Classification tree model identifies home-based service needs of Japanese long-term care insurance consumers

（修士論文より／ A part of the Master thesis）

概要

自宅で療養している要介護者（要介護2〜5）のうち、訪問介護／訪問看護の必要な人はどんなタイプの人が多いのか、本人の特徴や家族構成等の情報を基に分析しグルーピング（Chi-squared automatic interaction detectionという方法を使用）してみました。訪問介護は、日中は「独居である場合」に、夜は「食事介助の必要性があって介護者が男性の場合」に、それぞれ必要性が高いことが明らかになりました。訪問看護は、日中は「医療ケアが必要で自宅で過ごす場合、もしくは医療ケアは不要でも食事に介助を要する場合」、夜間は「状態が不安定で医療ケアが夜間・早朝に必要な場合」に、それぞれ必要性が高いことが明らかになりました。

Abstract

In order to determine what types of needs-nursing individuals receiving care at home (care levels 2-5) require home-visit personal help or nursing, we analyzed information including their characteristics and family structure and grouped them using the chi-squared automatic interaction detection method. Home-visit heper service was most needed during the day by individuals who "lived alone"; and at night, by individuals "who needed help eating and whose caregivers were men." Home-visit nursing was most needed during the day by individuals "requiring medical care, if they lived at home, as well as those requiring help eating their meals"; and at night by individuals "in unstable condition and who required medical care during the night or in the early morning."

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