

systematically examined the effects of day care in some aspects of the demented elderly.

The main functions of day care are to help the elderly become more active and to reduce the load on their relatives as a care for them at home. It is very important to clarify the effects of participating in day care with these functions so that we can have some information to modify the care programs. We need to assess some positive aspects of behaviors in demented elderly persons, to have a common scale to assess them more easily among day care staff or relatives, and to use the method to assess with the observation of behaviors in addition to face-to-face interviews and questionnaires.

We propose to examine the relationship between the day care programs and their effects assessed with some kinds of scales for demented elderly persons as soon as possible. Based on the results, it is very important for us to consider various testing batteries of assessing mental and physical conditions in demented elderly persons.

Emiko SUZUI : The Role of Midwives in Antenatal Examination — Should Midwives Acquire Ultrasound Scanning Techniques ? — 27—33

In Japan, many pregnant women are examined by doctors using ultrasound ; because its use has been rapidly spreading in many countries, this technique is now considered necessary for diagnosis in antenatal examination. Thus, the majority of pregnant women are undergoing a routine ultrasound scanning during pregnancy. On the other hand, influenced by the media they expect the scan routinely. In addition, most pregnant women do not appreciate that antenatal examinations conducted by hospital midwives are still counter-checked by doctors and with scans. Midwives working in consultant units or hospitals have become handmaidens to the doctors.

In my practice I provided an independent antenatal examination and needed to acquire ultrasound techniques to gain my clients' confidence. I found that the scan is useful as an emotional support, provides a wonderful opportunity for health and parent education and is the best diagnosis of abnormalities in babies. If midwives acquire this technique, our practice is more independent, responsible and influential. However, many midwives still do not accept that midwives should acquire ultrasound techniques.

In my study, I explored what role midwives have in ultrasound scanning. In addition, I studied how useful the scan is as an emotional support, and in providing a good opportunity for health and parent education.

Shin MATSUMOTO : Viewpoints of Morphological Analysis — A Case of the Median Artery — 35—41

Several viewpoints of morphological analysis are discussed, illustrating the median artery. This artery exists in about 8% of all human adults, as phenomenon or variation. It is, however, very difficult to prove its formation genetically or mechanically. From the viewpoint of morphogenetic

process, the median artery appears ontogenetically as a secondary branch next to the interosseous artery at the forearm. Moreover, it is supposed phylogenetically to be a principal branch even in the adult stage of the ancestor of primates, from the analysis of ontogenetical changes in *Tupaia* and comparative anatomy of primates. The functional significances are inferred in connection with the primate and human evolution. These various viewpoints indicate various aspects of morphological characters, and the phylogeny should be recognized as their core. And the primate comparative study is indispensable to the concrete analyses of human characteristics.

Kenmei SHIMIZU : On the Reading of English Texts by Japanese College Students 43—48

Japanese college students tend to see an English text as a list of sentences. They must be taught that every text is coherent. There are two ways they can find the coherence : the bottom-up way of reading and the top-down way of reading. In the bottom-up way of reading, cohesions, explicit signals of coherence, help them to understand the coherence. In the top-down way of reading, background knowledge on how English texts are structured helps them to infer the coherence. In this paper, both coherence and cohesion are divided into two types, local and global, and the importance of global coherence/cohesion is stressed in teaching how to find the coherence.

Shigeru SUEMITSU, Tomoko HASHIMOTO, Yoshiko TOKI, Sachiko MORINAGA and Yoko NAKASHIMA : The Practice of Movement Education for Autistic Children — Evaluation of Motor Development by MEPA and Making Programs —

49—55

Movement education for autistic children was evaluated after estimation of their motor development by Movement Education Program Assessment (MEPA).

The children were 51-to-71-month-old boys with similar brain levels and pathological imbalance but neither with chronic diseases of epilepsy nor neurological findings of motordisorders or apraxia. Movement education was carried out for 20 minutes per week for 6 months and the effectiveness of education was evaluated by MEPA.

Before movement education, it was found that the levels of motor development of the autistic children did not reach those of healthy children by MEPA. Development of speech-sociality was poor compared with exercise-sense, and a skip of development was observed in MEPA. Movement education could make up for the skip of the exercise-sense and development was found in the speech-sociality and the exercise-sense. However, the development was varied and the levels of the speech-sociality and the exercise-sense did not reach those of healthy boys after the education. Therefore, the selection of teaching materials and ideas of visual helping were found to be useful for enforcement of the teaching program.

Motor development in autistic children seemed to be good. However, immaturity and imbalance