

**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

stress declined as clinical practice continued, PSRS scores rose again after the end of the third term, suggesting that stress came from sources other than clinical practice. Furthermore, we observed that students who scored high on the PSRS also scored high on various items in the personality tests, indicating a strong relationship between stress and the personalities of the students.

**Keiko HIBINO, Keiko INOUE and Misako HIGASHIJIMA : Images Related to Psychiatric Medical Service in the Students of Occupational and Physical Therapies — Comparison of Images before and after a Series of Lectures —**

169—176

The purpose of this study was to survey the change in images of psychiatric medical service which therapy students had before and after lectures on this subject. Twenty-seven occupational therapy students and 41 physical therapy students were asked to write down the words that described the images “a psychiatric hospital”, “a mentally handicapped person” and “psychiatric occupational therapy” created in their mind before and after the lectures. The results showed a tendency for the number of words regarding “a psychiatric hospital” and “a mentally handicapped person” to decrease, whereas the number of words regarding “psychiatric occupational therapy” increased after the lecture. Occupational therapy students who had met mentally handicapped persons and seen psychiatric occupational therapy being carried out in psychiatric hospitals had already developed more affirmative images than physical therapy students before the lecture. Therefore, it is suggested that contact experiences have a great influence on the development of affirmative images.

**Shusaku YASUI : The Future Status of Vocational Rehabilitation Services from a Supported Employment Viewpoint**

177—183

Vocational rehabilitation services consisting of evaluation, guidance, training and alike, have been effective in promoting the employment of those with disabilities in Japan. However, it should be pointed out that those considered as having “occupationally severe disabilities” have still been excluded from these traditional services, especially when it involves obtaining and maintaining their employment without on-going and follow-along support due to the nature of their disabilities.

Since the number of this group has been increasing, current vocational rehabilitation should be reviewed in order to implement better services for integrating them into society as much as possible, if the concept of the normalization is to be honoured.

Hence, the present situation is clearly defined, and the encompassing of the basic ideas and experiences of the “supported employment” introduced in the U. S. will induce an improved future status of vocational rehabilitation in the context of “supported employment”.