

Care-accident prevention focusing on risk perception and stress among care workers: Personnel, environmental, and management factors

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This study aimed to determine the actual conditions of care accidents in care facilities for older adults (Study 1) and the relationship between hazard prediction ability and stress under time constraints (Study 2). Study 1 explored the characteristics of the incidents and accident reports. Incidents at Facility A tended to occur at 6:00 pm and 11:00 pm when relatively few individuals were on duty and at 10:00 am and 2:00 pm when older adults were more active. It was apparent that the accident factors in Facility B were not solely attributable to the caregivers; rather, the physical environment played a role as well. Fall-related accidents in the rooms of Facility C tended to be more common during the waking and lying-in periods at 6:00 am and 7:00 pm, and at 1:00 pm and 2:00 pm when staff were busier with post-lunch care. Study 2 included a risk perception test (Time Pressure-Kiken Yochi Training [TP-KYT] system) and a stress measure for care-related staff in a care situation after the preliminary study was conducted. This will continue after modifying the procedure because of the limited data available for analysis.