



## บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม โทร. 0 3410 9300 ต่อ 3565

ที่ พยบ. 151/2562

วันที่ 20 มกราคม 2562

เรื่อง รายการผลการอบรม การสัมมนา และการประชุมฯ

เรียน อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม

ตามคำสั่งมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐมที่ 3148/2561 และ 3149/2561 ลงวันที่ 20 ธันวาคม 2561 เรื่อง ให้ข้าราชการ พนักงานมหาวิทยาลัย ลูกจ้างมหาวิทยาลัย และลูกจ้างชั่วคราวไปราชการ ได้ส่งให้ข้าพเจ้า และคณะ ไปร่วม ประชุมวิชาการระดับนานาชาติครั้งที่ 3 The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of Multidisciplinary Approaches on UN Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs 2018) ณ โรงแรม Windsor Suites & Convention กรุงเทพมหานคร เมื่อวันที่ 27 - 29 ธันวาคม 2561 นั้น

ข้าพเจ้าขอรายงานผลการอบรม สัมมนาประชุม ดังต่อไปนี้

### 1.ชื่อเรื่อง (การอบรม สัมมนา ประชุมปฏิบัติการ)

"ประชุมวิชาการระดับนานาชาติ ครั้งที่ 3 The 3rd International Conference of Multidisciplinary Approaches on UN Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs 2018)"

### 2.ผู้จัด สถาบันวิจัยและพัฒนา มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม

### 3.สถานที่ โรงแรม Windsor Suites & Convention กรุงเทพมหานคร

### 4.หน่วยงานที่เข้าร่วม (การอบรม สัมมนา ประชุมปฏิบัติการ)

- 4.1 มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
- 4.2 คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
- 4.3 สำนักงานคณะกรรมการอุดมศึกษา
- 4.4 สมาคมพยาบาลสาธารณสุขไทยฯ
- 4.5 สมาคมครูผู้สอนภาษาอังกฤษแห่งประเทศไทย (Thailand TESOL)
- 4.6 UNI KASSEL VERSITAT
- 4.7 UNDIKNAS DENPASOR
- 4.8 HUNOKUANG UNIVERSITY

### 5.จุดมุ่งหมายของการจัดในครั้งนี้

- 5.1 เพื่อเป็นเวทีแลกเปลี่ยนความรู้ทางวิชาการในระดับนานาชาติ ของนักวิชาการ นักวิจัย คณาจารย์ นักศึกษา ทั้งในและต่างประเทศ
- 5.2 เพื่อกระตุ้นและส่งเสริมให้คณาจารย์ในมหาวิทยาลัยได้ตระหนักและเห็นถึงความสำคัญของการวิจัยในการผลิตและเผยแพร่ผลงานทางวิชาการ งานวิจัยในระดับนานาชาติ
- 5.3 เพื่อส่งเสริมและสร้างเครือข่ายงานวิชาการ งานวิจัยกับสถาบันการศึกษาทั้งในและต่างประเทศ
- 5.4 เพื่อตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่ผลงานวิชาการ ผลงานวิจัย ในระดับนานาชาติ

## 6.หัวข้อในการอบรม สัมมนา ประชุมฯ

- 6.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 6.2 Pure and Applied Science
- 6.3 Electrical Engineering and Computer Technology
- 6.4 Medical Health Sciences and Laws
- 6.5 Nursing
- 6.6 Humanities and Social Sciences
- 6.7 Environmental Engineering and Science
- 6.8 Hospitality and Tourism Management
- 6.9 Conservation Science
- 6.10 Buddhism for Thailand 4.0
- 6.11 The Interdisciplinary Research

## 7.สรุปเนื้อหาในแต่ละหัวข้อ (ตามเอกสารแนบ)

## 8.ประโยชน์ที่ได้รับและแนวทางที่จะนำมาปรับปรุงงานใหม่ในหน่วยงาน

- 8.1 มีเวทีระดับนานาชาติสำหรับแลกเปลี่ยนความรู้ทางวิชาการของนักวิชาการ นักวิจัย คณาจารย์ นักศึกษาทั้งในประเทศและต่างประเทศ เพื่อกระตุ้นและผลักดันให้มีการผลิตผลงาน วิชาการงานวิจัยเพิ่มมากขึ้น
- 8.2 เกิดแรงจูงใจสำหรับนักวิชาการ นักวิจัย และคณาจารย์ของมหาวิทยาลัย เพื่อสร้างแรงผลักดันในการผลิต ผลงานวิชาการ งานวิจัยควบคู่ไปกับกระบวนการเรียนการสอน
- 8.3 สามารถขยายกลุ่มเครือข่ายงานวิชาการงานวิจัยเพิ่มมากขึ้นทั้งในประเทศและต่างประเทศ
- 8.4 ผู้เข้าประชุมมีความรู้และวิสัยทัศน์ที่กว้างไกลมากขึ้น ซึ่งส่งผลต่อการปฏิบัติงาน ทำให้มีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น และเกิดประโยชน์ต่อสังคมและประเทศชาติต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

  
(อาจารย์ศุภรสมิ์ วิเชียรตนนท์)

อาจารย์

20 ม.ค. 62 เวลา 10:31:29 Non-PKI Server Sign  
Signature Code : OQBFA-EQAMg-AzADA-ARQAY

### ความเห็น/ข้อสั่งการที่ 1

อนุมัติ

เรียน อธิการบดี

คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ ขอรายงานผลไปอบรมสัมมนาประชุมวิชาการระดับนานาชาติครั้งที่ 3 ดังเอกสารแนบ  
จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา



(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.หทัยชนก บัวเจริญ)

คณบดีคณะพยาบาลศาสตร์

24 ม.ค. 62 เวลา 14:29:04Non-PKI Server Sign

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## SUMMARY

### Keynote 1: Expanding Roles of Taiwan in Nursing of SDGs

Dr. Yann-Fen Chao, College of Nursing, Hungkuang University, Taiwan

In response to the UN Earth Summit of 1992, Dr. Chao discussed the Taiwan's Executive Yuan that established the National Council for Sustainable Development Goals (NCSD) in August 1997. Since then, the country has been attached to its importance in protecting the environment, economic development and social justice it is then committed to build a sustainable society as a whole. The significance of Taiwan's SDGs achievements includes the implementation of the wetland conservation, green economy promotion strategies and directions, greenhouse gas reduction and management act, increase of the minimum wage and five-day workweek policy, amendment to the gender equality policy guidelines, promotion of an air pollution control strategy, implementation of long-term care services and promotion of the plastic-free ocean policy.

In her talk, she emphasized that nurses being the largest portion in the health professional team, must have inherited the role in the implementation of SDGs in order to reach the target in 2030. Dr. Chao added that, nursing profession has a wide-reaching impact on the implementation of SDGs especially on 13 health targets and enablers in SDG3s. From the 13 targets, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized it into 7 topics. Nurses have the knowledge of health, hygiene and well-being and also understanding of the importance of gender health; apply relevant prevention strategies to foster positive physical, mental, sexual, reproductive health and well-being in the reduction of risks and early warning signs not only to an individual but also be channeled to an institution or an organization both in the national and international level. Nurses also need to understand the socio-political-economic dimensions of health and well-being and its proper dissemination of information as millions lacked access to one of the services according the WHO and World Bank (2015) statistical records that people were pushed into an extreme poverty level and spend their own resources for health services. In Taiwan, a national health assurance system has implemented its best solutions to address the problem. Major issues and strategies to fulfill nurses' role in SDGs includes the quantity and quality of nurses and the commitments to SDGs. A well-trained and motivated nurses and sufficient number of them will quantify the quality health care services despite the projected scarcity of health workers by 2030. In Taiwan, a number of nursing programs offered training for under-developing and developing countries in order to take responsibility in SDGs participation. The important role of nurses is to become holistically educated to in order to meet the quality nursing care upon planning and implementation of services rendered to the patients; collaboration among other professionals and embracing the knowledge of digital technology; and nurses are committed to its role in achieving universal health coverage and access to essential health services such as nurses' voice should be heard in all health and social system policy development, planning dialogues, regulation and legislation.

Therefore, well-trained and highly competent nurses are the most indispensable work force in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 3.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference  
of Multidisciplinary Approaches on  
UN Sustainable Development Goals

SESSION: *Nursing Education Reform to Promote Sustainable  
Development Goals*

SUMMARY OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS' PRESENTATION

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Pimsupa Chandanasotthi, Faculty of Nursing,  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University
2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nanthaphan Chinlumprasert, School of Nursing  
Science, Assumption University
3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Karnsunaphat Balhip, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of  
Songkla University

Prepared by:  
Mrs. Maria Cecilia C. Perez

Further SDGs in Community  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Pimsupa Chandanasotthi  
Keynote Speaker

The UN Sustainable Development Goals consist of 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 230 Indicators. Each goal is important in itself and they are all connected.

SDGs #3 of the 2030 Agenda aims to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages.” Significant positive developments have been made in trying to increase life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. Many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

The progress of Goal #3 in 2018 in the area of Maternal and Child Health showed significant improvements such as decline in maternal mortality rate, reduction in the number of women dying due to complications during pregnancy or childbirth, and decrease in the global adolescent pregnancy birth rate. As for the infectious diseases, malaria and tuberculosis remain to be major health problem while Hepatitis B among children under 5 years old had remarkably decreased from 4.7% to 1.3% in 2015. However, about 870,000 deaths in 2016 were related to unsafe drinking water and lack of sanitation and hygiene. Millions of people still die from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease. Many more fatalities are caused by health issues related to pollution, road accidents, and even mental health conditions.

How can we achieve the UNSDGs by 2030? The role of community based stakeholders - health workers, community leaders, family, students and teachers, health volunteers, religion leaders, elderly clubs, will become more important in attaining the goals. Focusing and strengthening the community is important for SDGs because it provides accurate and reliable data which are crucial for assessing progress towards the achievement of the goals.

Partnership and collaboration among and between community stakeholders and support organizations is the key to achieve the SDGs. Undertaking research on the role of CHWs across a range of health problems is one of the possible evidences to guide the efforts towards achieving the SDGs. Working with all ages in the community, integrating culture and health, understanding cultural diversity, and learning by doing in the community could bring forth a significant change “leaving no one behind.” As the late King Bhumibol Adulyadev’s Philosophy for Sustaining Health Outcome states: Understanding, Connecting, and Developing, working by the community, working with the community and working for the community is the best way to move forward and to attain the UNSDGs in 2030.



Nursing Reform in Achieving SDGs  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nanthaphan Chinlumprasert, RN  
Dean, School of Nursing Science  
Assumption University  
Keynote Speaker

*“Nurses, as the primary providers of healthcare to all communities in all settings, are key to the achievement of the SDGs.” ‘If investment in the nursing profession is not made by governments and world leaders, we cannot succeed.’*

Prof. Dr. Judith Shamian  
Former ICN President

Health has a central place in SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages, and clearly nursing has a major role to play in relation to SDG 3. But the work of nurses also has a major impact on the delivery of other SDGs such as education and poverty - these are often referred to as the social determinants of health (SDH). The SDH are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and impact on the conditions of health and daily lives.

In 1946, it was agreed that health is a human right as recognized in the WHO Constitution [2]. Despite this, hundreds of millions of people worldwide are still waiting for access to lifesaving health services or fall into poverty paying for needed healthcare. To address the issue, 100 countries have begun working toward universal healthcare coverage (UHC). UHC means that (1) All people are covered; (2) There are no barrier in accessing services; (3) Health services are comprehensive; (4) All people are protected from financial hardship; and (4) Health systems are flexible, innovative, and resilient.

The nursing profession has for a long time been a strong supporter of UHC. The ICN Code of Ethics for Nurses calls to advocate “for equity and social justice in resource allocation, access to healthcare and other social and economic services.”

A WHO publication states, there is “No health without a workforce.” If UHC is to be achieved, there must be further investment in the development of nursing workforce so that there are sufficient numbers that are ‘fit for the purpose’ and ‘fit to practice.’ This means involving nurses in more than just clinical practice. It includes involving nursing leadership in policy, in economics and in reform at local, national and global levels.

Nurses should not just be providers of healthcare but a ‘voice to lead” in clinical practice; in working with individuals and their families through community support; in developing programs, national health initiatives and policy; and in initiating international commitments and agreements to improve access to and the quality of healthcare. Nurses should not just be mere implementers or followers of policies and practices handed down to them. Nurses should be LEADERS as well.

Nurses should have a voice at the policy table. The SDGs are an opportunity for nurses to influence decision making processes and health care policies. Policy development is a practical tool for change and when nurses are involved, health care is safe, of a high quality, accessible, and affordable.

Nurses should have a voice as a profession. By working through the national nursing association and bringing the profession together, nurses can achieve solidarity in their goals - working together for the benefit of society; the advancement of the profession; the development of its members; which can bring them together to be one voice to lead.

Nurses should have a voice to lead as a member of a multidisciplinary team of health professionals. Given the importance of the social determinants of health, it is clear that health professionals must also work with other disciplines. Together, health professionals, patients, government, working collaboratively can have a significant impact on the nation's health policies and the lives of the people they serve.

In conclusion, nurses should recognize their work in current and future health system. They should value their contribution in SDGs achievement. They should change their political mindset. They should be a voice to lead and be a change agent in improving nursing and health systems. They should exercise leadership in policy cycle and be political activists in partnership with the public and the government.

While nurses have a responsibility to work towards the SDGs, governments have the responsibility to provide the means that will enable nurses to contribute usefully to the targets. The Governments must have political leadership to recognize that spending on health is an investment and not an economic drain.



## Gender and Health

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Karnsunaphat Balthip, RN, PhD.  
Keynote Speaker

The health of an individual is determined by several major factors such as genetics, physical, social, and economic environment, individual characteristics and behavior, social status, education, social support networks and the availability and accessibility of health services.

Gender is defined as socially constructed characteristics of men and women which include norms, roles and relationships, and has an influence on people's susceptibility to different health conditions and diseases. It also affects the holistic health and wellbeing of an individual, his or her access to health services, and the health outcomes throughout one's life course.

It was reported by the CIA World Factbook that Thailand ranked 116<sup>th</sup> in the world's life expectancy with an average of 74.9 years. This life expectancy level was related to the low expenditures on health allocation of the government according to the World Health Organization 2016.

Men and women are at risk to certain injuries and diseases. The male for instance, are more susceptible to heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes. Female on the other hand suffer from breast cancer, stroke, osteoporosis, and depression including specific health issues related to teenage pregnancy and domestic and social violence. NCDs (non communicable diseases) are estimated to account for 74% of all deaths in Thailand according to the World Health Organization. In addition, risk factors like smoking, alcohol and substance abuse, unhealthy diet, sedentary lifestyle and exposure to environmental pollution are major causes of injury or disease.

The World Health Organization outlines the implications and actions that must be taken to address the health issues such as (1) Ensure that health policy, program, services and delivery models are responsive to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys in all their diversity; (2) Status improvement and empowerment will improve women's health; and (3) Promote the positive youth development. (<https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/understanding/gender-definition/en>).

The youth are given much attention in the attainment of the UNSDGs in relation to Goal 3 and Goal 4 because they comprise more than a quarter of the world's population and their behaviors in adolescence will affect the burden of disease in their adult life. Adolescents can be powerful agents of personal change and community development if the major determinants of health could be addressed as early as possible.

## **KEYNOTE 2**

### **Topic: Nursing Education Evidences to Support Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **1. Professor. Shu-li Chen, RN, PhD, College of Nursing, Hunkuang University, Taiwan**

Professor Shu-li Chen deliberates about the how the nursing profession unceasingly supported the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically the Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. International Council of Nurses (ICN) reported case studies from around the world that reveals how nurses being the largest percentage in the healthcare profession and their work are helping to achieve all 17 SDGs, and their profound impact on the health of individuals, communities and countries. Dr. Chen discuss about Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 which focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting overall well-being thus putting emphasis on ending poverty, promoting equity, and taking action against climate change all contribute to health on both individual and global levels. Dr. Chen talks about how the World Health Organization (WHO) is fostering international collaboration and monitoring progress in developing the nursing and midwifery workforce toward achieving the SDGs which aims to further strengthen nursing education and practice through research in order to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and universal health coverage (UHC). WHO also explains the vast opportunities for nurses to become actively involved in efforts aimed at mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts in climate change, including becoming involved in policy, advocacy, research, and practice opportunities. WHO progress reports on nursing and midwifery (2008–2012 and 2013–2015) highlights achievements in nursing and midwifery development which includes capacity-building in areas of emergency and disaster responses, infection control, mental health and substance abuse, regulation of education and practice standards, progress towards advanced nursing and midwifery practice, leadership, skill development and presence in leadership positions ,implementing better technology and communication platforms for nursing and midwifery workforce capacity-building and dissemination of good and best practices and enhanced faculty development and fellowships just to name a few. Professor Chen emphasizes also on four major challenges and its associated strategies, including nursing leadership - there is a need for a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure effective assessment of their implementation, global nursing shortage - investments in education and job creation in the health and social sectors result in a triple return of improved health outcomes, global health security, and inclusive economic growth, quality nursing education - WHO developed competency-based curricula for nurse educators to use in preparing a competent global nursing workforce, and generating and utilizing research evidence - Nurses must be educated and trained to conduct relevant research and to translate research findings into practice to promote best practices and improve health outcomes.

## **KEYNOTE 2**

**Topic: Nursing Education Evidences to Support Sustainable Development**

**Goals: Nursing Student Practitioner Faculty of Nursing, Nakhon Pathom  
Rajabhat University Thailand**

### **2. Hathaichanok Buajaroen, Ph.D., RN**

**Faculty of Nursing, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University,  
Nakhon Pathom, Thailand**

Assistant Professor. Dr. Hathaichanok Buajaroen, Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, talks about the “STUDENT PRACTITIONER” approach which is vital in the Nursing Program in the Faculty of Nursing, NPRU which aims on the on “stability, prosperity, and sustainability” in nursing education. Dr. Hathaichanok Buajaroen, identifies the seven elements and their significance to be utilized on this approach to wit : 1) curriculum development which focuses on integrated nursing practice, nursing care in diverse culture settings, nursing innovation, digital technology in healthcare, and ethics in nursing profession; 2) faculty members and staff development involve fostering and enhancing both knowledge and expertise for staff; 3) strengthening learning process which consists of coaching system for lecturers responsible for the program, defining student’s competencies, planning supplementary curriculum for practice and social skills, and designing evaluation system for student’s competencies; 4) enhancing learning support by promoting the community to be a part of clinical practice and facilitating self-learning technology; 5) new administration systems and management is about partnership with clinical partner to build and expand student practitioner skills, collaboration in curriculum design; 6) clinical partner and networks collaboration which follows the concept of “the center for excellence in nursing” in order to explore the knowledge and practice for health care professionals and develop a broad knowledge through learning center; and 7) developing qualifications framework which involves defining professional knowledge competencies, practice standards for nursing skills, and social skills with service mind thus achieving the goals in the three major concepts which are professional knowledge, practice skills, and social skill. Dr. Hathaichanok Buajaroen also presented the achievements, milestone, programs, projects for the faculty and staff and nursing students of the Faculty of Nursing in terms of providing quality nursing education and staff development. With the leadership of Dr. Hathaichanok Buajaroen, the Faculty of Nursing strongly believes on the University Statement “Prepare the King’s Nurse” and envisions that the student practitioner approach at the Faculty of Nursing, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat university would build sustainability in nursing education and create stability in the local community.

## SUMMARY

### Keynote 1: **Expanding Roles of Taiwan in Nursing of SDGs**

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Therefore, well-trained and highly competent nurses are the most indispensable work force in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 3.