses for them)</p> <p>c) At present, there are 23 nursing colleges and nursing schools in Thailand</p> <p>d) There are adequate place for installation of equipment</p> <p>e) The staffs are working actually and many of them were trained in Japan</p> <p>f) July 1991</p> <p>g) No.</p>
<p>8. Correspondence Name, Postal and Telegraphic Address of official to whom correspondence regarding this proposal is to be forwarded</p>	

Signed

on behalf of the Government of

Date:

For use only by Donor Government

Proposal accepted/rejected/withdrawn

on behalf of the Department of

Date:

2. 要請機材リスト (NCD、バンコク看護大学、スリマハサラカム看護大学、ベチブリ
トラン看護大学、その他19の看護大学)

Details : Name of new equipment or adding parts for NCD

1. A/B roll editing system and effect with graphic caption :-
 - 3 video tape recorders(Hi-band)
 - 2 time base correctors
 - 1 sync generator
 - 3 color monitors
 - 1 production switcher
 - 1 set of digital video effects
 - 1 set of A/B roll editing system
 - 1 set caption color camera
 - 1 set of wavefrom monitor & vector scope
 - 1 set of post production console
2. U-matic portable video camera and VCR (Hi-band) (Complete set with viewfinder, battery, tripod, AC-adaptor, charger and lighting set)
3. Facsimile (Faximile)
4. Micro computer
5. VHS portable video camera with VCR/or super 8 mm. video camera and video tape cassette
6. Portable wireless microphone and receiver and cassette recorder
7. 35-70 mm., 50-135 mm., 200 mm. F4 AIS IF Micro lens, motor drive MD-4, flash unit SB-16 A :- for NIKON F3
8. Telecine with camera 1 set
9. Slide projector with Dissolve control :-
 - 2 Slide projectors
 - 1 Programable dissolve control
 - 1 cassette tape player
10. 1 set of seminar microphone for round table conference (at lease 11 mics)
11. Rechargeable battery :
 - Sony BP-90, BP-60, NP-1A
 - JVC NB-P1, PBP-1
 - National VB-30, VW-VBM 3 EN
12. 4" electronic viewfinder(for SONY BVP-150p and HITACHI FP-22 camera))
13. Remote controller for Fujinon TV zoom lens K10 x 15RP - 1A = 2 sets
14. 26 pin/14 pin connecting cable for SONY BVP - 150p with BVU - 150p
15. Tripod for video portable camera "SONY BVP - 150p"
16. U-matic video tape MBR 20s = 200 cassettes
17. U-matic video tape KCA - 60K = 50 cassettes
18. VHS Video tape
 - T - 30 HS = 200 cassettes
 - T - 60 HS = 200 cassettes
 - T - 120 HS = 200 cassettes

Bangkok Nursing College

Name of new equipment

1. Monitor for HR (Heart Rate) : Atom Neonatal monitor. (V-700) It is nonlinearity and error to show heart rate and respiration rate. It is very useful to monitor in critical case. Therefore we need at least another set of Monitor for E.K.G. Hr.
2. Oxygen concentration meter, Atom oxygen Analyzer (Atom OX-30)
It is very useful for checking about % O₂ and demonstration in nursing practice study but the spare parts - O₂ Sensor were rapidly expired.
We cannot buy frequently. Therefore we would like to request your kindness to provide :-
 - a. O₂ - sensor 4 cells, to use with Oxygen concentration Ox-30
 - b. The other Model Oxygen Concentration which use O₂ sensor is not too expensive.
3. Automatic infusion pump is very good and accurate but there are many cases, we need another Automatic Infusion Pump (P-300) with IV-76 Infusion set 100 sets.
4. Camera SLR Olympus (OM-2) - the electronic circuit is not function. The flashlight is not go along in time of opening diaphragm. Therefore the picture is not clear.
5. Facsimile (Faximile)
6. The new implementation which need to be provided very much is the computer hardware. Because of the usefulness of computer hardware is unlimited. It can be help us to evaluate the score rapidly. Recording the transcript. the Biography of all students and date of the college. Particularly the ability to be writed graphic picture and lesson program with the spare parts of it as a disc... etc.
7. A set of Video recorder and playing with television for using in Domestic Unit of students. It can help the students to learn with Video tape by themselves.
8. The movable tripod for VHS. movies 1 piece
9. The Video lamp for increasing the brightness while recording the action with VHS. movies 2 lamp
10. The electronic T-series flash No T-45 to use for various photographic application. 1 piece
11. The 23 sheets of Anatomical chart which provided by JICA are already in use. But the chart can be used only the small group of teaching. We need the films of anatomical & Physiology each of human system to teach in a Class room. It will be very helpful to learn include of looking, hearing and easy for the students to understand.

Name of new equipment

The films which need to be provided are shown as the following

1. The skeletal system
 2. The respiratory system and mechanism of breathing
 3. The muscle : dynamics of contraction and chemistry of contraction
 4. The heart and circulation
 5. The working of kidney and urological system
 6. The ear and hearing
 7. The eye and vision
 8. The digestive system
 9. Fundamental of nervous system
 10. Spinal column structure and function in man.
 11. Body defence's against disease
 12. Gene action, chromosome
 13. Mitosis and sex cell formation (Meiosis)
 14. Dis infection of the skin
12. The model of anatomical can help the students. Particularly, the slow learners. Because, they can study anytime as they want and learn by themselves with feeling, touching, looking. The models which we need to provide are composed of :
1. The Anatomical model of nervous system
 2. The Anatomical model of circulatory system
 3. The Anatomical model of muscle system
 4. The Anatomical model of kidney
 5. The Anatomical model of Reproductive system
13. The pH - meter
14. The centrifuge machine
15. The spectrometer
16. The new text book in the field of Critical care, Emergency care, Pediatric Nursing.

Equipment for Sri-Mahasarakam Nursing College

1. Portable video camera complete set with viewfinder, ccu, battery, tripod, AC-adaptor, charger and lighting kit.
2. Facsimile (Faximile)
3. Slide projector with dissolve control :-
 - 2 slide projectors
 - 1 Programable dissolve control
 - 1 cassette tape player
4. 1 set of seminar microphone for round table conference (at lease 11 mics)
5. Portable overhead projector

Spareparts

1. Cable connector between camera and VCR (HITACHI GP - 61(M))
2. Battery for portable camera HITACHI GP - 61(M)
3. Stylus for stencil cutter "TOSHA FAX MS 550"
4. Tripod, electronic flash and shutter release cable for Olympus OM2 camera

For repairing

1. Freezer stainless Sunwave
2. Lawn mower Honda 90 c.c.
3. Stencil Gettener Model 62A 4107
4. Stencil Remco-alcatel 280
5. Stencil Duplicator Uchida Model RM. 350
6. Olympia electric typewriter model "Mastertype"
7. "Hitachi FPC - 1000 B" Studio camera
8. "Uchida" Stencil cutter Model ES 1000R
9. "Olympus" Microscope

Name of new equipment for Petchaburi and Trang Nursing College

1. Facsimile (Faximile)
 2. Micro computer
 3. Partable video camera and VCR (VHS) complete set with tripod, battery, AC-adaptor, charger, lighting kit
 4. SLR still camera 35 mm. complete set with tripod, electronic flash, normal lense, macro lense, zoom-lense, and shutter release cable.
 5. 5 sets of VCR and TV - monitor (VHS)
 6. 4 sets of overhead projector
 7. VHS video Tape T-120 HS = 50 cassette
 8. Life form's CP ARLENE SIMULATORS
-

Equipment for the other 19 colleges (Except Bangkok, Sri-Mahasarakam, Petchaburi, Trang)

1. Facsimile (Faximile) (1 x 19)
2. Micro computer (1 x 19)
3. 8 sets of 35 mm. still camera SLR complete with tripod, electronic flash, normal lense, macro lense, zoom lense, and shutter release cable (for 8 colleges :- Suratthani, Narathiwat, Surin, Udonthani, Chainat, Phra-Phutthabat, Phayao and Nakonsrithammarat)

3. プロジェクトに関する調査団質問書およびタイ側回答

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE AFTERCARE PROGRAMME
FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON NURSING EDUCATION PROJECT
IN THAILAND

To: the Authorities concerned of the Government of Thailand

From: the Authorities concerned of the Government of Japan (JICA)

I . CONCEPT OF THE AFTERCARE PROGRAMME

The Aftercare Programme is one of the technical cooperation programmes implemented by JICA in order to promote effects of the JICA projects which have been already finished by extending supplementary technical cooperation within the following scope;

1. Taking additional care of machinery and equipment provided by Japan
 - 1) by dispatching short-term experts for repair and maintenance
 - 2) by providing necessary spare parts and expendables
2. Supplementaray technical cooperation on the subjects which are estimated that technical transfer was not fully conducted
 - 1) by dispatching short-term experts
 - 2) by providing necessary machinery and equipment
3. Training counterpart personnel in Japan is not included within the scope of the Aftercare Programme.
4. Duration of the Aftercare Programme is one Japanese fiscal year (April 1 - March 31)

The Government of Japan plans to implement the Aftercare Programme for technical cooperation on the Nursing Education Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in the Japanese fiscal year 1990 and to send an Aftercare Survey Team at the middle of August. The purpose of the Team is to survey the present situation of the Project and to work out the details of the Aftercare Programme on the Project through a

series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

In order to make the activities of the Survey Team as effective as possible, the Government of Japan would like to get relevant data and information on the present situation of the Project by asking some questiones mentioned below. It would be much appreciated if the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia send the answers back to JICA as soon as possible so that the authorities concerned of the Government of Japan could give a careful consideration before sending the Survey Team.

II . Questiones on the Implementation of the Aftercare Programme for the Project

1. Request for taking additional care of machinery and equipment provided by Japan

1) Request for repair of machinery and equipment provided by Japan and for providing spare parts and consumables.

a. Name of machinery and equipment need to be repaired by the Japanese experts. Present condition of the machinery and equipmet.

b. Name of spare parts and the consumables need to be provided.

c. Other relevant information

2) Request for supplementary technical cooperation

a. Themes within the scope of R/D which need supplementary technical cooperation by the Japanese short-term experts and the contents of the task of the experts

b. Name of the mach0nery and equipment need to be provided in order to transfer of technology on the theme.

c. Plan for assignment of the counterpart personnel for the Aftercare programme: number, name, age, sex, their present position and their qualification.

2. Organization in charge of implementation of the Aftercare Programme

1) Present organization chart, function and staff assignment of the Sri-Mahasarakham College of Nursing (hereinafter referred to as

"the College") and other school of nursing.

- 2) Present activities of the College and other school of nursing.
- 3) Relations with other governmental organizations, which will support the Aftercare Programme.

(especially the relation with Center for Nursing College Division, Ministry of Public Health)

3. Other related items

- 1) Budgetary condition of the College and other school of nursing perspective of its defrayal of local cost expenses for the implementation of the Aftercare Programme.

(e.g. expenses for the internal transportation for machinery and equipment to be provided by Japan; expenses for the supply of machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the Aftercare Programme other than those provided by Japan; other running costs for the Aftercare Programme.)

- 2) Present positions and activities of the former counterpart personnel of the Project.
- 3) Activities of the College and other school of nursing from the end of the Project.

Nursing College Division
Office of the Permanent
Secretary for Public Health
Ministry of Public Health

August 1990

Dear Mr. Nobuji ABE.

Please refer to your letter dated July 24, 1990, I am very please to prepare and answer your questionnaire. I also have the directors of Bangkok Nursing College and Sri-Mahusarakham Nursing College prepared and answered the questionnaire for your.

Nursing College Division has already finished the questionnaire and is very pleased to cooperate with the Aftercare Programme.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

With best regard.

(Chusie Sujpluem)

Director of Nursing College Division

Nobuji ABE

Resident Representative

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Thailand Office

Encl : 1 copy of questionnaire

The Aftercare Programme for Technical Cooperation
an Nursing Education Project in Thailand

According to the requested questions on the implementation of the Aftercare Programme, we have surveyed the machine and equipment by JICA, and we would appreciate and cooperate to report Aftercare Programme questions as follows.

1) Request for repair of machinery and equipment provided by Japan and for providing spare parts and consumables.

a. Name of machinery and equipment need to be repaired by the Japanese experts. Present condition of the machinery and equipment.

No.	Name of Machinery/equipment need to be repaired	condition	Need Jai expert 1 repair
1.	U-Matic Portable VCR 'Hitachi SB-340E'	picture and sound are shaked	
2.	U-Matic Portable TV Camera 'Sony BVP-150P'	color is not stable	
3.	U-Matic VCR 'Hitachi SV-460 E'	oftenly stop between playing	
4.	Title camera 'Hitachi 3060 A'	bad color	
5.	Editing controller and VCR 'JVC RM-88u, JVC CR-8200E'	noise between cut and unclear erasing in inserting	
6.	Telop camera 'Hitachi HV-17TE'	letter not sharp	
7.	U-Matic master VCR 'JVC CR-6600E'	cannot record	
8.	Time base corrector 'Microtime 2080'	cannot use in bypass	
9.	Video production switcher 'Central dynamic VS-14'	many function do not work	
10.	VHS portable camera 'National NV-M3'	color and picture are not clear	
11.	VHS editing machine 'National NV-8500'	sometive noise between cut	
12.	Stereo tape deck 'TEAC X-7R'	Need to change recording head and pinch rollers	
13.	Cassette to cassette printer 'Sony CCP-13A'	one slave do not work	
① 14.	Coputer NEC style APC 16 bits Microprocessor 8088	could not share diskette with ofen computer styles; could not communicate with other modern computer styles has no hard disk which is able to control large number of memory	if possibl would like change or some parts the hard w computer fo it vast quantities and power

b. Name of spare parts and the consumables need to be provided.

No.	Name of spare parts	Use for
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video head with drum - AC head - Full erase head - Pressure roller - All belt - FF/REW Idler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U-Matic VCR 'JVC CR-8200E' 'Hitachi SB-340E, SV-460E' - VHS VCR 'National NV-8500, NV-M3' 'Hitachi VT-11E, Vt-9900EM' VT-8040 EM' 'National G10, A2' - U-Matic 'Sony BVU-150P'
2.	Picture tube	Hitachi FP-22, Sony BVP-150 P, National NV-M3, A2
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audio head Erase head Belt and roller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sony printer CCP-13A - TEAC X-7R (tape deck) - Hitachi D-85s (tape deck)

2. Request for supplementary technical cooperation
 - a. Themes within the scope of R/D which need supplementary technical cooperation by the Japanese short-term experts and the contents of the task of the experts.
As mention in No. 1), a
 - b. Name of the machinery and equipment need to be provided in order to transfer of technology on theme.

Name of new equipment or adding parts

1. Set of high technology for communication with other institutions such as FAXIMILE
2. Newest Modern Computer
3. A/B roll editing system and effect with graphic caption:-
 - 3 video tape recorder
 - 2 time base corrector
 - 1 sync generator
 - 3 color monitor
 - 1 production switcher
 - 1 set of digital video effects
 - 1 set of A/B roll editing system
 - 1 set caption color camera
 - 1 set of wavefrom monitor & victor scope
 - 1 set of post production console
4. U-Matic portable video camera and VCR (complete set with battery, tripod, AC-adaptor, charger)
5. VHS portable video camera with VCR/or super 8 mm. video camera
6. Telecine 1 set with camera
7. tripod for video portable camera 'Sony BVP-150P'
8. Portable wireless microphone and receiver and cassette recorder
9. 35-70 mm. 200 m lens, 105 mm. F 2.8 Ais micro lens, motor drive MD-4, flash SB-16A :- for Nikon F3
10. Rechargeable battery :-
 - Sony BP-90, BP-60, NP-1 A
 - JVC NB-PI, PBP-1
 - National VB-30, VW-VBM3EH
11. 26 pin/14 pin Connecting cable for Sony BVP-150P with BVU-150P
12. 4 "ORS" Electronic Viewfinder for Sony BVP-150P and Hitachi FP-22
13. Remote Controller for Fujinon TV 200M Lens K10 X 15RP-1A 2 Sets
14. Seminar Microphone Set (10-15 Mics)
15. Slide Synchronize Bel With Computer (To Make Multivisior)

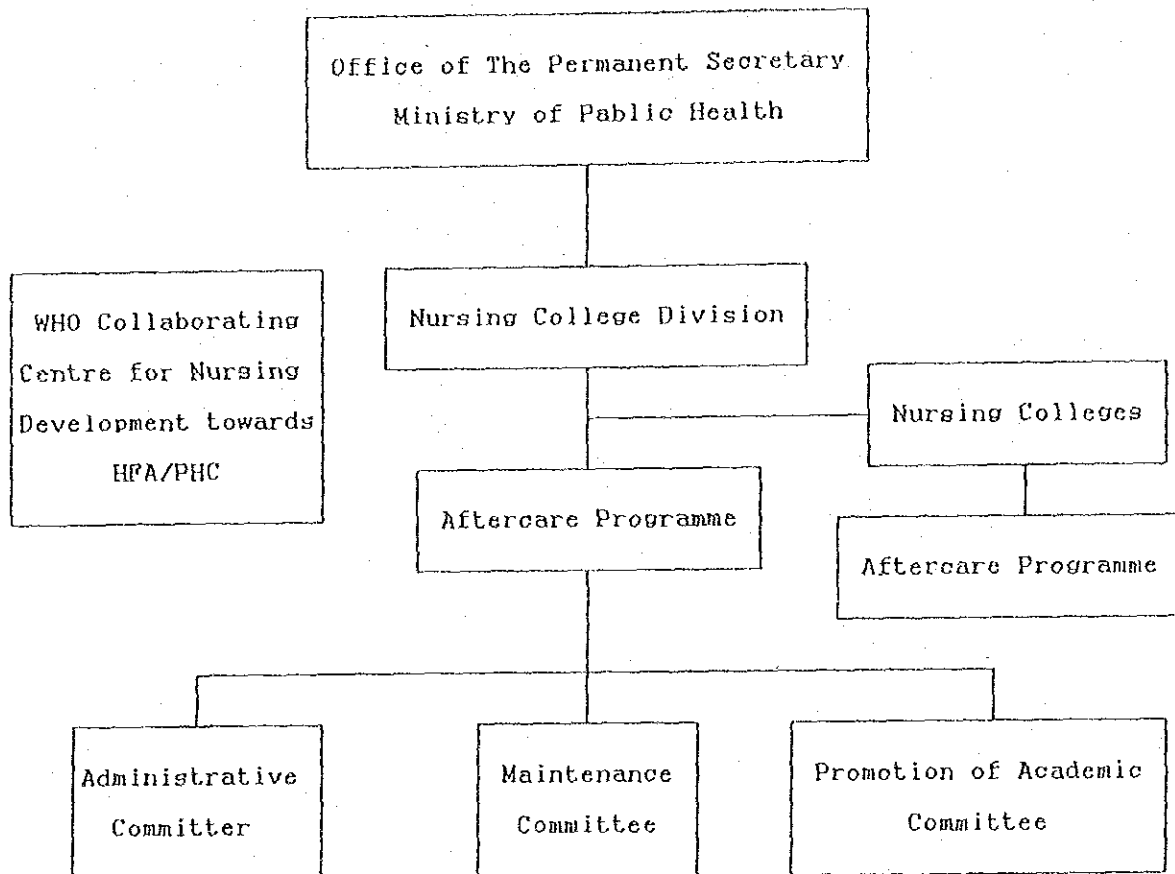
c. Plan for assignment of the counter part personnel for the Aftercare Programme.

The counter part personnel for the Aftercare Programme will be assigned as a group of committee and their present position and qualification will be concerned with the machinery and equipment, the director of Nursing College will be the director of the cooperation of the Aftercare Programme.

2. Organization in charge of implementation of the Aftercare Programme

- 1) Present organization chart, function and staff assignment of Nursing College Division.

Structure of Aftercare Programme



Roles and Responsibilities of Administrative Committee:-

1. Publication and Coordination with National and Nursing Colleges;
2. Taking care of the budget of the Aftercare Programme;
3. Disseminating letters news of Nursing College Division and 24 Nursing College to other institutions all over the country and outside country;
4. Planning for the Aftercare Programme's services;
5. Planning for the Aftercare Programme's meeting with other institutions under cooperation with Aftercare Programme
6. ect.

Roles and Responsibilities of Maintenance Committee:-

1. Maintain the machine and equipment in good shape;
2. Check the condition of the machine and equipment for being used effectively;
3. provide convenience to the users.
4. Suggest the effectiveness used of the machine and equipment;
5. ect.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Promotion of Academic Committee:-

1. Disseminating academic resources as requested by the institutions;
2. Up date the information by using the machine and equipments: Computer, FAX ect,
3. Using Computer for management information system efficiency and effectively;
4. Giving services to other institutions requested for producing audio visual aids. T.V. programme ect;

2. Present activities of the Nursing College Division
and Nursing Colleges

No.	Project	Oct. 1990	Nov.	Dec.	Jan 1991	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	S.
1.	Orientation for New Instructors						25-29						
2.	Training for Pro- duction of T.V. Programme Group I								20-24				
3.	Training for Pro- duction of T.V. Programme Group II								27-31				
4.	Seminar on "Writing T.V. Script"		5-9										
5.	Production of T.V. Programmes : 6 topics			17-28	14-25	11-22				17-28	22-2	16-6	
6.	Seminar on "Revise the Continuing Nursing Education Curriculum" (yr. 3rd - 4th)	8-12											
7.	Promotion the Effectiveness of Learning and Teaching					25-28							
8.	Promotion and Develop Conceptual Framework of Community Oriented Curriculum				28-31								

No.	Project	Oct 1990	Nov	Dec	Jan 1991	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Ser
9.	Seminar on "Develop Text Books"		12-16										
10.	Seminar on "Develop and Product Text Books": Pediatric Nursing 1st meeting Pediatric Nursing 2nd Meeting					4-8					1-5		
11.	Seminar on "Develop and Promotion of Nursing Research"										17-19		
12.	Meeting for draft on "Planning to Promotion Compe- tence of Nursing Staff accordingly to Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan			6-7									
13.	Meeting: Directors of Nursing Colleges		19-23							24-28			
14.	Promotion of Ad- ministrative Com- mittee's Competence								13-17				
15.	Seminar on "Deve- lopment of the Institution System				9-11								

No.	Project	Oct 1990	Nov	Dec	Jan 1991	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Se
15.	Seminar on "Development of the Library Centres"				21-24								
17.	Seminar on "Staff/Instructors at Working Group Level"							1-5 (group 1)				5-9 (group 2)	
18.	Seminar on "Exchange Internship of the Instructors both in and outside Country"		6-9										
19.	"Lecture Tour" project 7 Centres		6-9				4-7						
20.	Promotion Quality of Life of Staffs at all Levels		26-29	18-21	8-11	4-7	25-28						
21.	Maintenance of Buildings, Environment and Security(2 groups)			11-14				4-8 (group 1)		13-17 (group 2)			
22.	Clinical Instructor Programmes (4 months)												

No.	Project	Oct. 1990	Nov	Dec	Jan 1991	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
23.	Nursing Specialized Programmes (6 Majors) - Crisis Intervention for URI - Psychiatric Nursing - Orthopedics Nursing - Crisis Intervention for Children - Basic Medical Care - Nursing Care of the Age							Phitsulok Ubonratchathani Nakhonratchasima Bangkok Ratchaburi Ratchaburi				
24.	Training of High Level of Administrators in Education Institutions	group 1							group 2			
25.	Revise Instrument "Measurement of Nursing characteristics"										8-12	

- 3) Relation with other government organizations will support the Aftercare Programme.
As mention in the organization chart.
3. Other related items.
- 1) Budgetary condition of the Nursing College Division and other Nursing Colleges:-
Internal Transportation for machinery / equipment and other running costs will be provided by the Ministry of Public Health :
Nursing College Division, Nursing College and other resources.
 - 2) The former counterpart personnel of the project are still incharged of the machinery/ equipment provided by JICA.
 - 3) Activities of the Nursing College Division and other Nursing College are the same as mentioned and according to the role and responsibilities of the assigned committee.

4. タイ国の看護教育の現状に関する調査問答書およびタイ側回答

QUESTIONNAIRE ON PRESENT SITUATION OF NURSING EDUCATION IN THAILAND

I . EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

1. How many 4-year and 2-year nursing schools in your country?
How many graduates of each kind of nursing schools do you have per year? How many new nurses do you have in total a year?
2. How many 4-year colleges have you introduced the new curriculum made in 1984 with assistance of WHO?
What is your plan to introduced it to the colleges?
3. Did you make any change or revision in the new curriculum of 1984?
If so, what is the main points of change or revision?
4. What is the number of nurses in your country? Do you have any plan to increase it?
5. What is the number of nursing teachers in your country? Do you have any plan to increase it?
6. Do you have enough number of training hospitals? How many training hospitals do you use for one college in average?
7. Do you continue the Nursing Research Programme? If yes, what kind of research programme do you carry out now? What is the effect of such programmes to the nursing teachers? (Do they get some idea or the way of research through the programme?)

II . TEACHING MATERIALS

1. How many text books were newly published or revised after the end of the Nursing Education Project (in 1986)? What is the total number of textbooks used in 2-year or 4-year nursing colleges in your country?

2. How many audio visual (AV) teaching materials were produced after the Project?
3. Do you provide the textbooks and/or AV teaching materials to all the 2-year and 4-year colleges? How many textbooks and/or AV teaching materials do you provide to one college in average?
4. Do the teachers of each college carry out the development of teaching materials by themselves in their own college?
5. How is the condition of equipment which you use in producing AV teaching materials etc.?

III . TRAINING FOR NURSING TEACHERS

1. Do you carry out some training courses for nursing teachers such as "curriculum development", "development of teaching materials" continuously after the Project? If so, please give us a list of the courses.
2. Do you hold any training courses for specialized nursing? If yes, please give us a list of the courses.

IV . DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

At present, we suppose that it is necessary to built up cooperation among the Asian countries in the field of nursing education. We have already held nursing education projects in many Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan and we would like to have a project in your country as the leading and/or core project. How do you think about the possibility of such project?

QUESTIONNAIRE ON PRESENT SITUATION OF NURSING EDUCATION IN THAILAND

I. EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

1. How many 4-year and 2-year nursing schools in your country?
How many graduates of each kind of nursing schools do you have per year?
How many new nurses do you have in total a year?
There are 42 nursing colleges/schools which have both 4 year and 2 year programmes and there are 13 nursing colleges/school which have only 2 year programme.
Approximately, there were 2026 student nurses graduated from 4 year programme and 1540 student nurses graduate from 2 year programme.
Each year, Ministry of Public Health will have about 2000 graduated nurses and 2000 technical nurses
2. How many 4-year colleges have you introduced the new curriculum made in 1984 with assistance of WHO?
What is your plan to introduced it to the colleges?
The new curriculum or "Community Oriented" education programme towards Quality of Life supported by WHO has been initiated and reoriented to the nurse instructors and administrators through pre-service education since 1982 and was introduced to the first five nursing colleges in 1985. All 23 nursing colleges under Nursing Colleges Division have been using this curriculum.
3. Did you make any change or revision in the new curriculum of 1984?
If so, what is the main points of change or revision?
We have finished the research and in the process of summary the result of introduction the new curriculum. The research topic is "Follow-up the graduates of Community Oriented Nursing Curriculum Programme from Colleges of Nursing Under the NCD".
4. What is the number of nurses in your country? Do you have any plan to increase it?
The number of active nurses are appraximatly 60,000 and we plan to increase the quality of providing service to the people and increasing number of nurses are still needed.
5. What is the number of nursing teachers in your country? Do you have any plan to increase it?
The number of nursing teachers in our country in about 1,200. However we have plan to increase the proportion of teacher : students = 1 : 8
6. Do you have enough number of training hospitals? How many training hospitals do you use for one college in average?
Yes we have enough number of training hospitals, approximately one nursing college : 20-27 training sites.

7. Do you continue the Nursing Research Programme? If yes, what kind of research programme do you carry out now? What is the effect of such programmes to the nursing teachers? (Do they get some idea or the way of research through the programme?)

Yes we continued the Nursing research programme, now concerning three groups of researches :-

1. Research concerning the improvement of Nursing College Division's activities which supported by yearly government budget.

2. Research concerning the nursing colleges instructors whose projects are selected by the Nursing Colleges Division Research Committee.

3. Each year, the selected research projects are presented to the instructors of 23 Nursing Colleges. All the representativenesses will discuss and share ideas of the selected research projects. Furthermore, we collaborate with other organizations such as WHO to plan our "National Nursing Research Plans in Promotion of Public Health in Thailand" and present to Ministry of Public Health.

II. TEACHING MATERIALS

1. How many text books were newly published or revised after the end of the Nursing Education Project (in 1986)? What is the total number of textbooks used in 2-year or 4-year nursing colleges in your country?

Actually many text books are published and revised each year since 1973, from 1986-1990, we had published 22 books and journals and other documents as follows :

year 1987:

1. Nursing History in Thailand
2. Introduction to Nursing College Division
3. Nursing leader for Health for All, challenging and strategies for practice

year 1988:

4. Medical and Surgical Nursing No.2
5. Chemistry for Student nurse
6. Supervision by using problem solving base
7. Pediatric Nursing No.1

year 1989:

8. Medical and Surgical Nursing No.3
9. Pathology for student nurse No.1
10. Pediatric Nursing No.2
11. Nursing Curriculum (4 year programme)

year 1990:

12. Journal of Nursing Education No.1
13. Journal of Nursing Education No.2
14. Pathology for student nurse No.2
15. Nursing Administration
16. Revise: Medical and Surgical Nursing No.2
17. Midwifery Nursing
18. Community Nursing

year 1991:

19. Nursing Care of Adult and the Age No.1
20. Nursing Care of Adult and the Age No.2
21. Nursing Care of Adult and the Age No.3
22. Nursing of the AIDS patient

Total number of text books used in

2 year programme not less than 4,000 numbers/college

4 year programme not less than 7,000 numbers/college

2. How many audio-visual (A.V.) teaching materials were produced after the project? (All together 54 topics)

22 video topics were produced between 1987-1990 as follows :-

year 1987:

1. Effect of community situation to health and hygiene
2. Observation of signs and symptoms in patient with cerebral hemorrhage
3. Management for comfortable position for patient
4. Health Service for family
5. Completed bed both
6. Rehabilitation for patient with fracture

year 1988:

7. Method of health education for people
8. School Health
9. Evaluation of child growth and development
10. Preparation of Home visit Bag
11. Community Organization

year 1989:

12. Medical administrator
13. Repaired perineum
14. Community diagnosis

year 1990:

15. Fluid injection intravenous
16. Process of home visit
17. giving orientation to and preparation for discharge psychiatric patient
18. Nursing care of peritoneal dialysis
19. Nursing care of first stage labor woman
20. Nursing care of incubation baby
21. Forensic Medicine
22. General law for Nursing

3. Do you provide the text books and/or A.V. teaching materials to all the 2 year and 4 year colleges?

How many textbooks and/or A.V. teaching materials do you provide to one college in average?

Yes, we provided all materials which we produced for each colleges under the Ministry of Public Health and other institutions both public and private.

4. Do the teacher of each college carry out the development of teaching materials by themselves in their own college?
Yes, part of the teaching materials and some are shared with each other both in the Nursing College Division and Nursing Colleges levels.
5. How is the condition of equipment which you use in producing AV teaching materials etc.
According to the questionnaire, we sent to all 23 nursing colleges and they suggested that the equipments needs to be repaired replaced some new parts, and need the new equipment (see attached)

III. Do you hold any training courses for specialized nursing? If yes, please give us a list of the courses.

1. Crisis intervention for URI
2. Psychiatric Nursing
3. Orthopedics Nursing
4. Crisis intervention for children
5. Basic Medical Care
6. Nursing care of the age
7. Rehabilitation Nursing

IV DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

At present, we suppose that it is necessary to built up cooperation among the Asian countries in the field of nursing education. We have already held nursing education projects in many Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan and we would like to have a project in your country as the leading and/or core project. How do you think about the possibility of such project?

It is very possible.

Two Year Programme

Course Number	Course Title	Credit	Course Number	Course Title	Credit
SOCIAL SCIENCES			PROFESSIONAL NURSING		
S 100	General Psychology	2	N 110	Basic Concepts and Principles in Nursing I	8
S 101	Developmental Psychology	2	N 151	Therapeutic Nursing Intervention I	2
S 102	Sociology and Social Problems	2	N 120	Obstetric Nursing I	9
S 103	Physical Education I	1	N 130	Nursing of Children I	4
HUMANITIES			N 150	Community Health Nursing I	5
H 110	Communications	2	N 160	Nursing of the Adults and Elderly I	6
H 211	Group Dynamics and Teamwork	2	N 140	Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing I	4
LANGUAGE			N 172	Nursing Administration I	2
L 120	Thai I	2	N 173	Nursing Development	2
L 221	English I	2	N 114	Ethics for Nurses	2
SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS					
SC 130	Chemistry	3			
SC 131	Physics	3			
PROFESSIONAL FOUNDATION					
P 140	Anatomy and Physiology I	4			
P 141	Nutrition I	2			
P 145	Nutrition II	2			
P 142	Pharmacology	2			
P 143	Microbiology and Parasitology	4			
P 144	Pathology	1			
				TOTAL CREDITS	80

Two Year Programme (Continuous 3-4)

Course Number	Course Title	Credit	Course Number	Course Title	Credit
	SOCIAL SCIENCES			PROFESSIONAL NURSING	
S 313	Psychology III	1	N 333	Medical Nursing II	2
S 322	Sociology and Social Problems II	1	N 335	Surgical Nursing II	2
E 322	Physical Education	1	N 383	Pediatric Nursing II	3
S 331	Applied Economics	2	N 365-7	Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing II	10
	HUMANITIES		N 412-3	Psychiatric Nursing II	4
H 311	Introduction to Philosophy	2	N 493	Professional Nursing and Trends	2
	Thai culture	2	N 492	Nursing Administration	2
H 431	Aesthetics	2	N 438	Basic Medical Care II	3
	LANGUAGE		N 453-4	Community Nursing II	4
L 312	Thai II	2		ELECTIVES	6
L 422	English II	2			
	PROFESSIONAL FOUNDATION				
P 342	Anatomy and Physiology II	3			
P 315	Biochemistry	3			
P 314	Pharmacology II	2			
P 372	Patho Physiology	3			
P 452	Mathematics	2			
P 453	Biostatistics	2			
				TOTAL CREDITS	70

5. NCD 製作ビデオリスト

รายชื่อ เทปโทรทัศน์ เพื่อการศึกษา

ผลิตโดย กองงานวิทยุภาพขาว

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	คำบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
<u>เทปโทรทัศน์</u>	1. Dry Dressing	ภาษาไทย	12	รายชื่อที่ 10,11,12
	2. Wet Dressing	"	15	ให้ขอมถึงหรือสำเนาได้
	3. การเรียงกระดูกด้วยน้ำนมกระดูก	"	25	เฉพาะวิทยุภาพขาว
	4. การเตรียมแผ่นนมในระยะตั้งกระดูก	"	15	ในสังกัดกองงานวิทยุภาพขาว
	5. Phototherapy	"	14	ภาพขาว
	6. การตรวจทรวงอก	"	20	
	7. การนำวัดหลัง	"	30	
	8. การให้ก้อนนอน	"	25	
	9. ลธิยคำศัพท์ บรรยายโดย อาจารย์ลิวทิดี ศิริไล	"	16 ชม.	
	10. ละครคำศัพท์ บรรยายโดย อาจารย์ลิวทิดี ศิริไล	"	8 ชม.	
	11. ปรัชญาเบื้องต้น อาจารย์ภักดี บุณยเสถ	"	20 ชม.	
	12. การบริหารร่างกายสำหรับผู้ป่วยลิดเวซ	"	12	
	13. นันทนาการบำบัดผู้ป่วยลิดเวซ	"	7	
	14. การรักษาด้วยกระแสไฟฟ้าสำหรับผู้ป่วยลิดเวซ	"	8	
	15. การบำบัดด้วยไฟฟ้ากระแสแรงสำหรับผู้ป่วยลิดเวซ	"	8	
	16. อาชีวบำบัดผู้ป่วยลิดเวซ	"	16	
	17. ฟิล์มเทงการพยาบาล	"	20	

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	จำนวนราย	เวลา/นาที	เลข	หมายเหตุ
ประเภทที่ ๑	18. กิจกรรมพยาบาล	ภาษาไทย	20		
	19. การสวนไส้สำวะแบบครึ่งลำยส่วน	"	32		
	20. การพยาบาลผู้ป่วยเด็กที่ให้ออกซิเจน ชนิดกระโจม (Croupette)	"	21		
	21. การทำความสะอาดที่ผู้ป่วย	"	20		
	22. การผูกเตียง	"	45		
	23. การพยาบาลผู้ป่วยที่ใส่ท่อระบาย ทรวงอก (Chest drainage)	"	20		
	24. การทำแผลและการทำความสะอาด ท่อเจาะคอ	"	25		
	25. การช่วยเหลือผู้ป่วยล้มลงนั่งรถเข็น	"	15		
	26. การสวนล้างกระเพาะปัสสาวะ	"	25		
	27. การแทงมือ	"	25		
	28. การสวมเสื้อกาวน์	"	20		
	29. สถานที่ที่เพื่อให้บริการสำหรับเด็ก	"	1 ชม.		
	30. การวินิจฉัยปัญหาผู้ป่วย	"	23		
	31. การใส่สายบางทางจมูกลงใน กระเพาะอาหาร	"	20		
	32. การให้อาหารทางสายบาง	"	24		
	33. การแก้ข้อเท้าอนามัยผู้ป่วย	"	23		

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	จำนวนราย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
เทปโทรทัศน์	34. สักถามบริการตำรวจรถตู้ของ กระทรวงตำรวจรถตู้	ต่างๆ ไทย	24	
	35. สักถามผู้ขนส่งที่มีผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพ อนามัย	"	22	
	36. การสังเกตอาการทางระบบประสาท ในผู้ป่วยที่ได้รับบาดเจ็บที่ศีรษะ	"	20	
	37. การคัดผู้ป่วยให้อยู่ในท่าที่สบาย	"	25	
	38. การให้บริการอนามัยแก่ครอบครัว	"		
	39. การทำความเข้าใจอาการร่างกายผู้ป่วย	"		
	40. การพยาบาลผู้ป่วยผู้สูงอายุที่มี กระดูกหัก	"		
	41. วิธีการให้ความรู้ด้านสุขภาพอนามัย แก่ประชาชน	"		
	42. การให้บริการอนามัยในโรงเรียน	"		
	43. การประเมินผลผลการเด็ก	"		
	44. กระเป๋าเยี่ยมบ้าน	"		
	45. ออกรในชุมชน	"		
	46. การให้ยา	"		
	47. การเขียนแผนผังเยี่ยม	"		

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	ตัวบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
แบบโทรทัศน์	48. การตรวจเต้านมด้วยตนเองเพื่อหามะเร็ง ระยะแรก	ภาษาไทย		
	49. การประเมินสภาพก่อนวางยาสลบ			
	<u>รายชื่อ Video-Tape มาจากภาพยนตร์</u>			
	1. PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE	ภาษาอังกฤษ	20	
	2. NORMAL DELIVERY IN G.P.UNIT	"		
	3. OBSTETRIC EMERGENCY	"		
	4. PREPARING FOR SARAH I	"		
	5. PREPARING FOR SARAH II	"		
	6. A GIFT OF LOVE	"		
	7. NO ONE NEED SUFFER	"		
	8. HELPING YOURSELF IN CYSTITIS	"		
	9. HANDLE HIM WITH CARE	"		
	10. TRANSPORTING OF ACASUALTY	"		
	11. RESUSCITATION	"	6	
	12. BODY DEFENSES AGAINST DISEASE	"	14	
	13. WORK OF THE BLOOD	"	13	
	14. SKELETON	"	11	
	15. SPINAL COLUMN	"	11	

เทปโทรทัศน์		ภาษา	หน่วยเหตุ
16.	MUSCLE ELECTRICAL ACT	ภาษาอังกฤษ	9
17.	EYE AND VISION	"	10
18.	MUSCLE DYNAMICS OF CONTRACTION	"	20
19.	FUNDAMENTALS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	"	20
20.	THE EARS AND HEARING	"	15
21.	WORK OF KIDNEYS (URINARY SYSTEM)	"	10
22.	SKIN (DISINFECTION OF THE SKIN)	"	23
23.	HEART	"	20
24.	NERVE IMPULSE	"	25
25.	PREVENTING PRESSURE	"	15
26.	A FAMILY QUESTION	"	20
27.	HUMAN REPRODUCTION	"	25
28.	SHOCK SERIES IN THAI VERSION	ภาษาไทย	20
29.	SEARCH OF HUMAN BRAIN	ภาษาญี่ปุ่น	30
30.	WHITE ANGEL	ภาษาอังกฤษ	1.25 ชม.
31.	DNA	"	16
32.	GENETIC ACTION	"	16
33.	MITOSIS	"	23
34.	MIOSIS	"	16
35.	NEW PULSE OF LIFE	"	30

	รายชื่อ Video-Tape มกราคมพฤษภาคม		จำนวนชุด	
<u>แผนการเรียน</u>	36. Infant	ภาพนิ่ง	38	
	37. Nursing Care of Patients In Chronic Ventilatory Failure	"	30	
	38. Communicative Aspects of Evaluation	"	30	
	39. Problem Oriented Medical Records	"	25	
	40. School-Age Child	"	40.45	
	41. Preschool Child	"	40.45	
	42. Toddler	"	40	
	43. Strategies For Leadership : Problem Solving	"	29.48	
	44. Adolescent	"	45	
	45. Let's make Video Training aids	"	25	
	46. Camerawork	"	28	
	47. Lighting	"	23	
	48. Effective design of Transpreney and uses of the over head projector	"	25	
	49. planning Script	"	22	ภาพนิ่ง
	50. practice of production (Video - Tape)	"	25	"

สไลด์ประกอบเสียง

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	คำบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	แผ่น	หมายเหตุ
Slide-Tape	1. เจาะปอด	ภาษาไทย	22	40	Slide-Tape
	2. เจาะท้อง มีแบบทกล้อบ	"	20	45	ส่วสับที่ 1,2,3
	3. เจาะหลัง	"	19	45	16 ถึง 45 ได้
	4. ข้อห้ามเกี่ยวกับการเตรียมยา	"		38	บันทึกเป็นเทป
	5. การฉีดยาตอนที่ 1	"	20		โทรทัศน์ระบบ VHS
	6. การฉีดยาตอนที่ 2	"	11		
	7. การให้ยา	"		45	
	8. การให้สารเหลวทางหลอดเลือดดำ	"		85	
	9. การให้ยาทางปาก	"		60	
	10. การศึกษาเข้าใต้ผิวหนัง	"		60	
	11. การให้ยาทางจมูก หู ช่องคลอด ทางทวารหนัก	"	10	50	
	12. การหยอดตา	"	3	32	
	13. การป้ายตา	"	6	44	
	14. การให้ยาทภายนอก	"	6	44	
	15. การศึกษาเข้ากล้ามเนื้อ	"	10	44	
	16. INTAKE AND OUTPUT	ภาษาอังกฤษ	27	91	
	17. MAINTAINING THE PATIENTS CHART	"	21	92	
	18. POSTPARTUM CARE	"	22	95	
		"	20	86	

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	คำบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	แผ่น	หมายเหตุ
Slide-Tape	19. OBSERVATION AND CHARTING	ภาษาอังกฤษ	17	104	
	20. FETAL DEVELOPMENT	"	16	102	
	21. LABOR	"	22	114	
	22. DELIVERY	"	10	78	
	23. RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN THE NEWBORN	"	33	126	
	24. ASPECTS IN MATERNAL CARE	"	26	74	
	25. NURSING CARE OF THE NEWBORN INTRODUCTION TO NEWBORN NURSING	"	21	61	
	26. NURSING CARE OF THE NEWBORN FIRST 12 HOURS OF LIFE	"	25	80	
	27. NURSING CARE OF THE NEWBORN CIRCULATION OF THE FETUS AND TRANSITIONAL CIRCULATION OF THE NEWBORN	"	15	52	
	28. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR FEATURES OF LABOR	"	14	74	
	29. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR DYSSTOCIA : AN OVERVIEW/ON ROUNDS IN OBSTETRICS	"	15	65	

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	สารบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	แผ่น	หน่วยเขต
Slide-Tape	30. CRISIS	ภาษาอังกฤษ	15	97	
	31. CRISIS THE INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TO INTERVENTION	"	11	65	
	32. CRISIS IN ACUTE ILLNESS	"	13	94	
	33. CRISIS IN AGING	"	17	88	
	34. CRISIS IN HOSPITALIZATION	"	16	91	
	35. CRISIS IN ADOLESCENCE	"	14	91	
	36. CRISIS IN NURSING	"	15	69	
Slide-Tape	37. BIRTH CONTROL : METHODS AND PRINCIPLES THE PILL	"	6 นาที	40	
	38. BIRTH CONTROL:METHODS AND PRINCIPLES COMDOM	"	4	27	
	39. LEADERSHIP IN NURSING:AN INTRODUCTION	"	13	76	

เลขที่	เรื่อง	จำนวนหน้า	ราคา/เล่ม	เล่ม	รวมเล่ม
State-Tape	40. LEADERSHIP IN NURSING: COMMUNICATION, DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY	วิทยาสังเกต	15	93	
	41. LEADERSHIP IN NURSING: DECISION-MAKING, GOAL-SETTING, EVALUATION	"	10	62	
	42. LEADERSHIP IN NURSING A CASE STUDY IN PATIENT CARE	"	12	74	
	43. LEADERSHIP IN NURSING A CASE STUDY IN PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION	"	13	79	
	44. DATA ANALYSIS AND THE NURSING DIAGNOSIS	"	15	62	
	45. THE NURSE, ETHICS, AND THE LAW	"	16	109	

รายชื่อแบบประเมินที่มีโครงการพยาบาล

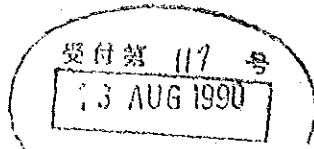
ขอสำเนาจากโรงพยาบาลศิริราช

มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดลและสื่ออื่นต่าง ๆ

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	ค่าบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
<u>แบบประเมิน</u>	1. สู่ท้ำมใจรัก (โรคเรื้อน)	ภาษาไทย		
	2. YOUR HEALTH IN THE COMMUNITY โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"		
	3. การป้องกันโรคหัดแดง หัด คางทูม คัดค้านสาร โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"		
	4. การสวมหน้ากากอนามัย ตอน 1 โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"	15	
	5. การสวมหน้ากากอนามัย ตอน 2 โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"	15	
	6. อาหาร	"	15	
	7. การดูนทางกายภาพ โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"	15	
	8. การดูนเรื่อง พยาธิปากขอ	"	10	
	9. การป้องกันโรค	"	22	
	10. การดูน	"		
	- โรคคืออะไร?	"		
	- โรคระบาดได้อย่างไร?	"		
	- ความสะอาดเป็นบ่อเกิดของโรคไหม?	"		
	11. การตรวจครรภ์ โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"		

ประเภท	รายชื่อ	คำบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
เลขโคจร 6/กษ	12. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	ภาษาไทย	19	
	13. จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"	22	
	14. PULMONARY FUNCTION TEST อาจารย์สุวิมล โรงพยาบาลศิริราช	"		
	15. ABDOMINAL HYSTERECTOMY 1,2 โรงพยาบาลศิริราช			
	16. แผนกการศึกษารังสีวิทยาโรงเรียนผดุงครรภ์ อนามัยโรงพยาบาล	"	18	
	17. รายการส่ง เล็บสำหรับตรวจวินิจฉัยป้องกัน สักรับเด็ก	"		
	18.	ภาษาอังกฤษ	30	
	19. พยาธิใบไม้ในตับ	ภาษาไทย	30	
	20. ฝัองฮิมแล่นคู่ช (ทองอนามัยครอบครัว, วางแผนครอบครัว)	"	23	
	21. ชีวิตใหม่	"	25	
	22. เหนือฟ้าใจ (ชีวิตและงานของ ส.ส.บ.)	"	27	
	23. งานสร้างอุทิศกันโรค			
	- ไข่เลือดออก	"	12	
	- จุลโรค ท้องร่วง	"	15	

วาระแรก	รายชื่อ	คำบรรยาย	เวลา/นาที	หมายเหตุ
แอปโทรทัศน์	24. ทุนในบ้าน	ภาษาไทย	15	
	25. แดงล่าบ	"	20	
	26. พระราชประวัติ กรมพระยาอินทราธิบดี	"	30	



6. バンコク看護大学関連資料

No. 2004/1990

Bangkok, College of Nursing
2/1 Phayathai Road
Bangkok 10400

August 9, 1990

Mr. Nobuji ABE
Resident Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Thailand Office

Dear Mr. Nobuji ABE,

With reference to the Questionnaire on the Aftercare Programme
for Technical Cooperation on Nursing Education Project in Thailand.

We have already answered the data and information on the present
situation for your consideration.

Thank you very much for your kind concern.

With best regard.

Yours Sincerely

(Miss Boonprakong Batputtana)
Director, Bangkok College of Nursing.

Answers to the Questionnaire on the Aftercare Programme
For Technical Cooperation on Nursing Education Project

To : The Authorities concerned of the Government of Japan (JICA)
From : The Authorities concerned of Bangkok, College of Nursing

Request for taking additional care of machinery and equipment provided by Japan and for providing spare parts and consumables.

- 1) Monitor for HR (Heart Rate) : Atom Neonatal monitor (V-700) It is nonlinearity and error to show heart rate and respiration rate. It is very useful to monitor in critical case. Therefore we need at least another set of Monitor for E.K.G. HR.
- 2) Oxygen concentration meter, Atom oxygen Analyzer (Atom OX-30) It is very useful for checking about % O_2 and demonstration in nursing practice study but the spare parts - O_2 Sensor were rapidly expired. We cannot buy frequently. Therefore we would like to request your kindness to provide :-
 - a. O_2 - sensor 4 cells, to use with Oxygen concentration OX-30
 - b. The other Model Oxygen Concentration which use O_2 sensor is not too expensive.
- 3) Automatic infusion pump is very good and accurate but there are many cases, we need another Automatic Infusion Pump (P-300) with IV-76 Infusion set 100 sets.
- 4) Camera SLR Olympus (OM-2) - the electronic circuit is not function. The flashlight is not go along in time of opening diaphragm. Therefore the picture is not clear.

- 5) The new implementation which need to be provided very much is the computer hardware. Because of the usefulness of computer hardware is unlimited. It can be help us to evaluate the score rapidly, Recording the transcript, the Biography of all students and data of the college. Particularly the ability to be writed graphic picture and lesson program with the spare parts of it as a disc... etc.
- 6) A suit of Video recorder and playing with television for using in Domestic Unit of students. It can help the students to learn with Video tape by thomselves.
- 7) The movable tripod for VHS. movies 1 piece
- 8) The Video lamp for increasing the brightness while recording the action with VHS. movies 2 lamp
- 9) The electronic T-series flash No T-45 to use for various photographic application. 1 piece
- 10) The 23 sheets of Anatomical chart which provided by JICA are already inuse. But the chart can be used only the small group of teaching. We need the films of anatomical & Physiology each of human system to teach in a Class room. It will be very helpful to learn include of looking, hearing and easy for the students to understand.

The films which need to be provided are shown as the following

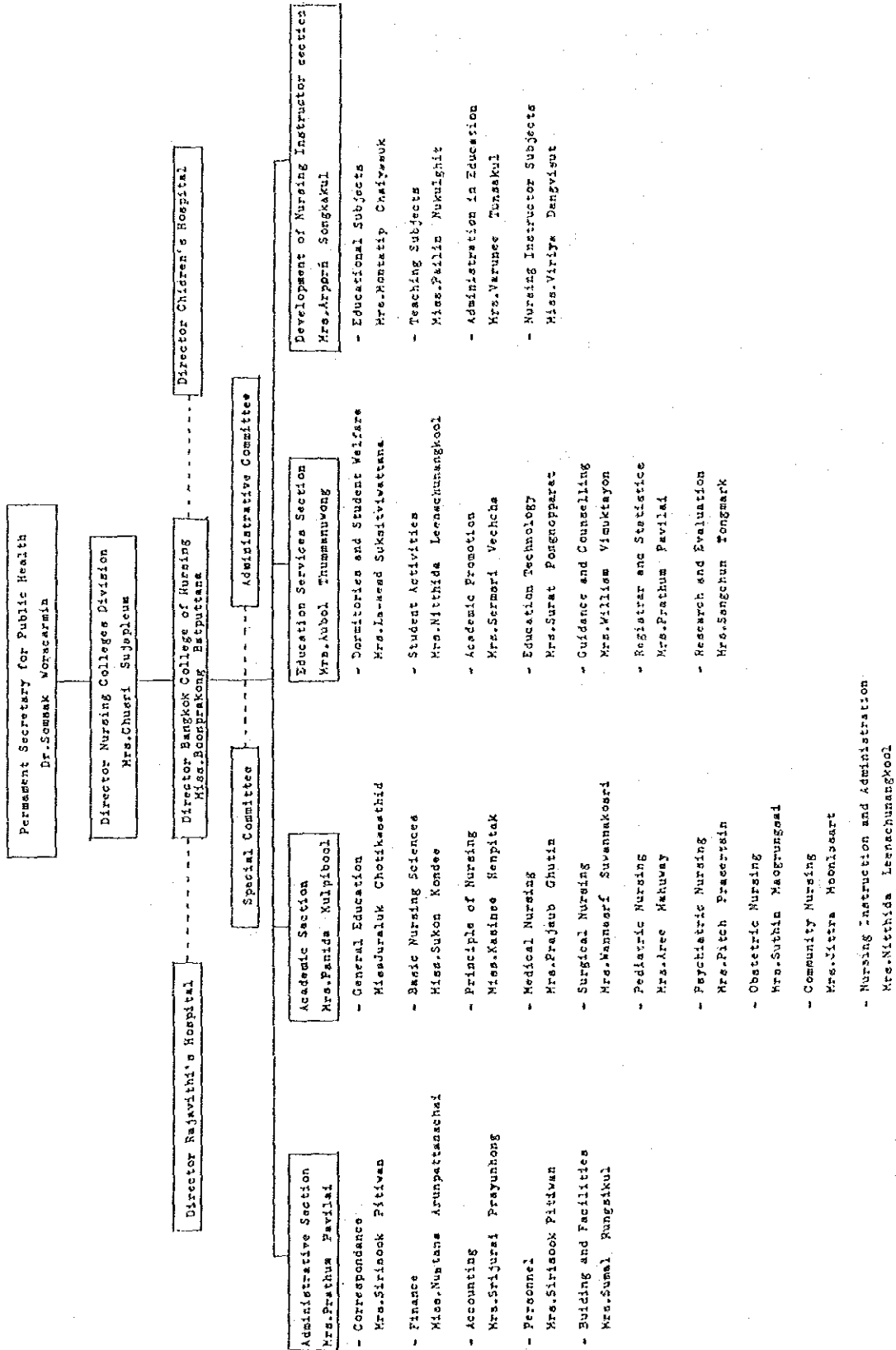
1. The skeletal system
2. The respiratory system and mechanism of breathing
3. The muscle : dynamics of contraction and chemistry of contraction
4. The heart and circulation
5. The working of kidney and urological system
6. The ear and hearing
7. The eye and vision

8. The digestive system
9. Fundamental of nervous system
10. Spinal column structure and function in man.
11. Body defence's against disease
12. Gene action, Chromosome
13. Mitosis and sex cell formation (Meiosis)
14. Dis infection of the skin

11) The model of anatomical can help the students. Particularly, the slow learners. Because, they can study anytime as they want and learn by themselves with feeling, touching, looking. The models which we need to provide are composed of :

1. The Anatomical model of nervous system
 2. The Anatomical model of circulatory system
 3. The Anatomical model of muscle system
 4. The Anatomical model of kidney
 5. The Anatomical model of Reproductive system
- 12) The pH - meter
- 13) The centrifuge machine
- 14) The spectrometer
- 15) The new text book in the field of Critical care, Emergency care, Pediatric Nursing.

Organization of Bangkok, College of Nursing
(August, 1990)



Bangkok College of Nursing

Nursing College Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health,

The Bangkok College of Nursing was founded in 1946, named "The School of Nursing Midwifery and Public Health", situated the main building of the Central Hospital. It was established for the purpose of producing nurses to serve in the hospitals and public health clinics under the Ministry of Public Health all over the country. The Curriculum for Basic Nursing Program was 3 years 6 months, and reformed to 4 years programme emphasis on community oriented in 1985. *1

Early in 1950 a land was rent by the Medical Department and construction was begun. In 1951 the institution was moved to its own building at 2 Phya-Thai Road, Victory Monument, Phya-Thai, Bangkok 4.

In 1956 with the cooperation of World Health Organization the Post Basic Program for nursing Instructor was opened to produce nursing instructors for the schools of nursing which would be founded in the province according to the National Health Planning of the country at that time. Closed in 1982.

The name was changed to the Bangkok College of Nursing in 1974, under Nursing College Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health.

Producing Professional Nurses, Nursing Instructors, Technical Nurses and Specialized Training to meet nursing manpower needs of the nation.

Objectives : 1. To provide Teaching and learning in Basic Nursing Program to persons with 12 years of general education background leading to Diploma in Nursing and Midwifery.
Equivalent to B. S. N.

*1 : 1985年以前の3年6か月の基礎看護教育プログラムを終了した看護婦向けに6か月のコースがあり、これを終了すれば現在の4年制看護大学の卒業者と同じDiplomaが取得できる。

2. To provide Teaching and learning in Post Graduate Nursing Programs to persons with Diploma in Nursing background leading to :
 - Diploma in Nursing Tutor Closed in 1982
 - B. Ed. in Nursing (Affiliate with Srinakharintaraviroj University)
3. Giving information concerning nursing, nursing development and health development.
4. Conducting research on subjects relevant to nursing and health development.
5. To promote instructors qualities by
 - Providing inservice education
 - Further their study in the higher educational institutions.

Educational program

a. Basic Program for Professional Nurses

1. Diploma Programme in Nursing Science, 4 year duration, 147 credits, requiring M. 6. (grade 12) diploma. *2
2. Nursing and Midwifery (2 years programme) 80 Credits requiring M. 6. diploma (After 4 years of service students may re-enter for the last 2 years in Programme by entrance examination.
3. Nursing and Midwifery 2 years continuous programme 70 Credits
4. Nursing and Midwifery (Temporary upgrading programme), 2 years duration requiring in Diploma in Practical Nursing or Practical Nursing and Midwifery, or Midwifery and Health. *3

*2 : 現在 Ministry of University の下には 5 校の看護大学があり、卒業生は Bachelor of Nursing を取得できる。保健省の傘下の 23 の看護大学の卒業生の取得する Diploma in Nursing は Bachelor of Science 相当と見なされ、Ministry of University の看護大学の大学院への進学も可能である。

*3 : 4 年制看護大学卒業の看護婦は Professional Nurse、2 年制の看護学校卒業の看護婦は Technical Nurse、1 年半の看護教育を受けた看護婦は Practical Nurse と呼ばれる。因に Practical Nurse は Temporary Upgrading Programme を受けることにより Technical Nurse になることが可能である。

b. Post-Basic Programmes. There are two Post Basic Program.

1. Two-years program leading to B. Ed. in Nursing. This is affiliated with Department of Education of Srinakharinthsaviroj University. Experiences in nursing is required for admission.
2. Specialized course in Pediatric Nursing -Nursing care in Emergency for Children.

Management Meeting

- Administrative Committee meeting -once a month -Wednesday 1st week
- Faculty members Meeting. Once a month -Wednesday 2nd week
- Educational Meeting -Once a month -Wednesday 3rd week
- Inservice Education for Instructors -Three times a year^{*4}
- Students meeting -Once a month -Wednesday 4th week

Finance The College is financed by the Central Government through the Ministry of Public Health. The students pays admission fee and fees for library and some others services. The annual management budget is about 14 million bahts.

*4 : 看護大学の教員向けのセミナーは年に3回、テーマによって1~2日または1~2週間開催される。

*5 : この他、バンコク看護大学では「研究活動」として1年生に関する看護婦としての道徳、行動等の調査を行なっている。

Number of the Staff in 1990.

Director	1	}	155
Nursing instructors	82		
Administration staff	9		
Workers	63		
4 year program First year student	101	}	533
Second year student	144		
Third year student	146		
Forth year student	142		
2 years program First year	101		
Second year			
2 years continuous program Third year	122	}	236
Forth year	114		
B. Ed. 2 years program Third year	35	}	64
Forth year	29		
2 years Temporary program First year	73	}	151
Second year	78		
Specialized in Pediatric Nursing	12		
Total	<u>1,151</u>		

The implementation from the JICA project

Implementation	Model	quantity	Condition	Station	Note
1. Video camera set	National	1	in condition	3-209 room: Department of Education Technology	
-VHS movies "National"	NV-N3EN	2	in condition	"	
-Rechargeable battery packs	VW-VBM3EN	1	in condition	"	
-Carrying bag	VW-SHM1EN	1	in condition	"	
-Shoulder pad with shoulder strap	VW-PM1EN	1	in condition	"	
-AC adapter for VHS movies	VW-KM3EN	1	in condition	"	
-AV converter	VW-KM3EN	1	in condition	"	
-Batteries pack charging adapter	VW-ACM1E	1	out of condition	"	damaged
-Car batteries cord	VW-RM1EN	1	in condition	"	
-Remote control					
2. Video record player and Monitor	National	1	in condition	1-202 A-V room	
-Video record player	NV-380EN	1	in condition	3-209 Department of Education Technology	
-Video record player	NV-G10EN	1	in condition	3-210 A-V Station	
-Television 20"	NC-205ES	1	in condition	1-202 A-V room	
-Television 21"	TVC-AL2100	1	in condition	1-202 A-V room	
	ED 4660284				
-Television 21"	TVC-AL2100	1	in condition	1-202 A-V room	
	ED 4650021				
3. Camera SLR Olympus	CM-2	1	imperfect	1-209 Department of Education Technology	The electronic circuit is not functioning
4. Automatic slide viewer	Emma 500	5	incondition	Library	

Implementation	Model	quantity	Condition	Station	Note
5. -Resuscitation Training aid (infant) -Atom Jackson resuscibag	M-126 CF-370	1	in condition	3-113 Pediatric Nursing Laboratory ICU Children's Hospital	For Nursing demonstration For Nursing practice intensive Care
6. -Cabinet crib Atom infant Bassinnet stand with Drawers CM-5747	V-700	2	in condition	3-113 Pediatric Nursing Laboratory	For Nursing demonstration
7. Monitor for PR: Atom Neonatal monitor	V-700	1	non linearity Error in Pulse rate, respiratory rate	ICU, Children's Hospital	For Nursing practice intensive care
8. Atomic infusion pump "Atom" infusion pump with IV-76 infusion set 100 set	P-300	1 100 set	in condition deplete	ICU, Children's Hospital	For Nursing practice intensive care
9. Oxygen concentration meter Atom Oxygen analyzer	Atom CX-30	1	O ₂ - sensor is terminate	C, Children's Hospital	For Nursing practice
10. Textbook -Peggy L. Chinn, Kothy B. Leonard, Current Practice in Pediatric Nursing V. 3. St. Louis: The CV. Mosby Co 1985		3	in use	Library: Bangkok College of Nursing	

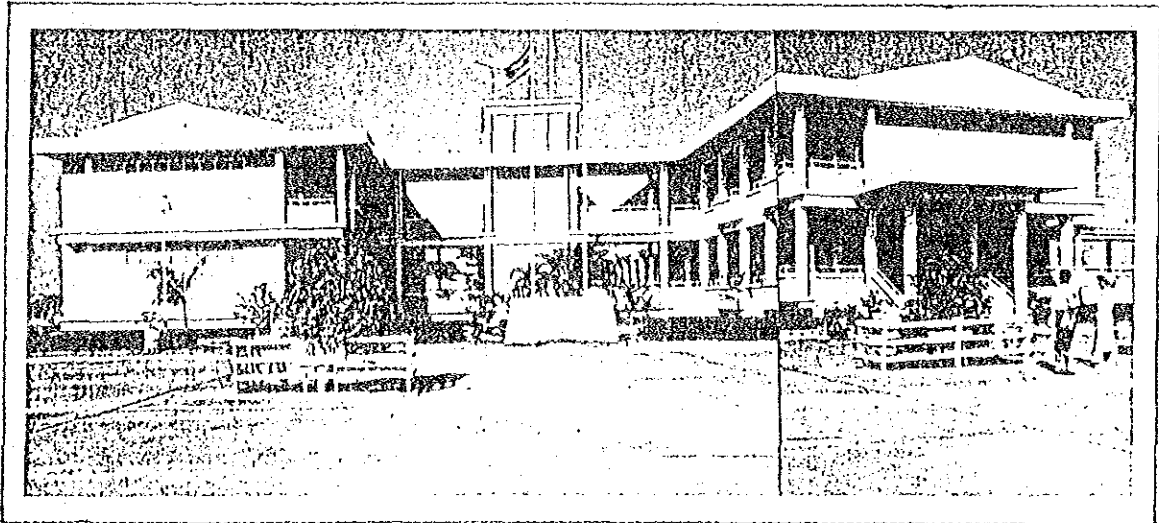
Implementation	Model	quantity	Condition	Station	Note
-Lucille F Whaley : Essentials of Pediatric Nursing. St. Louis :The CV. Mosby Co., 1985		3	in use	Library : Bangkok College of Nursing	
11. The Anatomical charts	no.				
-The skeletal system	1-30	1	in use	Anatomical Laboratory	
-The vascular system and Viscera	2-30	1	"	"	
-The muscular system	3-30	1	"	"	
-The nervous system	4-30	1	"	"	
-The lymphatic system	5-30	1	"	"	
-The Digestive system	6-30	1	"	"	
-The Respiratory system	7-30	1	"	"	
-The Endocrine system	8-30	1	"	"	
-The Heart	9-30	1	"	"	
-The Brain	10-30	1	"	"	
-The Skin	11-30	1	"	"	
-The Ear	12-30	1	"	"	
-The Eye	13-30	1	"	"	
-The kidney	14-30	1	"	"	
-The liver	15-30	1	"	"	

Implementation	Model	quantity	Condition	Station	Note
-Head and Neck	16-30	1	in use	Anatomical laboratory	
-The Female reproductive system	17-30	1	"	"	
-The Male reproductive system	18-30	1	"	"	
-Pregnancy and Birth	19-30	1	"	"	
-Infertility	20-30	1	"	"	
-The Human Ear and Hearing	21-30	1	"	"	-No 85007
-Human Embryology	22-30	1	"	"	-No 85023
-Cells and cellular tissue	23-30	1	"	"	-No 85022
-Internal organ (Median section of Head with Neck and Viscera of the chest and abdomen)	24-30	1	"	"	-No 85005
-Male pelvis reproductive	25-30	1	"	"	-No 85015
-Maternal and Foetal circulation	26-30	1	"	"	-No 85026

7. スリマハサラカム看護大学関連資料

THAILAND - JAPAN
NURSING EDUCATION PROJECT

SRIMAHASARAKHAM NURSING COLLEGE



HISTORY OF SRIMAHASARAKHAM NURSING COLLEGE

By Boonprakong Batputtana

H.M. King Bhumiphol Aduladej graciously granted the name "Srimahasarakham" to the Nursing College in Mahasarakham Province on March 15, 1982, and H.R.H. Princess Mother Sri Nakarindra graciously laid the foundation stone of the nursing college on Thursday March 18, 1982 at the auspicious time of 5:15 p.m. then Prime Ministry Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda presented the report on the history of construction of the nursing college, and invited H.E. the Ambassador of Japan to Thailand to express thanks to H.R.H. the Princess Mother for her Kindness to have laid the foundation stone, which was a blessing to enhance the progress and prosperity of the nursing college and the people of Mahasarakham Province.

Srimahasarakham Nursing College the 21st nursing college under the Nursing Colleges Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Public Health, opened for teaching of Nursing and Midwifery (4 years and equivalent to B.Sc. degree course. The first group of 150 students was enrolled in June 1983. The second group of 150 students was admitted in June 1984, and the third group of 145 students was admitted in June 1, 1985, along with 101 Nursing and Midwifery (2 years temporary program) students, while the fourth group of 140 students was admitted in June 1986 along with the second group of 79 nursing and midwifery (temporary program) students. The curriculum emphasizing on the government policy of quality of life for the community was introduced.

Nursing Colleges Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Public Health, has assigned Miss Boonprakong Batputtana, educational technician, Head of Implementation Section of Nursing Colleges Division to act as the Director of Srimahasarakham Nursing College ever since its handing over from the Government of Japan.

The construction of this nursing college is a part of the Nursing Education Project, in which the Government of Japan has given support and assistance to the Thai Government. The assistance under this project extends for a period of five years from 1980 and is divided into two parts, viz., the technical assistance and grant aid. The technical assistance involves the granting of scholarships for, training and study tour in Japan of nursing instructors, technicians and audio-visual aid staff, the despatching of experts on nursing education and audio-visual aids both in academic and technical fields for the long-and short-term plans, the granting of audio-visual aids to various nursing college to support the development of educational management, giving assistance for academic training and retraining, and the publishing of text-books as well as the co-operation in research projects for evaluation of the nursing and midwifery curriculum of the Nursing Colleges Division, the Office of the Permanent Secretary. These are long-term researches being conducted from 1981 academic year to 1984 academic year also with subsequent follow-up and evaluation of performance of the graduates in 1985 academic year.

The construction of the nursing college in Mahasarakham Province was done by a grant aid extended by the Government of Japan to the Thai Government, valued at 186 million baht which includes the administrative building, lecture building, students dormitory, auditorium, dining hall, sports ground, car park and other facilities along with necessary materials, supplies and equipment for teaching. The Thai Government has also contributed a budget for other expenses such as for the purchase of another 10 rai of land, earth filling, the construction of access road to the nursing college, earth embankment for drainage system as well as living quarters for instructors and staff, amounting to a total of 13,445,377.00 baht. Besides, the Provincial Administration also has contributed a total sum of 1,311,698.00 baht for installation of water and electricity system, and the people of Mahasarakham Province have also contributed a sum of 161,900.00 baht for expenditure the early stage in the construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College.

1978 - 1980

The grant aid of the Government of Japan for the construction of the nursing college is supported by the International Nursing Foundation of Japan (INFJ) which has very good relationship with the Nurses Association

of Thailand for granting of scholarships for the Thai nursing instructors and nurses to undergo training and make study tours in Japan for more than a decade in the past.

The project for the construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College has commenced in 1976 when Khunying Samanjai Damrongbhaeddhyakul, the former President of the Nurses Association of Thailand was approached by Dr. Kazuharu Ogura, the Director General of the International Nursing Foundation of Japan with regard to the grant aid for the construction of a nursing college in Thailand. Khunying Samanjai advised Dr. Kazuharu Ogura to discuss this matter with Prof. Dr. Sem Pringpuangkao M.D., the former Minister of Public Health before studying on the necessity and feasibility of project. Meanwhile, Prof. Dr. Yongyuth Sajjavani, M.D., the Minister of Public Health at that time had the opportunity to travel to Japan on matters regarding the construction of Maharaj Hospital in Nakhon Si Thammarat and thus paving the way for acquiring of support and gaining a better understanding concerning the construction of the Nursing College in Mahasarakham. At that time Dr. Prakorb Toochinda, M.D., the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Public Health and Dr. Amorn Nontthasud, M.D., was the Deputy Permanent Secretary for Public Health to which the Nursing Colleges Division was attached. The first Governor of Mahasarakham Province was supported and helped considerably to the project for the establishment of this nursing college was Mr. Voothinand Pongsearay, along with Provincial Public Health Officer Dr. Supat Trakuldit, the Director of Mahasarakham Hospital Mrs. Choosri Pothisoonthon, Deputy Director General on Administrative Affairs of the hospital Mrs. Thongliem Viengkeo, Head of Nursing Department Mrs. Ruamrat Sriviroj, Asst. Head of Nursing Department Miss Thanom Putthassa etc., Dr. Kazuharu Ogura later proposed for the provision of grant to the project, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and in 1977 Khunying Samanjai Damrongbhaeddhyakul was informed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan was pleased to make the grant by assigning Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Nursing Foundation of Japan to make a trip and meet with Dr. Prakorb Toochinda, the Permanent Secretary for Public Health in July 1977. The Permanent Secretary for Public Health assigned the Nursing Colleges Division to take care of the matter. The Japanese mission participated in meetings for consultation with the Thai side, in which the Thai side gave them information about the system, and various data regarding the

nursing education and the necessity of Thailand to request for aid, and arrangements were made for visits of the mission to a number of nursing colleges. Thereafter, the Thai side prepared the project for requesting of a grant through the Foreign Relations Department to the Government of Japan. However, the Foreign Relations Department notified to the Ministry of Public Health that this project has not been included in the 4th Development Plan 1976-1981 and informal contact was made to the Embassy of Japan for the grant to be given in 1979. Then, the Ministry of Public Health worked out on Nursing Education Project for which grant would be sought from the Government of Japan and inform to the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board to include this project in the Fourth Development Plan. After giving due consideration to the appropriateness and readiness of the project, the Board approved and submitted to the cabinet the Nursing Education Project for which Government of Japan grant would be sought. The Cabinet held a meeting to discuss this matter on May 1, 1979 and approved the said project, and ordered related government agencies to proceed with its implementation according to the opinion of the Board.

This Government of Japan grant was essential to the development not only in the field of public health services but also of the technical and practical aspects of nursing education, in a situation where population growth was very rapid and the society has grown making it necessary to improve and develop facilities to meet the demand of people in various areas. However, the Thai Government had very limited funds and was overwhelmed with the necessity in all areas of development, so it was impossible to emphasize on the public health area alone. Therefore, this nursing college became a monument of close ties between Thailand and Japan which will remain in the memory of the Thai people for a long time.

In preparation for the construction of the nursing college under this grant project, the Government of Japan has jointly made careful consideration on the principles and reasons with the Thai Government in order to make the projected nursing college to be in line with the development policy to extensively expand quality community public health services. So it became necessary to expand the educational institution for the production of sufficient number of nurses to work at the increasing number of hospitals and public health service centres. Mahasarakham Province was selected as the site for the con-

struction because it has become the communication centre of the Northeast which contains a larger number of population than other regions of the country. It is also the region having a large number of poverty stricken areas. Besides, Mahasarakham Province has several college level educational institutions, thus suiting it to be an educational centre of mutual cooperation in the development of the nursing education in the region. The setting up of nursing college in Mahasarakham Province will enable youths of the Northeast to have the opportunity to study nursing subject in an institution near to their homes thus saving expenses it also is beneficial for the students by enabling them to learn by having in contact with the community and environments near and similar to the conditions in which they will be engaging in work in actual practice after graduation as the Ministry of Public Health has the policy of persuading nurse graduates to work in their own home land in order to extend development to all levels of community.

Mahasarakham Nursing College has an area of 30 rai consisting of a 20 rai lot of land that the Ministry of Public Health has received as donation from Mrs. Rien Putthassa and another 10 rai of land that the Ministry has purchased. Beside, Mrs. Larn Chandryotha has also donated an area of land of about $17\frac{1}{10}$ wah for the expansion of access road to the nursing college, obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Choosri Photisoonthorn, the Director of Mahasarakham Hospital, who has made contact with the land owner and has helped arrange for surveying to divide and register the land at a cost of 32,652.50 baht. Besides, another area of about 29 rai is assigned as living area of instructors and staffs and male students to be admitted in the future.

In making the feasibility survey for the construction of this nursing college, the Japanese expert teams in all fields made several trips to discuss details on the determination of the site of construction, the feature of buildings necessary and suitable for are educational institute. This required the cooperation of Mrs. Kaisri Tansiri, the Director of the Design Division and her team who jointly made discussion with the Japanese architect team. The determination also included teaching aid equipment, audio-visual aids and other tools and equipment used in teaching etc. The Nursing Colleges Division would like to say that it could acquire the precious opportunity to learn and gain experience of working with these experts.

1981

- Jun 8, 1981 The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand signed the Agreement between the two countries in Japan on the project for the construction of the Nursing College in Mahasarakham Province.
- Jul 9, 1981 The Permanent Secretary for Public Health (Dr.Prakorb Toochinda, M.D.) signed the Designing and Supervision Agreement with Nikken Sekkei Ltd., at the meeting room of the Ministry of Public Health.
- Sept 1, 1981 Tender was invited in Japan for the construction, the construction contract was awarded to Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd.
- Sept 11, 1981 The Permanent Secretary for Public Health (Dr.Prakorb Toochinda, M.D.) signed the Construction Agreement with Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd.
- Oct 1, 1981 The construction was begun under the supervision of the Joint-Committee of the Project with regard to construction in the Central Region, whereas in the region the committee members included Provincial Public Health Officer (Dr.Supat Trakuldit) as Chairman, the Director of Mahasarakham Hospital (Dr.Choosri Photisoonthorn) as committee member and another five committee members whom the Japanese side may contact at field level.

1982

- Mar 15, 1982 The nursing college in Mahasarakham Province received the H.M. the King's consent to name the nursing college "Srimahasarakham Nursing College."
- Mar 18, 1982 The nursing college received the consent of H.R.H. Princess Mother Srinakarind to preside over the foundation stone laying ceremony for the construction of the nursing college.

Feb 28, 1983 The construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College was completed according to the agreement, and the delivery of the building along with equipment was made to the Ministry of Public Health at the Ministry with the Permanent Secretary for Public Health (Dr. Manasvee Unhanand) accepting the handover.

May 16-20, 1983 The Evaluation Team of the International Cooperation Agency of Japan headed by Dr. Haruo Katsunuma arrived to make studies, review and adjustment of the technical cooperation project with regard to the Nursing Education Project in Thailand which is in the half-way of implementation.

(1980-1982) It may be concluded that the technical assistance which involves Japanese experts for both long-and short-term educational training in Japan, the support with regard to audio-visual aids, the Project of Research on the re-training program in technical aspects, the publishing of text-books and the production of equipment for use in teaching, the construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College, and for reason that this nursing college is the 21st college attached to the Nursing Colleges Division, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Public Health, it will finally become the centre of nursing education, training and practical work in Thailand in addition to the normal nursing education curriculum, for which Dr. Pairoj Ningsanond, the Deputy Permanent Secretary for Public Health has signed the joint Agreement on May 20, 1983.

The Nursing Education Project, both in the technical aspect and the construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College, has been successfully completed through the support, the farsightedness of all top level officials related to the Nursing Colleges Division, as well as all governors of respective terms from Mr. Vutthinand Phong-araya, Mr. Somparp Srivorakan, Mr. Kittiprathoomkaew, Mr. Tawat Makarapongse, Mr. Somboon Phrommet to the most recent Governor Mr. Savai Phrahmanee, the Provincial Public Health Officer Mr. Supat Trakuldit, Mr. Anand Hemaruchi, the Director of Mahasarakham Hospital Mrs. Choosri Photisoonthorn and the Provincial officers who have helped greatly, the Director of the Design Division who have rendered

support and convenience from the initiation of the project, the provision of land, the construction of this Nursing College to the present time of operation of the college.

Number of buildings

1. School building 1 and 2	2	buildings
2. Boarding building		
Building A ₁ , A ₂	2	buildings
Building B ₁ , B ₂	2	buildings
3. Canteen	1	building
4. Auditorium	1	building
5. Visitors' Pavillion	1	building
6. Teaching Staff's residences	3	buildings
7. Parking lot	1	lot

Works under construction

Teaching Staff's flat apartment	1	block
Workers' living quarters	6	buildings

Composition and qualifications of the teaching staff

1. Srimahasarakham Nursing College teaching staff comprises 32 instructors (including instructors on study tour or on leave of absence for continued study).

Bachelor's degree holders:	nursing instructors	28
	instructor of general education	1
Master's degree holders:	nursing instructors	3
2. Visiting instructors,	100	comprising
Bachelor's degree holders,	20	
Master's degree holders,	70	
Ph.D.'s,	10	

Other personnel totalling 22 (permanent government employees and non-teaching staff)

Government employees, 3

- Typist 1
- Finance and accounting personnel 1
- Administrative clerk 1

Permanent employees totalling 27 (by position and manpower)

- 1. Matron 1
- 2. Dressmaker 1
- 3. Drivers 2
- 4. Security guards 3
- 5. Cooks 4
- 6. Gardener 1
- 7. Facility chief 1
- 8. Laundry personnel 2
- 9. Cabinetmaker 1
- 10. Workers 9
- 11. College janitors 2

Temporary employees totalling 19 (by position and manpower)

- 1. Visiting instructor 1
- 2. Librarian 1
- 3. Nutrition specialist 1
- 4. Workers 7
- 5. Cooks 4
- 6. Gardener 1
- 7. Laboratory assistant 1
- 8. Driver 1
- 9. Electrician 1
- 10. Assistant librarian 1

Students of all student years and programs of study totalling 734 consist of:

1. Nursing and midwifery program attending a 4-year course

First year student	120
Second year student	151
Third year student	140
Fourth year student	151

2. Nursing and midwifery (temporary) program attending a 2-year course

First year student	93
Second year student	79

Books and periodicals

1. Size of book collection	4,863
Thai language	4,093
English language	770
2. Size of periodical collection,	49 publications (one title is counted as one publication)
Thai language	39 publications
English language	10 publications
3. Report on Research or Dissertations or Thesis	16 publications
4. Size of periodical collection	3 publications (one title is counted as one publication)

Professed Philosophy

In administering of nursing care at every level of health service and in all possible settings and circumstances, the nurse must apply her knowledge and ability vis-a-vis the intellect and professionalism to the provision of guidance as leader or supporter for individuals, their families and the community with regard to helping them develop with efficiency and according to their potential the health of the individuals, their families or the community.

Objectives

The student is expected after completion of the program to have acquired the ability to administer within the scope of the nursing profession to every level of health care needs of the individuals their families, and the community and the capability:

1. of realization and awareness of the value and potential of the individuals, their families and the community.

2. application of nursing procedures, principles, theory technology and rapport to the administering of nursing care according to the needs of the individuals, their families and the community vis-a-vis the preventive health care, health promotion and rehabilitation for the sick.

3. of administering of nursing care and focusing on the provision of health care for the public, keeping in mind the changing environments, social needs in a manner in which the public may realize a measure of self-reliance and quality of life.

4. of displaying independent thought, determination, decision, skills of leadership and nursing administration.

5. of working along with other public health officials on determining the needs, community services, and the cooperation needed for the service on every level of public health administration.

6. of applying the research results to the improvement of the nursing care and health care.

7. of being conscious of the responsibility for self-development and the profession.

8. of teaching, administrating and providing guidance for the work for which one is accountable.

9. of commitment to the support of the democratic principles and to the societal well-being as a good citizen.

The Program of Study

Consists of:

1. Diploma Program in Nursing Science—focusing on quality of life

Program title: Diploma Programme in Nursing Science

Title of the diploma:

Full title: Diploma in Nursing Science

Abbreviations: Dip., N.S.

Structure and Contents

Teaching—learning program is divided into 4 major components as follows:

1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COURSES	36 credits (24.49%)
1.1 SOCIAL SCIENCES	10 credits
S. 100 General psychology	2(2-0-4)
S. 201 Developmental psychology	2(2-0-4)
S. 102 Sociology and Social Problems	2(2-0-4)
S. 103 Physical education I	2(2-0-4)
1.2 HUMANITIES	10 credits
H. 100 Communication	2(2-0-4)
H. 111 Work dynamic and team work	2(2-0-4)
H. 312 Introduction to Philosophy	2(2-0-4)
H. 113 Thai culture	2(2-0-4)
H. 414 Aesthetics	2(2-0-4)
1.3 LANGUAGE	8 credits
L. 320 Thai I	2(2-0-4)
L. 321 Thai II	2(2-0-4)
L. 322 English I	2(2-0-4)
L. 323 English II	2(2-0-4)
1.4 SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS	8 credits
Sc. 130 Mathematics	2(2-0-4)
Sc. 131 Chemistry	3(2-2-5)
Sc. 132 Physics	3(2-2-5)

2. PROFESSIONAL FOUNDATION COURSES	28 credits (19.05%)
P. 140 Micro-parasitology	4(3-2-7)
P. 141 Anatomy and Physiology I	4(3-2-7)
P. 142 Anatomy and Physiology II	4(3-2-7)
P. 143 Nutrition I	2(1-2-3)
P. 244 Nutrition II	2(1-2-3)
P. 245 Biochemistry	3(2-2-5)
P. 246 Pharmacology	2(2-0-4)
P. 247 Pathophysiology	3(2-2-5)
P. 348 Introduction to Health Economics	3(3-0-6)
P. 149 Introduction to Statistics	2(4-0-2)
3. PROFESSIONAL NURSING COURSES	77 credits (52.38%)
N. 110 Basic concepts and Principles of Nursing I	3(2-4-3)
N. 111 Basic concepts and Principles of Nursing II	3(2-4-3)
N. 212 Basic concepts and Principles of Nursing III	2(1-4-1)
N. 213 Basic concepts and Principles of Nursing IV	2(0-8-0)
N. 354 Therapeutic Nursing Intervention I	2(1-4-1)
N. 355 Therapeutic Nursing Intervention II	2(1-4-1)
N. 220 Obstetric Nursing I	5(4-4-7)
N. 221 Obstetric Nursing II	4(2-8-2)
N. 222 Obstetric Nursing III	4(2-8-2)
N. 323 Obstetric Nursing IV	3(1-8-3)
N. 230 Pediatric Nursing I	5(4-4-7)
N. 231 Pediatric Nursing II	2(0-8-0)
N. 150 Community Health Nursing I	1(1-0-2)
N. 251 Community Health Nursing II	3(2-4-3)
N. 252 Community Health Nursing III	1(0-4-0)
N. 353 Community Health Nursing IV	3(1-8-0)
N. 360 Nursing of the Adult and Elderly I	3(2-4-3)
N. 361 Nursing of the Adult and Elderly II	5(4-4-7)
N. 462 Nursing of the Adult and Elderly III	4(1-12-1)
N. 340 Mental health and psychiatric nursing I	2(2-0-4)
N. 341 Mental health and psychiatric nursing II	2(1-4-1)
N. 342 Mental health and psychiatric nursing III	3(1-8-0)
N. 470 Nursing Administration I	2(2-0-4)
N. 471 Nursing Administration II	1(0-4-0)

N. 170	Developmental Nursing	2(2-0-4)
N. 112	Ethics for nurses	2(2-0-4)
N. 473	Trends in Nursing Profession	2(2-0-4)
N. 372	Introduction to Nursing Research	2(2-0-4)
N. 474	Seminar in Nursing	2(2-0-4)
4.	ELECTIVE	6 credits (4.08%)
H. 015	Educational Technology	2(2-0-4)
H. 016	Logics	2(2-0-4)
Sc. 033	Education Evaluation	2(2-0-4)
S. 007	Thai Government and Politics	2(2-0-4)
Sc. 034	Herbs	2(2-0-4)
S. 008	Medical Sociology	2(2-0-4)

2. Nursing and Midwifery Curriculum (Community Oriented for Quality of Life)

Name of curriculum:	Nursing and Midwifery
Name of certificate:	Certificate in Nursing and Midwifery
Abbreviation form:	Cert. N.

Structure and Contents

The number of credits of this curriculum is 80 credits

The teaching—learning program of this curriculum is divided into 3 major components

1.	GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COURSES	21 credits
1.1	SOCIAL SCIENCES	7 credits
S. 100	General psychology	2(2-0-4)
S. 101	Developmental psychology	2(2-0-4)
S. 102	Sociology and Social Problems	2(2-0-4)
S. 103	Physical education I	1(.5-1.5-1)
1.2	HUMANITIES	4 credits
H. 110	Communication	2(2-0-4)
H. 211	Group dynamics and team work	2(2-0-4)

1.3 LANGUAGES	4 credits
L. Thai I	2(2-0-4)
L. English I	2(2-0-4)
1.4 SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS	6 credits
Sc. 130 Chemistry	3(2-2-5)
Sc. 131 Physics	3(2-2-5)
2. PROFESSIONAL FOUNDATION COURSES	15 credits (18.75%)
P. 140 Anatomy and Physiology I	4(3-2-7)
P. 141 Nutrition I	2(1-2-3)
P. 142 Pharmacology	2(2-0-4)
P. 143 Microbiology and parasitology	4(3-2-7)
P. 144 Phathophysiology	1(1-0-3)
P. 245 Introduction to Statistics	2(4-0-2)
3. PROFESSIONAL NURSING COURSES	44 credits (55.00%)
N. 110 Basic concepts and Principles of Nursing I	8(5-12-7)
N. 151 Nursing Therapy I	2(1-4-1)
N. 120 Obstetrical Nursing I	9(6-12-9)
N. 130 Pediatric Nursing I	4(3-4-5)
N. 150 Community Health Nursing I	5(3-8-4)
N. 160 Nursing of Adults and Elderly I	6(4-8-6)
N. 140 Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing	4(3-4-5)
N. 172 Nursing Administration I	2(2-0-4)
N. 173 Nursing Development	2(2-0-4)
N. 114 Ethics in Nursing	2(2-0-4)

THE TEACHING AND LEARNING

1. The design of the classroom activities and the material for each class in each subject should be flexible, reflecting the circumstances and realities of the community, the system of the public health administration and the interrelation of the subject group to the greatest extent possible.

2. The instructor should adapt the method of teaching whereby the student's awareness will be raised to the problem and the needs of the community by way of training him/her on the translating the nursing process into the actual solution of problem and on the application of the acquired knowledge to solve problems at work and determine the alternative to the teaching method that most suits the objective and nature of the subject.

3. The instructor should realize a way that gives the student chance to learn both the theoretical and practical sides that lead to the development of the understanding about the community, the weighing up of the community, the provision of health care, the access to the community and the leadership.

4. Attendance requirements:

Theoretical 1 credit, required attendance, 1 hour a week

Practical 1 credit, required attendance, 4 to 6 hours

Laboratory, required attendance and experiment, 2 hours a week

The scheduling of the teaching is left up to each college of nursing for determining a period of study—whether a short or a long one was adapted it will suit the material of the subject matter, the teaching resource and the reality of the community—that contributes to learning environs.

Facilities for Students Nurses' Practical Training

1. Mahasarakham Hospital
2. Roi-et Hospital
3. Kalasin Hospital
4. Udonthani Hospital
5. Sappasitthiprasong Hospital
6. Khon Kaen Hospital
7. Khonkaen Psychiatric Hospital
8. Phayakphoomphisai Hospital, Mahasarakham
9. Kantharawichai Hospital, Mahasarakham
10. Nadoon Hospital, Mahasarakham
11. Nachuak Hospital, Mahasarakham
12. Borabue Hospital, Mahasarakham
13. Chieng Yuen Hospital, Mahasarakham
14. Wapee Pathum Hospital, Mahasarakham
15. Kosumphisai Hospital, Mahasarakham
16. Phonthong Hospital, Roi-et
17. Kasetwisai Hospital, Roi-et
18. Phanomphrai Hospital, Roi-et
19. Suwannaphum Hospital, Roi-et
20. Yang Talad Hospital, Kalasin
21. Kuchinarai Hospital, Kalasin
22. Somdej Hospital, Kalasin
23. Kham Muang Hospital, Kalasin
24. Khao Wong Hospital, Kalasin
25. Sawang Dandin Hospital, Sakon Nakhon
26. Phra Ajarn Fan Hospital, Sakon Nakhon
27. Pangkone Hospital, Sakon Nakhon
28. Wanorn Nivas Hospital, Sakon Nakhon
29. That Phanom Hospital, Nakhon Phanom
30. Tha Bor Hospital, Nongkhai
31. Bueng Karn Hospital, Nongkhai
32. Kumphavapi Hospital, Udonthani
33. Nong Bua Lamphoo Hospital, Udonthani
34. Phen Hospital, Udonthani
35. Nongharn Hospital, Udonthani
36. Bangkok Metropolis

Srimahasarakham Nursing College
Request For Repair of Equipment and Supply of New Equipment

1. List of Broken Equipment

- (1) Freezer Stainless (Sunwave)
- (2) HONDA C.C.
- (3) Nissan Urban Micro-bus
- (4) Stencil Gettener Model 62A 4107
Stencil Remco-alcatel 280 no. 24631
Stencil Duplicator Uchida Model RM 350
- (5) Olympia Master typewriter
- (6) Power Amplifier National WA-25 (120W) Wide-Flex
- (7) Video Tape Recorder Hitachi GP-61(M)
- (8) Video Tape Recorder Hitachi GP-61(M) charge
- (9) Olympus Camera OM2 Flash
- (10) Flash Unit National PE-287S
- (11) Video Tape Recorder Hitachi FPC-1000 B No.300003
- (12) Tweeter
- (13) Uchida Stencil Cutter Model ES 1000R, Motor
- (14) Tosha Fax MA 550
- (15) Olympus Camera

2. List of Newly Requesting Equipment

- (1) Over Head Projector (portable) 1
- (2) Triangle Stand for Olympus OM2 Camera 1
- (3) Wired Switch for Olympus OM2 Camera 1
- (4) Slide Multivision (portable) for the Hall 1
- (5) Screen (180 x 180 cm) for the Hall 2
- (6) Microphone desktop-type 20
- (7) Faximile
- (8) Double-decked Cassette Tape Recorder
- (9) MASTERTEX Scale 77-MB-7, 900-12-LM for making video
- (10) Micro Bus with Air Conditioning
- (11) Personal Computer (NEC) 4 sets
 - CPU 80286
 - 2 x 360 KB DRIVE
 - Monitor (Color)
 - Color Gard + Thai 25 LINE (IRC)
 - Keyboard 101 Keys
 - Hard Disk 40 MB
 - Printer 24 pin NEC P5300
 - UPS

8. A REPORT ON THE MONITORING STUDY ON THE GRANT AID PROJECT IN THAILAND
(SRIMADASARAKHAM NURSING COLLEGE 部分抜粋)

A REPORT ON
THE MONITORING STUDY ON
THE GRANT AID PROJECT IN THAILAND

AUGUST 1990

SUBMITTED TO
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY

Project No : A7
Name of Project : Srimahasarakham Nursing College.
Counter Part : Nursing College Division, Office of the
Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Public
Health
Person Interview : Mrs. Rajitr Nikormrat
Sri-Mahasarakarm Nursing College
Mahasarakarm Province 44000
Tel (043) 711-411
711-304
711-104
Date of Interview : February 20, 1990

1) Background:

The project for the construction of Srimahasarakham Nursing College was initiated in 1976 by Dr. Kazuharn Ogura, the Director General of the International Nursing Foundation of Japan, who approached Khunying Samanjai Damrongbhaeddhyakul for the grant aid from Japan to be extended for the construction of a nursing college in Thailand. The proposal was forwarded to the Ministry of Public Health, which later assigned the Nursing College Division to take care of the matter. However, this project was included in the Fourth Development Plan, which aimed at promoting Nursing Education Project in Thailand. The National Economic and Social Development Board has submitted the project to the cabinet, the Nursing Education Project for which Government of Japan grant would be sought. The cabinet approved the project in May 1979, and ordered the related government

agencies to proceed with its implementation according to the opinion of the Board.

2) Types of Facilities and Equipments Provided to the Project:

The grant aid valued at 186 million baht extended to the Thai government, comprises the following facilities.

1. Administrative building	1
2. Lecture building	1
3. Student building	4
Building A1, A2 - 2	
Building B1, B2 - 2	
4. Auditorium	1
5. Canteen	1
6. Visitor's Pavillion	1
7. Teaching Staff's residences	3
8. Parking lot	1

Moreover, the grant aid also includes necessary materials supplies and equipments in dormitory, canteen, administrative building, and for teaching.

3) Present Conditions and Utilization of Facilities and Equipments in the Project:

Facilities in the Lecture Building: Since the Srimahasarakham Nursing College is administered by all female administrators, they are well-maintained clean and kept in good condition. They are highly utilized and served the need of the people of the Northeastern regions. Lecture rooms are fully

utilized and maintained in good condition. Only theatre-style lecture room has some weak-points, such as the design is not good, those sitting at the corner of the room can not see the black-board. Moreover, the projector is too-small, but the sound system in the room is excellent.

Few complaints were made about the materials used in making room-doors, which became decay easily.

Facilities in the Sound Laboratory: Equipments in the sound laboratory have been complained about their difficulties in use. Since the equipment, like video tape recorders, slide viewers have to be plugged with the transformers. Moreover, some equipments, like slide viewers are of obsolete model thus have no spareparts. No sound proof installed in the audio-room, which make the recording impossible. Emergency Fire System which has been left unused, since its installation, which caused battery not to function properly. However, the overall conditions of the sound laboratory are in good condition, and very helpful in teaching.

Facilities in the Canteen: Canteen which located near the dormitory is also fully-utilized and kept in good conditions. Cabinet and kitchenwares are all well-maintained in working condition. Only one freezer, one refrigerator, two rice cookers are out of order. Moreover, the floor tiles (mosaic) are partially broken, but the general conditions of floor in the kitchen are good and kept in clean condition.

Facilities in the Chemical Laboratory: Instructors of the Srimahasarakham Nursing College, praised the Japanese government for giving various types of laboratory equipments and materials to this nursing schools. Equipments and materials which are highly utilized comprise, suction blood pressure manometer, etc. Many equipments which need replacement are, Blader, Tidal drainage etc. Instructor at the laboratory, asked for follow-up assistance which can be used to purchase spareparts and materials for laboratory uses.

Facilities in the Auditorium: The important facility which has been regarded as famous places in the provinces, is the college's auditorium. Apart from being used as college's multi-function, auditorium has been regularly used as meeting hall for military's activities, social function of the provincial organization as well as sport activities. The college sets fee for utilization this auditorium at 500 Baht per hour. This charge is based on electricity cost for air conditioning in the hall.

An overall evaluation of the utilization and conditions of the facilities and equipments made by the college's director indicated that they are 70% of the original conditions. Only office equipments and materials, such as photo-copy machine, etc are obsolete and difficult to find replacement, in case they are broken down. New model is being sought by the office of college's administration.

4) Budget allocated for Maintenance of Equipment:

According to the annual report of Srimahasarakham Nursing College, the Division of Nursing College Ministry of Public Health has to allocated budget to various nursing colleges throughout the country. Budget for each nursing college will depend on the requirement on improvement of facilities, and to serve the public needs. Since Srimahasarakham Nursing College (SNC) is regarded as one of the modern and well-equipped institute in the country, not only in the North-East, it then will receive only budget to maintain the condition of the facilities and equipments. During 1987-1989, SNC received more budget to employ permanent and temporary employees (increased 14 more persons), and budget allocated for expenses on materials and maintenances are averaging 4 million baht annually.

5) Beneficiaries of the Project:

Evaluation of those benefit from this project can be made from the number of graduates from this college. Local people of the Northeastern provinces can study in their own area, earn more money by working as professional nurses in the local hospitals etc.

Since the establishment of Srimahasarakham Nursing College in 1983, there were 719 students graduated which divided into 436 graduate in 4 yr-course and 273 graduate in 2 yr-course.

These graduates have contributed significantly in serving the public in hospitals located in upper and central North-Eastern provinces. According to our interview with the director of Srimahasarakham Nursing College, there are 36 hospitals spreading in the upper and central North-East where these graduates are working and undertaking practical training. Usually, the intern nurses who undertook practical training in any hospital, have returned to work in that hospital.

Table 1: Number of Graduates from Srimahasarakham Nursing College:

	1987	1988	1989
1) Graduate in Nursing and Midwifery program (4 yr-course)	145	151	140
2) Temporary (2 yr-course)	101	78	94
Total	146	229	234

Source: Annual Report of Srimahasarakham, 1989.

These graduates are now working or undertaking practical training in hospitals in Mahasarakarm and other provinces in Northern and Central North-East totally 36 hospital. These can be divided as followed:

Table 2 : Number of Provincial Hospitals that benefit from the Project

Province	No. of Hospital where nursing student working with, and have practical training
1) Mahasarakarm	9
2) Roi-et	5
3) Kalasin	6
4) Udonthani	5
5) Sakon Nakhon	5
6) Nakhon Phanom	1
7) Nongkhai	2
8) Khon Kaen	2
9) Bangkok	1
Total	36

Source: Annual Report of Srimahasarakarm Nursing College, 1989.

6) Comments by the Thai Official from the Japan Aid:

Director of Srimahasarakarm Nursing College expressed her appreciation of Japanese Grant Aid and regarded this project as important place to visit for those who have chances to come to Mahasarakarm province. In response to question whether the college need additional grant aid to support the operation of the nursing college, or not. The requirement for facilities are:-

1. Two more vans (with capacity of 12 persons) to facilitate the field trip of the intern nurses, which sometime have to travel a long way to far-away places.

2. Audio-visual equipments are rather old, and some items should be replaced.

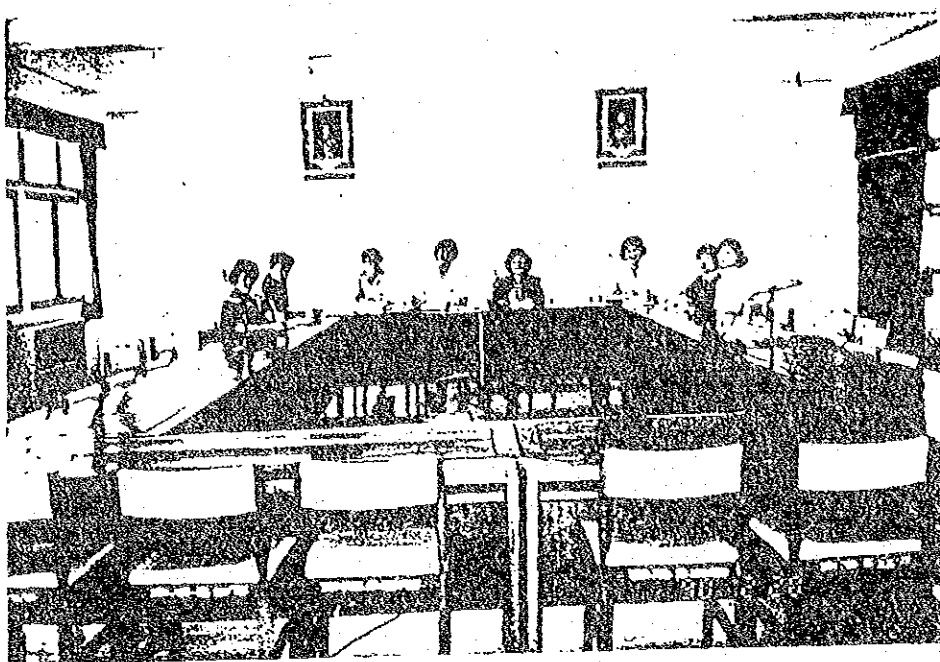
3. Lack of preparing equipment for chemical substances in the laboratory which sometime might be dangerous to the students, since there is no proper protection of poisonous chemical evaporation.

7) Overall Monitoring of the Project:

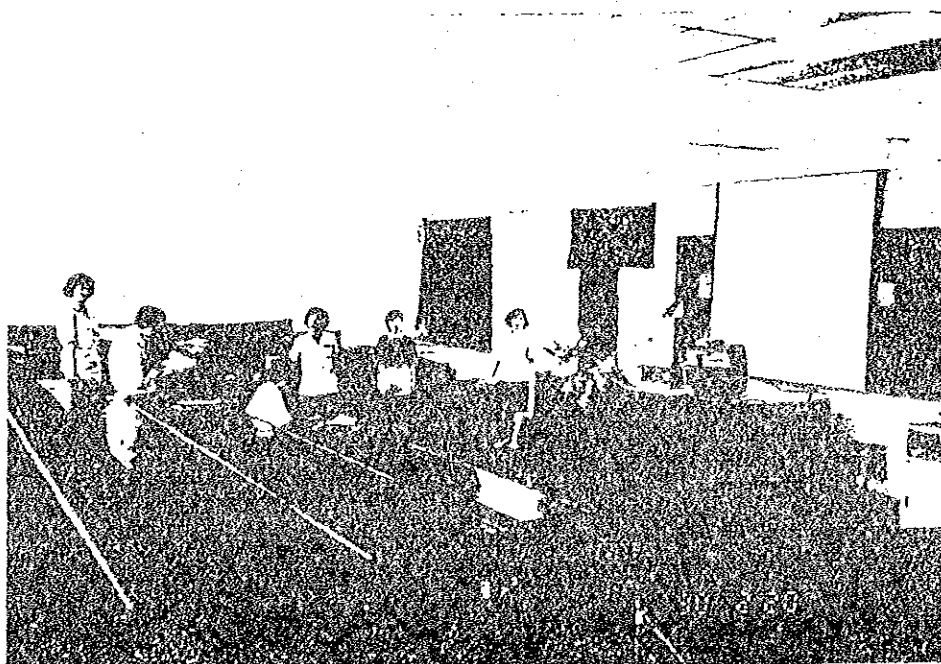
It was really an impressive moment, having a chance to visit the Srimahasarakarm Nursing College. Since many facilities and equipments are well-utilized and maintained in good conditions. It is a pity that the government has limited budget to allocate for a purchase of replacement for equipments, materials in the project, due to the Ministry's policies to give priority to those hospitals which need urgent budget for renovation. The project should be supported for follow-up grant aid to make the project a really beneficial to the Northeastern provinces.

"Srimahasarakham Nursing College"

Ministry of Public Health

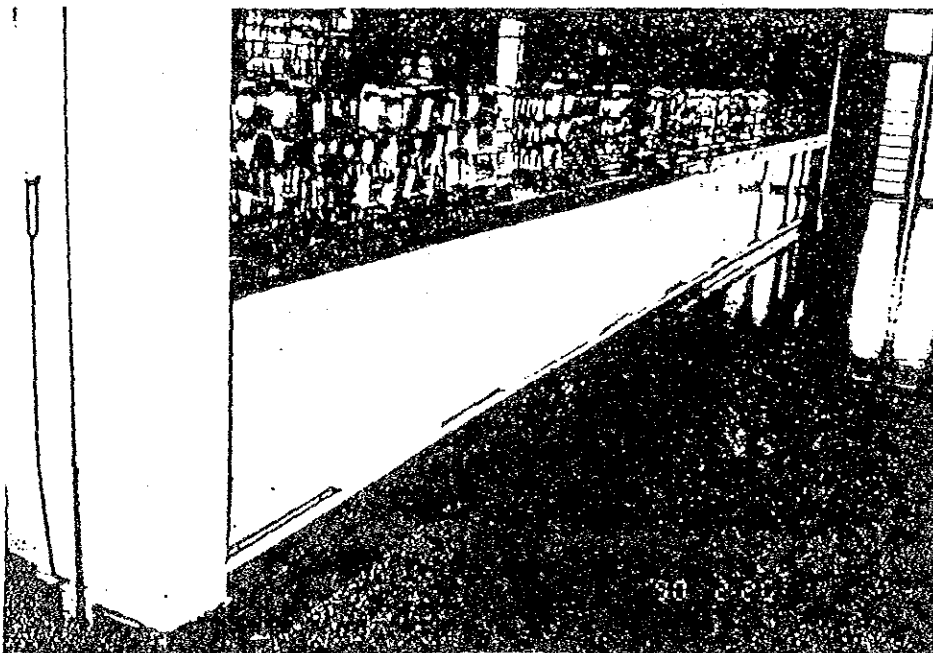
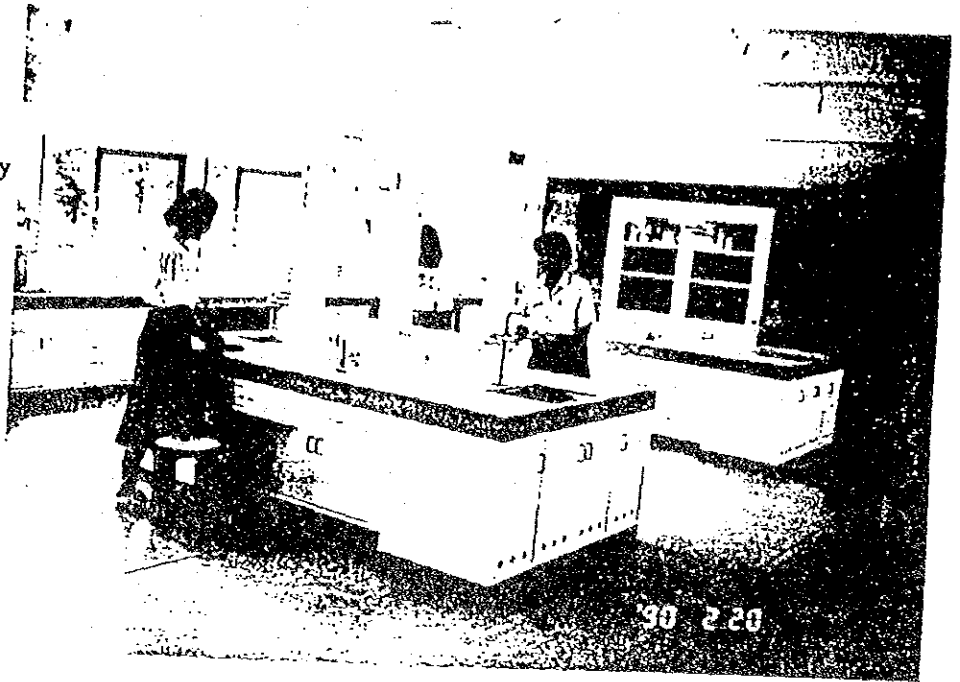


The College's administrators posed for a photograph with the survey team, in the college's conference room. This room is also used for the provincial and army's activities



Treater-style lecture room which has minor defect, in design, those who sit at the corner can not see the black-board.

Chemical alboratory
which is well-
maintained,
only complaint
was made on the
low-tape of
chair used in
the lab



General condition
of the canteen is
good, all kitchwares
are kept in good
conditions