

**Hiroko MINE : Drug Resistance of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* adhering to the Fingers** 147—153

Two years have passed since the Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified on May 22nd, 1994. However, the children's circumstances are still severe as seen in bullying, corporal (single disk method) showed that 38% of the isolated *S. epidermidis* was resistant to Penicillin G and 42% was resistant to Ampicillin. The resistance of Kanamycin, Fosfomycin and Methicillin was not so high as that of Penicillin G and Ampicillin. Less than 6% of isolated *S. epidermidis* was resistant to Cephalexin, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Erythromycin and Clindamycin.

The correlation of the resistance was examined among 5 antibiotics which showed respectably high resistance. It was clearly shown that the resistance of Ampicillin was closely related to that of Penicillin G. On the other hand the resistance of Fosfomycin was shown to be independent from that of Penicillin G.

**Keiko INOUE : Role of Occupational Therapy for a Patient with a Fourth Cervical Cord Injury : A Case Report** 155—161

This report described the present daily life of a patient with a fourth cervical cord injury and the occupational therapy which he underwent about 10 years ago. The purpose of this study was to consider the role of occupational therapy for the patient by comparing his present daily life and the occupational therapy. The occupational therapy helped the patient who experienced extreme occupational dysfunctioning to move toward occupational functioning by giving him the opportunity for occupational experiences.

**Misako HIGASHIJIMA, Keiko INOUE and Keiko HIBINO : Relationship between Personality and Change of Psychological Stress Response in Occupational Therapy Department Students during Clinical Practice** 163—168

The purposes of this study were to determine the degree of stress experienced by students in the occupational therapy department during the course of clinical practice, whether the degree of stress changed according to the students' experiences, and whether the intensity of the stress response had any relation with their personalities.

The psychological stress response scale (PSRS) was used for measurement of psychological stress response. Tests were conducted four times: before the beginning of clinical practice, and after the end of each term. In order to assess the student personalities, the YATABE/GUILFORD test and the Tokyo University egogram were used. These tests were performed throughout the school year, with no relationship to the clinical practice schedule.

The highest PSRS scores were obtained before the beginning of clinical practice. Although