

---

## 第2部 わが国の動物看護職の養成

### Part 2: Cultivating Veterinary Nursing Professionals in Japan

池本 卯典 日本獣医生命科学大学 学長

Shigenori IKEMOTO President, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University

---



[Slide 1] Thank you for having me here today. I am Professor Ikemoto of Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University. Today, I would like to discuss a strategy for establishing professional veterinary nursing as a public qualification.

The Director of the Research Institute for Higher Education at Hiroshima University says that, to generate a new development “we should learn from the history of our predecessors and draw comparisons.” So, following this concept, I would like to make a proposal for establishing a law for the veterinary nursing profession with comparative reference to the job roles of professional nurses and dental hygienists and, likewise, with comparative reference to the present and future projections for the veterinary nursing profession.

The basic needs for the veterinary nursing profession are: improvements to the unequal gender-based situation, an active promotion of women's participation in professions, a smooth development for veterinary medical care, and an improvement in the services provided to pet owners, etc. Due to poor recognition of the veterinary profession by the general public, there is a huge gap in the social status afforded to medical professionals and veterinary nurses. I consider it imperative to redress that disparity.

[Slide 2] Florence Nightingale was known for her short temper, but she was never angry with her nursing colleagues. She was angry at the doctors and administrators who lacked an understanding of nursing. I would like there to be another Nightingale to be angry on behalf of veterinary nursing professionals.

[Slide 3 and 4] The needs for a prompt establishment of the veterinary nursing system relate to: 1. guaranteeing

the quality of veterinary nurses, 2. securing and improving their status, 3. their contribution to society, and 4. their internationalization (to be more equitable with nurses in other countries).

[Slide 5] In Japanese medical circles where nurses treat people, there are 280,000 doctors at the top of the hierarchy with 2.8 million medical personnel working in 30 different medical fields. They care for 127 million citizens with medical budgets of 34 trillion yen. [Slide 6] On the other hand, in veterinary medical circles there are a total of 31,000 veterinary personnel including veterinarians, pharmacists (who are counted among them because they process the prescriptions issued by veterinarians), artificial insemination professionals, farriers, and veterinary nurses who care for 300 million animals and birds of various kinds.

Veterinary medical budgets are presumed to be about 400 billion yen and, in terms of manpower, hardware and expenses, show an obvious gap compared to the medical care that treats people.

[Slide 7 and 8] The disparity between medical nurse and veterinary nurse compensation is especially significant with the starting salary for medical nurses (those who treat people) being even higher than that of a first-grade national government employee.

[Slide 9] The history of the medical nursing profession is quite old. In 1897, we had the first midwives in Japan and they contributed to delivering births in local areas. Since then the numbers of health nurses, midwives and nurses have increased according to the social needs. A nursing qualification based on regulations and government ordinances was used up until 1947, after which it was upgraded to the status of official law in 1948. Then in 2001, the term “kangofu” [which means female nurse] was changed to “kangoshi,” [a non-

gender description] which resulted in remarkable improvements for the social status of nurses.

[Slide 10] Medical nurses and dental hygienists become qualified by passing a national exam and receive their license from the Health Ministry. Any disciplinary actions are conducted by the relevant committee section (health, midwife, nurse) within the Medical Ethics Council. However, the exams and registrations are conducted by a commissioned company. Vocational nurses are qualified by exam and receive their license from a prefectural government. Unfortunately, veterinary nurses can only obtain non-official certification and there is no plan to establish a more official license.

[Slide 11] A medical nurse's duties include looking after patients and women in postnatal care and supporting medical treatment. Dental hygienists work in the prevention of tooth and oral disease, supporting dental procedures and providing dental health guidance under instruction of a doctor or dentist. Veterinary nurses are mainly engaged in the care and support of treatments for sick animals. However, we have no clinical laboratory technicians and radiology technologists specialized in veterinary practice and therefore need a substitute for these services. Since treatments administered to farm animals are different to those for pet animals, more appropriate training is also needed. Doctors and veterinarians are entitled to hold exclusive rights to names and operations while midwives and nurses are entitled to hold exclusive rights to operations.

[Slide 12] In addition to the veterinarian support function provided by the nurses, this being a new occupation within the modern era, new occupational skills are needed such as medical facility management, general office administration, drugs maintenance, and veterinary medicine financial management.

[Slide 13] The mutual relationship between a veterinarian and his/her veterinary nurse would be that the veterinarian is focused on veterinary medical practice as a whole, relative to the scope of veterinary nursing, while the nurse is focused on veterinary

nursing as a whole, relative to veterinary medical practice.

[Slide 14] Let me give you an overview of the current education system in Japan. Nursing education started in 1885 at a hospital nurse training institution (two-year course) followed in 1887 by a nurse training school (one-year course) at Tokyo University. In the present day, it is reported that there are now 179 colleges for nursing, 707 three-year colleges and vocational colleges, 249 two-year colleges, 68 high schools for practical nursing and 1203 training institutions with a total of 182,185 students, (according to Journal of Health and Welfare Statistics 2009).

[Slide 15] In 1946, a plan for developing and promoting a profession to support dental treatment was made under GHQ instruction and, in 1948 the Dental Hygienists Act was promulgated. By 1950, the first generation of dental hygienist graduates had completed training school. In 1983, the required number of years for dental hygienist training was set at two years and above, and the total number of students reported at 8,622 enrolled in 162 two-year colleges, vocational colleges and schools.

[Slide 16] As for the veterinary nursing profession (medical support professionals), in 1912, a one-year farrier course began at Nippon Veterinary School (the present-day Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University). In 1983 Yamazaki Nursing College and, in 1984, Nagoya Animal Health and Technician College were established, respectively. At present, there are reportedly 6 veterinary nursing colleges, 1 two-year college with 80 to 120 students in each school and 344 animal nursing and beauty schools (including approved and non-approved schools, (according to Gakkou Soran, 2006).

[Slide 17] However, it is difficult to stay competitive and survive in the school business so the exact number of schools is unknown. It can be said that this unclear situation is a consequence of the nursing license status being so 'abstract'.

[Slide 18] In the report, the employment status of medical nurses (treating people) is considered to be around 1 million in work, out of an estimated 2 million license-holders. For dental hygienists the comparative figures are 76,986 (about 36%) out of 222,417 license-holders.

[Slide 19] As for veterinary nurses, the real number of certified nurses, (using figures of the Japan Small Animal Veterinary Association, Japanese Society of Animal Nursing, Japanese Animal Hospital Association, Japan Pet Care Association, All-Japan Animal Specialist Training Association, and Yamazaki Gakuen, etc.) is unknown. An estimate of the number in employment is between 18,000 to 20,000 individuals. But the real number is uncertain.

[Slide 20] Now, I would like to talk about the future of veterinary nurses. I consider the following to be the important and urgent issues that need to be addressed:

[Slide 21]

- 1) Securing nurse training institutions and standardizing the curricula.
- 2) Legalization of the license (to the level of a national license)
- 3) Acquiring social recognition, securing occupational field, and improving employment conditions.
- 4) Developing associations for the nursing profession, evaluating current status, planning improvements and an evaluation system for the nursing profession.

[Slide 22] The vocational schools that currently function as veterinary nurse training institutions need to continue being ready for the official certification exams that will come into practice within the not-so-distant future. The colleges should remember to adjust their curriculum for three-year course and make plans aimed at irradiation, ME, clinical testing, farm animals, service animals, animal-assisted therapy. They must not forget the added value they gain as a result of covering these.

[Slide 23] I would also ask a favor of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association. The need for veterinary nursing professionals was already raised in 1965 and in 2001 a

committee for re-considering the veterinary nursing profession was established. In 2003 the committee presented a detailed report on the current situation. Within this report, there were a number of respondent comments on how the profession should be, such as:

- It needs to involve universities (72.7%)
- It needs to unify the curricula (92.8% )
- It needs to unify certification systems (83.4% )

In 2006, a veterinary medical profession research committee was set up to review the issues. However, in order to establish an official certification it is imperative to prepare an appropriate administrative infrastructure. The setting up of a consultative body within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is desirable too.

[Slide 24] Our ultimate goal is to establish veterinary nursing legislation. Some say that this can be achieved in the private sector. However, because veterinary medical care is a factor that relates to and involves individual property, it is more likely that protection will be provided by officially sanctioned legislation. Malpractice issues are also increasing within veterinary medical care and the responsibility of the veterinarians and nurses cannot be neglected. In this sense, it is better for the nursing qualification to be an official one, as with the veterinarian license. In other words, we need to also demarcate that veterinarians and nurses are professions that work together and share the same responsibility in medical practice.

The strategies for establishing a system for the veterinary nurse profession are:

- to establish a veterinary nursing law, suitable for establishing veterinary nurse regulations in the same way as those for health nurses, midwives and nurses were established.
- to interpolate the system within the Veterinary Practice Act, or something equivalent to the case of the Act for Improvement and Increased Production of Livestock in relation to artificial insemination professionals.

As you know, in order to establish this system as law, the government will have to deliberate the matter at

Diet level. Some official qualifications established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan can also be used as reference. They are equivalent to the regulations on nursing profession before 1948. It was established by committing veterinary nurse legislation to Veterinary Practice Act and they are treated the same way as in the regulatory related to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and veterinary medical supplies.

[Slide 25] The Dental Hygienists Act would be a useful reference for the framework of a veterinary nursing law, which covers:

- 1) Purpose and definition of the law.
- 2) Qualification (name, license, registration, operation, name listing, criteria for disqualification, etc.)
- 3) Designation of a registration agency (designated corporation, operation approvals, clerical work, information storage and security, supervision ordinance, authority delegation, etc.)
- 4) Examinations (Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, exam candidacy qualifications, examination committee, prohibition of injustice, etc.)
- 5) Obligations (prohibitions, confidentiality, notifications, etc.)
- 6) Commissions (regulating institutions, etc)
- 7) Penalties


[Slide 26] For your reference, I would like to explain the process for obtaining a qualification within the medical support profession and the history behind the training. Training institutions for health nurses, midwives, nurses and dental hygienists are all certified by either the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (for schools) or the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (which gives the right for a training facility to call itself a school). Exam candidacy approval is given so long as the applicant has fulfilled all the relevant and designated subjects at a college, two-year school, vocational school, or special institute. The same ideas can be applied to the veterinary nurse profession. As long as the schools and institutes are equipped with adequate course materials, there should not be any disparities.

So that a public qualification can be established I want to see, as quickly as possible, the realization of veterinary nursing professionals with qualifications, ability and principles equivalent to those of nurses working in medical practice. Thank you for listening.

[Slide 27] Finally, I should add that it has been over 2 years since I publicized this essay and, this March, a bill for the partial revision of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control was approved in the Diet with an additional resolution 12. This defines a review of institutionalizing the qualifications for non-veterinarians (such as veterinary nurses) who are engaged in veterinary medical practice. [Slide 28]

## 動物看護師制度の戦略

比較看護師論、その現在と未来を考える



日本獣医生命科学大学  
池本 卯典

【Slide 1】

### 医療関係者数・日本人人口・国民医療費

医師	277,927 (人)	放射線技師・臨床検査技師	
歯科医師	97,198	作業・理学療法士・言語療法	
薬剤師	252,533	師・視能訓練師・臨床工学技	
看護師(看護共)	1,194,121	士・柔道整復士・救急救命	
歯科衛生士	76,986	士・あんまはりきゆう師等・	
保健師	40,191	他に補助者約 30職種	
助産師	25,775		
計	1,964,731 人	計	830,000 人

合計 2,795,000 人

日本人総人口 127,771,000 人 国民医療費 約 34 兆円

(国民衛生の動向 2008)

【Slide 5】

## ナイチンゲールは << よく怒った >>

それは看護について、理解の乏しい  
医師や行政官に対する怒りであり、  
患者に対する怒りではない。



Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

【Slide 2】

### 獣医療関係者数・動物数・獣医療費

獣医師	35,818 人	人工授精師	約 8,000 (人)
薬剤師	252,533 人	装蹄師(現職)	馬 543
			牛 900
		獣医(動物)看護師	約18,000-20,000

臨床獣医師の分布

市町村	105 人
農協	212
共済	1,871
企業	234
個人:産業動物	1,682
個人:家庭動物	13,185
他動物	137

診療対象動物数

犬	1,246 万頭
猫	1,246 万頭
牛馬豚山羊豚鶏	
動物園動物等を合算すると	約 3 億頭(羽)

計 17,426 人 小動物獣医療費\*\* 約 4,000 億円

\* 農畜産(HP) \*\* 牛馬装蹄師(HP)

【Slide 6】

## 動物看護師制度制定の必要性

動物看護師の質の保証  
動物看護師の身分向上  
動物看護料設定の根拠

動物看護師の社会貢献  
動物看護の国際化対応

【Slide 3】

## 看護師等と動物看護師の待遇

看護師の初任給は国家公務員  
1種の初任給より高額

歯科衛生士と動物看護師の初任  
給は最低賃金よりやや高い程度

【Slide 7】

## 問題解決の鍵

比較と歴史から学ぶ

(広島大・高等教育研究開発センター長)

自律  
自立

【Slide 4】



看護師・歯科衛生士・動物看護師の誕生

【Slide 8】

### 看護師・歯科衛生士・動物看護師の誕生

看護師	産婆規則：明治32年（1897） 看護婦規則：大正4年（1915） 保健婦規則：昭和19年（1944）  保健婦・助産婦・看護婦令：昭和22年（1947） 保健婦・助産婦・看護婦法：昭和23年（1948） 保健師・助産師・看護師法：平成13年（2001）
歯科衛生士	歯科衛生士法：昭和23年（1948） （都道府県知事認可） 厚生大臣の認可となる：昭和63年（1988）
動物看護師	農林水産省：調査費（海外の実情調査） 日本獣医師会：動物診療専門職委員会を設置 平成18年（2006）

【Slide 9】



【Slide 13】

### 看護師・歯科衛生士・動物看護師の身分法

<p>■ <b>看護師：保健師・助産師・看護師法</b></p> <p>国家資格 厚生労働大臣 准看護師 国家資格 都道府県知事</p> <p>医道審議会（行政処分等） （保・助・看護分科会） 厚生科学審議会（養成所指定） 学校教育法（学部科設置）</p>
<p>■ <b>歯科衛生士：歯科衛生士法</b></p> <p>国家試験 厚生労働大臣</p> <p>ほぼ前記同様</p>
<p>■ <b>動物看護師：未定</b></p> <p>認定の取り消しあり 認定の更新制あり （いずれも認定者の権限）</p>

【Slide 10】

### 看護師の養成起源と現状

明治18年（1885）有志共立東京病院看護婦教育所	2年制	
明治28年（1897）東京帝国大学医科大学看護婦養成所	1年制	
昭和28年（1953）東京大学医学部衛生看護学科	4年制	
<b>現在</b>		
看護系大学（4年制）	179校*	} 131,453人
短期大学・専門学校（3年制）	707校*	
専門学校等（2年制）	249校**	33,182人
高等学校（准看護養成）	68校	17,550人
<b>合計</b>	<b>1,203校</b>	<b>182,185人</b>

\* 増加傾向、H16年以降 約20校 \*\* 準看護科者を対象としている  
(国民衛生の動向 2009より)

【Slide 14】

### 看護師・歯科衛生士・動物看護師の法律上の業務

<p><b>看護師</b>：傷病者若しくは褥瘡に対する （第5条） 療養上の世話又は診療の補助。 （第34条の医療行為は削除された）</p>
<p><b>歯科衛生士</b>：歯科医師（医師）の直接指導の下に （第2条） 歯牙および口腔疾患の予防を行う。 歯科診療の補助・歯科保健の指導。</p>
<p><b>動物看護師</b>：疾病動物に対する診療上の世話および （未定） 獣医療の補助。 （獣医療には臨床検査技師・放射線技師等の職種がなく、その補充も考慮する。）</p>
<p>保健師・歯科衛生士：名称独占権 助産師・看護師：業務独占権</p>

【Slide 11】

### 歯科衛生士の養成起源と現状

昭和21年（1946）：GHQによる専門職養成の要請  
昭和23年（1948）：歯科衛生士法の制定  
昭和25年（1950）：歯科衛生士養成校1期生卒業  
昭和58年（1983）：修学年数2年以上に法定

短期大学 専門学校 各種学校	2年制 162校 8,622人
----------------------	-----------------

【Slide 15】

### 動物看護の業務

獣医療補助：	動物看護 保健指導 看護診断 看護治療
管理保全：	診療施設管理 薬剤管理
事務管理：	診療所事務 獣医療経済

【Slide 12】

### 動物看護職の養成起源と現状

明治45年（1912）：日本獣医学校 蹄鉄工科・1年制  
昭和58年（1983）：山崎看護学院（専攻科）  
昭和59年（1984）：名古屋市獣医師会動物看護学院・1年制

動物看護系大学	4年制	6校	} 学生定員 (約80~150名/年)
短期大学	3年制	1校	
動物看護・美容学校 (学校総覧2006より)	認可校	82校	} 不詳 (盛衰著しい)
	無認可校	262校	
<b>合計</b>		<b>350校</b>	

【Slide 16】



【Slide 17】

### 動物看護師の近未来考 1

- 養成教育の確保 : 標準化・看護師教育に準ずる
- 資格の公認方法 : 国家認定・歯科衛生士に準ずる
- 社会性の獲得 : 職域の確保・待遇改善・PR等
- 動物看護職協会 : 専門職実態把握・向上設計の設置  
試験の実施・名簿管理・評価等

【Slide 21】

### 看護師・歯科衛生士・動物看護師の就業

職種	免許取得者数	就業人数
看護師	2,000,000(超)人 (推定)	1,001,925人 (約60%)
歯科衛生士	222,417人	76,986人 (約36%)
動物看護師	不詳 (認定は多様複雑)	約18,000 ~20,000人 といわれている

日本小動物獣医師会・動物看護士学会  
山崎学園・日本愛玩動物協会・動物病院福祉協会・全日本動物専門教育協会等

【Slide 18】

### 動物看護師の近未来考 2

- 専門学校(3年制) : 動物看護師の受験資格
- 大学(4年制) : 3年で動物看護師の受験資格  
残1年は専門教育とアカデミック・インターンシップ等
- 小動物専科・産業動物・野生動物・家庭看護・虐待看護・臨床検査・放射線・ME・麻酔・補助犬・警察犬・介在療法・等
- 学会 : 動物看護のための・動物看護師による・動物看護学会・研究会等の開催
- 人材確保 : 需要計画・教育改善・倫理教育等

【Slide 22】



【Slide 19】

### 日本獣医師会の動物看護師対応

昭和40年(1965)	看護師必要性発議
平成元年(1989)	養成施設認定検討委員会
平成13年(2001)	動物看護士在り方検討委員会
平成15年(2003)	動物看護士の現状と課題報告
調査結果*	大学の関与の必要性 : 72.7 % カリキュラムの統一 : 92.8 % 認定システムの統一 : 83.4 %
平成18年(2006)	動物診療補助専門職検討委員会

\* 日獣会誌 56:417(2003)

【Slide 23】

### 動物看護師の未来考



【Slide 20】

### 制度:動物看護師法(規則)制定の戦略

1. 動物看護師法 : 独立した身分法として制定する
  2. 獣医療法を改正して内挿する: 家畜改良増殖法と人工授精師の関係
  3. 動物看護師規則 : 法律前の看護師規則に準ずる
- 規則による国家資格が近道**
- その制定戦略
1. 獣医療法に「動物看護師規則」の制定を委任する。
  2. その動物看護師規則によって身分・試験・業務等を定める。  
業事法における動物医薬品(規則)に近い対応
  3. 国家試験・名簿の管理等は特定法人(動物看護協会)に委託\*
- \* 獣医療の歯科衛生士・救急救命士等の扱いと同様にする。

【Slide 24】

### 動物看護師法(規則)の骨子

1. 目的・定義
2. 免許
  - ①名称 ②免許 ③登録 ④業務 ⑤名簿 ⑥欠格事由
3. 登録機関の指定
  - ①動物看護協会 ②事業認可 ③事務 ④秘保持守 ⑤監督命令 ⑥種類の委任
4. 試験
  - ①農林水産大臣 ②受験資格 ③試験委員 ④不正禁止
5. 義務
  - ①禁止行為 ②守秘義務 ③届出
6. 委任事項(施行規則等)
7. 罰則

【Slide 25】

ご清聴、ありがとうございました。



A ʘ^: :».:w:w: : A

### 制度：医療職の資格取得と修学歴

<b>保健師・助産師・看護師</b> 文部科学大臣認可：大学・短期大学（看護科） 厚生労働大臣認可：専修学校・各種学校	
<b>准看護師</b> 文部科学大臣：高等学校・各種学校 都道府県知事：専修学校・各種学校	
<b>歯科衛生士</b> 文部科学省：短期大学・専修学校 厚生労働省：専修学校・各種学校	
放射線技師・臨床検査技師 作業・理学療法士・視覚訓練士 言語聴覚士・歯科技工士 臨床工学士・救急救命士	大学 短期大学 専修学校 各種学校

A ʘ^: :».:w:w: : A



A ʘ^: :».:w:w: : A

