





香港園藝治療協會專刊

June 2012 · 3<sup>rd</sup> Issue • 2012 年 6 月 · 第三期

#### Message from Editor 編者的話

Hong Kong Association of Therapeutic Horticulture started the Professional HT Internship Supervision in 2010. It aims to provide a professional, concrete and systematic training to those who are interested in Horticulture Therapy (HT). Before joining the professional HT internship, members must attend three levels Certificate Course in Horticultural Therapy, Horticultural Therapy Practice Certificate Course, as well as Certificate Course in Human Science. Our members will be able to learn the needs of different clients and the basic concepts of horticulture therapy. Members are encouraged to learn through practical experiences and inclusion, and the internship hours should not be less than 400 hours.

Professional HT Internship is directly supervised by an experienced Registered Horticultural Therapist (RHT). During the HT internship, HT supervisor will discuss interactively with interns and will also demonstrate how to lead HT activities in a proper way. Interns will then be able to reflect and memorize the learning experiences. Horticultural Therapy is person-centered approach while emphasis on human-plant interaction.

HT Internship has been implemented for two years. There will be some locally trained Horticultural Therapists registered in September this year. Starting from this issue, interns from different background will be invited to share their internship experience, happiness and challenges.

Apart from internship, HKATH collaborates with Harmony Manor of The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council (NAAC). NAAC provides a HT internship site for our interns. We have organized a sharing session in January 2012 – "Horticultural Therapy for Elderly & Adult with Cognitive and Physical Impairment". This sharing session provided an interflow platform for those who are interested in HT. Moreover, HT guests from Korea also joined the activity on that day which made the sharing session more meaningful.

香港園藝治療協會自 2010 年開始推行「園藝治療專業督導實習」,目的為有志投身園藝治療工作的人士提供專業、實務及有系統之培訓及入門途徑。凡參與實習計劃之實習生,必須先修畢逐步進深之園藝概念與理論、園藝活動實務操作,以至基礎心理學課程等,讓學員從認知層面認識不同需要之服務群組需要,與園藝治療概念,而不少於 400 小時之實習過程則推動學員將所學實踐、融合。

本會「園藝治療專業督導實習」由有多年實務經驗之註冊園藝治療師進行直接園藝治療小組督導,過程中藉督導與實習生之互動討論、帶領和示範等方式,以促進實習生之個人反思,牢固每次學習經驗,以達「以人為本.以植物為媒介」目標,為日後推行園藝治療打下更穩固基礎。

不經不覺,實習計劃已推行了兩年,首屆本地培訓園藝治療師,亦即將於2012年9月畢業。由本期開始,專刊將會邀請來自不同背景之實習生,分享其實習經驗、心得及箇中樂與苦等,引領我們走入樂滿 fun 的園藝治療世界。

過去半年,本會除了致力培訓一眾實習生外,亦於2012年1月,與參與實習計劃而提供實習場地的合作伙伴一怡欣山莊合辦了「**園藝治療對認知及肢體障礙人士及長者」**實務分享會。是次分享會,為本地對園藝治療有興趣人士提供了一次很好的交流機會,活動當日更有遠從韓國來港出席活動的園藝治療愛好者,好不熱鬧。

馮婉儀 Connie Fung 註冊園藝治療師(AHTA, HKATH)

香港園藝治療協會 會長

The state of the s

督印人:馮婉儀 編輯小組:吳婉儀、袁寶儀、喬建欣

http://www.hkath.org

查詢及聯絡:(+852)3690 1621/ <u>info@hkath.org</u>

版權所有・請勿轉發

# "Sharing session on Horticulture Therapy (HT) for elderly and adult with cognitive and physical impairment"

#### 「園藝治療對認知、肢體障礙人士及長者」實務分享會

撰文:Judy Kiu 喬建欣



#### **Valuable Experience Sharing**

It was our honour to attend the "Sharing session on Horticulture Therapy (HT) for elderly and adult with cognitive and physical impairment" at the Harmony Manor of The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council on 6th January, 2012, as this place has a beautiful and scenery. The session was welcomed by the Coordinator, Ms. Marian NGAI. She supported HT and would like to extend its scope to many more clients. Then Ms. Winnie TAM of Social Welfare Department gave a speech, she also welcomed HT can be applied to various social welfare organizations. Afterwards, Ms. Connie FUNG, President of HKATH shared an exploratory study on HT and Dementia. This gave us a scientific approach on how HT can give positive impact on those Dementia clients. Mr. KIM, also a HTR, from Korea shared his interesting ideas and HT activities to HK participants, from which we did learn a lot. Ms. NGAI of Harmony Manor later told us more about her expectations on HT at the organization. Last, two HT intern students, Gary WONG and Alice HUI shared their internship experience at Harmony Manor, which also proved their enthusiastic attitude towards HT.

#### 寶貴經驗的分享

於2012年1月6日參與在優美又綠化的怡欣山莊舉行的「園藝治療對認知及肢體障礙人士及長者」實務分享會,實在是難能可貴的經驗。活動開首先由莊主危姑娘致歡迎辭,及說明鄰舍輔導會是十分支持園藝治療活動,以幫助不同需要的病患者,且希望園藝治療在山莊能發揚光大,實在令人鼓舞。其後社會福利署沙田區統籌主任譚女士致辭,同樣地表示歡迎園藝治療在不同的社福界機構可以應用。再者,由我們的園藝治療協會會長馮婉儀女士與我們分享一個有關腦退化症與園藝治療的探索研究,讓與會者瞭解到有關這方面的科學研究及根據,不得不承認園藝治療對病患者有一定的正面幫助。然後由韓國而來的註冊園藝治療師金炯得先生介紹不同又有趣的園藝治療活動,令與會者獲益良多。隨後再由莊主危姑娘闡述她對園藝治療在怡欣山莊的長遠發展及展望。最後由兩位實習生黃先生及許小姐分享他們在山莊實習的經驗及點滴,可見他們對園藝治療的熱誠及冀盼。

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> HK Korea Study Tour 第二屆港韓交流團

#### 5-8 January 2012

#### 5 January 2012 1st day of tour 第一天行程

Produce Green -- Tsuen Wan Elderly Organic Community Garden Welcome dinner & presentation on HT Garden in Korea

在韓國註冊園藝治療師金烱得先生帶領韓國 IHPA 的會員到達香港國際機場,由本協會會長 Connie 及會員到達機場接待他們,在酒店整頓一切後,先享受下午茶鬆一鬆;雖下著小雨,都無阻嘉賓們參觀「綠田園--荃灣金色有機園圃」,在歡迎晚宴上,韓國 IHPA 會長安先生在會上介紹了韓國園藝治療情況,當晚大家都盡興而歸。





#### 6 January, 2012 2nd day of tour 第二天行程

Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden – HT garden

Anchors International Nursery (Constellation Cove Campus) – HT programs and garden NAAC Harmony Manor -- "Sharing session on Horticulture Therapy (HT) for elderly and adult with cognitive and physical impairment" & guided tour

早餐由本協會會員帶領一眾到酒樓品嚐香港特式點心,當天除了韓國嘉賓外,還有從北京園林公司過來作兩天交流的劉敦友董事長及劉春影總經理等人,上午參觀嘉道理農場暨植物園的園藝治療場地,繼後到達安基司國際幼兒園(滌濤山),這裏是一個設備完善的園藝治療實習場地。午膳安排在風景優美的小白鷺餐廳,跟著到了鄰舍輔導會怡欣山莊,準備實務分享會。為使嘉賓有賓至如歸的喜悅,在韓國餐廳設置晚宴。之後,還到太平山頂欣賞香港的美麗夜景。





#### 7 January 2012 3rd day of tour 第三天行程

Tuen Mun Hospital – Roof Garden

The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) – HT Project: Blossom Heart WWCEDHK Wong Fung Ting Hostel for the Elderly – HT groups & garden

當天得到許博士的安排下,各嘉賓參觀了屯門醫院的天台花園,內建設了一些適合輪椅人士使用的高架花槽。為使嘉賓能更了解香港園藝治療的發展情況,下午到達香港戒毒會,此處由 2011 年開始由香港唯一的註冊園藝治療師 Connie 提供院內人士園藝治療小組,各參與者從活動中都能帶出良好的成效及給予她們反思的機會。在豐富緊密的活動裏,還參觀了香港東區婦女福利會黃鳳亭頤安苑,此苑擁有一個不大不小的花園,非常適合老友記在此進行園藝治療小組。



#### 8 January 2012 4th day of tour 第四天行程

Back to Korea~~~

在充實豐富的三日行程裏,嘉賓們懷著滿載而歸的心情回韓國去。



# №2012年1至6月活動剪影



#### 樂活博覽 2012 11/2/2012

獲邀參與樂活博覽之其中一個環節「都市農圃 x 治療」,會上介紹了園藝治療的服務對象及接觸園藝治療後的正面反應,會場上還安排了「製作香草袋」活動給在場人士參與,橙皮是日常生活常接觸的其中一種帶香味的果皮,原來乾了的橙皮是帶著一種甜美的清香。還有迷迭香、薄荷、到手香等,給予參與者的感觀刺激。







#### 「壓花木盒 DIY」工作坊 24/5/2012

將鮮花變為乾花或壓花所表達出來的效果與感受也不一樣,剛過去的會員活動「壓花木盒 DIY」工作坊,參加者非常踴躍,坐無虛席,在導師的指導下,各參加者使用簡單的工具, 就能為一個平凡小木盒增添燦爛的色彩。此活動為使有帶領園藝治療小組的會員能夠掌握更 多活動中的技巧。





#### 2012 下半年專業增值講座

<會員費用全免・備茶點享用>

7/2012:「園藝治療實習」分享會於7月30日舉行

9/2012:「AGM 會員大會」於 9 月 11 日舉行

11/2012:「聖誕節裝飾」工作坊

地 點: 聖雅各福群會·灣仔石水渠街 85 號

備 註: 名額有限,先報先得;

舉行日期、時間、材料費、報名手續等詳情,將於活動舉行前約3周,經電郵通知各會員

# 園藝治療專題文章

# Making a Difference:

By Lesley Fleming, HTR

Some people have a quality that sets them apart. This is the case with Mitchell Hewson, HTM. Many have referred to his special quality as compassion. He uses it daily, as a horticultural therapist working with clients with mental illnesses. For the past thirty-five years, Mitchell has been dedicated to improving the quality of life for this marginalized population, treating hundreds of patients annually using techniques and programs that he has developed.



Mitchell Hewson, HTM, LT, RHCP

Mitchell has, as one person referred, "brought beauty from darkness" using plants and gardening activities at Homewood Health Center. Homewood Health Centre, a psychiatric hospital in Guelph, Ontario has patients with a range of issues; post traumatic stress disorder, addictions, eating disorders, affective disorders, dementia, schizophrenia and other mental illnesses.

The first formal program of Horticultural Therapy of its kind in Canada was at Homewood and it continues to be the largest and longest running Horticultural Therapy program in Canada. Mitchell was the first registered horticultural therapist to practice in Canada and it was at Homewood in 1974 that the program was initiated. Under his leadership it has been and continues to be the benchmark for delivering Horticultural Therapy. Through it, Mitchell has demonstrated the therapeutic benefits of incorporating nature into treatment processes. His clinical Horticultural Therapy program utilizes the interdisciplinary team model with his staff working alongside doctors, social workers, occupational and physical therapists, nurses and recreational therapists.

Commenting on the Horticultural Therapy program Dr. E. Perez, Executive Director of Homewood states:

"Patients at Homewood speak very highly of Mitchell Hewson's contribution to their lives. In providing mental health care we need to use different approaches to reach our patients. HT brings a very special dimension to care because it combines the use of many of our senses to help us to connect with ourselves, our strength and even our difficulties. It is a great tool for assessment that could be used by many individuals in the field. Being able to plant and grow a seed allows people to nurture the growth with the opportunity to increase one's self esteem."

Mitchell was the first horticultural therapist in Canada to define categories for mental health populations and to present information on their chemical dependencies, medications and diagnostic parameters for use and understanding by horticultural therapists (in his book Horticulture as Therapy). He developed models for assessment, CQI forms, procedures, charting methods and therapeutic activities related to goals. This provided the structure and legitimacy for Horticultural Therapy to become a component of an inter-disciplinary team within a clinical setting. Mitchell demonstrated to the Canadian health community, through the program at Homewood, that Horticultural Therapy could be an effective and contributing treatment modality on par with occupational, physical and psychological treatments. Mitchell initiated other applications of Horticultural Therapy as well. At Stonehenge Therapeutic Community for people with chronic and acute addictions, Mitchell was an effective horticultural therapist according to Executive Director Heather Kerr. For many in this population, who had been unsuccessful with traditional therapies, Mitchell was able to make a connection with them using his creative, unique therapeutic style. In addition, Mitchell was instrumental in bringing Horticultural Therapy as an initiative for Alzheimer's patients through the Murray Alzheimer Research and Education Program/University of Waterloo. He was keynote speaker at their conference in 2002 in addition to publishing several articles on Horticultural Therapy and dementia and in promoting it as a treatment modality for this population.

Mitchell's role in Horticultural Therapy in Canada is often referred to as pioneering. He was the first to develop a Horticultural Therapy program for eating disorders, another one for people with trauma and addiction (SATS program). Mitchell's book Horticulture as Therapy: A Practical Guide to Using Horticultural Therapy as a Therapeutic Tool is currently used as the textbook on Horticultural Therapy in his own courses as well as in Japan. It has been translated into Japanese and Traditional Chinese.

Mitchell has influenced the practice and principles of Horticultural Therapy. He has trained hundreds of horticultural therapists in Canada. They have gone on to establish Horticultural Therapy programs in jails, schools, nursing homes, hospitals and botanical gardens. He has provided training and professional development through various mediums; courses, workshops, internships at Homewood, his book and other articles and presentations at 14 professional conferences. He was amongst the first to teach courses at the post-secondary level in Canada on Horticultural Therapy and he has been on theses juries for the University Of Guelph School of Landscape Architecture. Mitchell has distinguished himself as an educator with both clinical knowledge and creative talent for instilling in others the concepts of Horticultural Therapy. He is credited with being instrumental in developing the profession in Canada by training such a large percentage of the practitioners, gaining institutional support for Horticultural Therapy, consulting on many initial Horticultural Therapy installations, advising on therapeutic garden design and cofounding the Canadian professional association.

Mitchell has significantly influenced the thinking and attitudes about the profession and how it is practiced as a treatment modality both within the field and in other sectors. This is most evident in the number of presentations he has given to social service agencies and health institutions. As the unofficial spokesman for the profession, he has made over 300 presentations to diverse groups, including

radiologists, gerontologists, nurses, activity directors, educators, students, service groups, caregivers, Alzheimer conferences, landscape professionals, and garden clubs. Mitchell's unwavering promotion of Horticultural Therapy and its benefits to many special populations has been felt across Canada and beyond.

Mitchell has also been active in the US, since his initial training at Clinton Valley Center, University of Michigan, in the '70's. He has been invited to speak on a variety of horticultural therapy topics at Colorado State University (98), Denver Botanical Gardens (99), Michigan HT Association conferences (2000, 05 & 08). Mitchell was a Board member of the National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation. (1978-80). He was a co-founding committee member of the American Horticultural Therapy Association's awards and citations committee. Mitchell has received the Alice Burlingame Humanitarian Award ('93), AHTA Publication Award ('96) and the Rhea McCandliss Professional Service Award ('05).

Mitchell is truly inspiring in the number of lives he has touched and with the dedication and passion he continues to have for Horticultural Therapy.

"I have seen before my eyes, the spiritual growth clients undergo. Discovering the wonders of nature can represent a profound change of lifestyle for drug addicts who are learning to feel positive about themselves once more. By nurturing plants and developing an awareness of the environment, they are often then able to give back these newly found skills and renewed energy to their families as well as to the community they once rejected. For people who are elderly there is a rekindling of the desire to live and to do something meaningful. Gardening provides the schizophrenic population with a chance to hold onto reality and to master their environment.

The depressed client's mood is altered in the greenhouse setting. Negative emotions are channeled through a constructive activity which promotes optimism, confidence and self-worth." Mitchell Hewson cited from Horticulture as Therapy

Discussion briefed due to limited contexts available. Originally published in GROWING TOGETHER Newsletter of the Florida Chapter of the American Horticultural Therapy Association. Editor: Megan Reid. Volume: 22 Issue: 4 Date: Nov. 2009.

#### 「園藝職業重建過渡到復元---雙極性精神疾患個案報告」

#### 一.前言:

失業帶來憤怒、昏睡,情緒控制達到臨界點卻不自知(臧,民 98)。大部份精神病患想要獲得被雇用和找工作當作人生重要的目標 (Mowbray, Bybee,Harris,& McCrohan, 1995)。工作對精神疾患是復元的鑰匙(Rogers 1995, Perkins 2001)。支持性就業課程主要目的增進精神病患進入開放性就業市場就業(David Liu et al., 2007)。有一份工作是精神疾患生活品質的優先目標。同樣強化個人生活品質連接工作:給予正當工作、環境和支持,就業提供福祉,不是其他任何獨自活動所能達到的。



衛生署八里療養院職能治療師張建隆

一般人在庭園工作會感受成就感與生產經驗。置身在植物中會有注意力、生理健康和生產力的效益。精神疾患參與園藝結構性工作能夠獲得收入及技能。園藝課程活動提供有目的、方向性活動,增加自信心、自尊增加生活品質(Kam C.Y. and Siu M.H., 2010)。庭園(園藝)活動為基礎,促進生活更好,充當職業重建課程的基石。此理論模式重建過程分成四步驟:

- 1.恢復
- 2.評估和計畫
- 3.治療-恢復工作的能力
- 4.回到工作的崗位(Patrick, 2009)。

精神疾患自我勝任是影響他們完成職業目標最重要之一。瞭解自我勝任轉成相信疏通能力的動機、認知的來源和一些行動課程的需求。職業重建傳統上的焦點是在改善及發揮工作有關的技巧企圖達到就業(David Liu, et al., 2007)。工作重大的意義, 提昇社會正向功能、降低症狀、生活品質和自尊結果(Marwaha and Johnson, 2004)。工作是一種生產性(Townsend et al., 2002),在職能治療首重的項目,職能治療師幫助失能的人參與有意義的工作(Larson & Ellexson, 2005)。

#### 二.個案問題:

2005~2006 年個案因購屋遭建商惡意欺騙,導致有焦慮、失眠等憂鬱傾向,門診、服藥。2008 年個案失業、家庭經濟壓力,自覺失去成就感,有自殺意念,療養院住院2個月,經確診雙極



性躁鬱病Ⅱ型。2008年8月出院後,轉介社區復健中心職能活動、例行門診治療,個案仍有憂鬱、失眠情形。不過,個案有病識感,會按時自行服藥、勉強出席活動。個案家庭經濟壓力,有強烈的工作動機,礙於身體狀況,找不到適合的工作。

#### 三.個案工作史與疾病史:

病前:23歲(1980年)前在大陸福建家鄉務農,23歲之後到澳門當

水泥工(工作 8 年) ,31 歲來臺灣做沖床工作(工作 5 年),36 歲水泥工(工作 5 年),41 歲木工(工作 12 年)。住院治療:51 歲(2008 年)年因失業、家中支出大於收入的經濟及房貸還款壓力,而發病,確診為雙極性躁鬱症 II 型。**出院後**:曾做道路清掃工作 20 餘日、身心障礙者園藝職訓 8.5 個月(2009 年)。

#### 四.職業輔導---身心障礙園藝職訓班職前評量要項:

1.獨立生活能力:

個人衛生、規律門診及服藥、病識感與症狀干擾、下肢行動能力、上肢活動能力、生活自理、其他病史。個案符合評量內容的能力。

2.人際互動:

社交能力、情緒穩定度、導從指導。個案皆尚能表現,讓一般人可接受的範圍。

3.基本學習能力:

數學能力、閱讀能力、記憶能力、區辨與分類能力。<u>個案在數學、閱讀能力,受到成長、</u>教育背景及年齡影響,其表現未達該標準。

4.生理能力:

站姿持續力、低工作位置持續力、負重能力、手指精細協調、雙手抓握力控制。個案生理功能表現,符合測驗的要求。

5.其他相關能力:

注意力、工作啟動性、工作穩定度。個案能達到測驗的要求。

#### 五.職能治療評估:

#### 個案在社區復健評量(2011年):

- 1.情緒普遍性低落、睡眠不佳。
- 2.活動動機弱,要積極鼓勵才可以參與 活動、思考內容少。
- 3.與人相處顯得被動。
- 4.無力工作,祇能做些家事。
- 5.時間安排鬆散。
- 6.能照顧家裡生活,與家人少溝通,可正 常生活,缺少感情來往。
- 7.無明顯自傷、自殺傾向。
- 8.無明顯暴力傾向無明顯自傷、自殺傾向。
- 9.有工作動機。



#### 六.職能治療處置:

- 1.出席社區復健中心活動,如代工、院外郊遊活動。
- 2.身心障礙者園藝職業訓練。
- 3.職能治療師協助其支持性就業,如衛生所環境定時清潔打掃、機關大樓前庭園維護的勞務性工作。
- 4.就業輔導員媒合個案的一般性就業。

#### 七.結果:

個案自認在家鄉曾做過農務工作、在他鄉從事勞務性工作;2009 年面對園藝職業訓練既熟悉 又有津貼收入且符合個案的結構性生活作息,訓練期間主動性高、學習力強,能完成職訓課 程(8.5 個月)。結訓後,2010 年初始因沒有媒合適當的工作,憂鬱、情緒低落而住進療養院休

養 2 個月。2010 年轉介社區復健中心,個案每月主要變化如下:3 月出院後情緒低下,睡眠不佳。4 月思考遲滯、動作僵化。5 月、6 月庇護性代工活動。7 月、8 月身體抱怨多。9 月柚園工作(短暫 2 天)。10 月庇護性代工活動。11 月台北港廣場造園美化、維護工作(短期工至 12 月份,計二個月)。個案感受到神清氣爽,由憂鬱轉變至穩定期。2011 年支持性就業與一般性就業;一月,至衛生所清潔工作(短期工,可做到六月份,支持性就業)。四月,台北港廣場造園美化、維護工作(短期工,可做到六月份,支持性就業)。此



時個案情緒躁動(3 個月),未達住院標準。七月,個案在某育樂中心從事園藝清潔工作,其工作性質符合個案期待,不具危險性、體力不過度消耗且固定上、下班,有固定的薪水。(一般性就業迄今)。2011年十二月,家屬(兒子):癒後的父親,有感覺到生病前的父親。



- 1. 園藝職業復健能緩和個案不安的情緒,維持其生理功能的發揮。其結構性課程活動,穩定 白天個案活動。經過 8.5 個月職業復健,個人工作態度和生活中的改變、工作中思考的改 變,負向到正向、增進工作的自信心與自我勝任感。
- 2.内在因子:藥物治療;

外在因子:面對處理環境的改變如失業及經濟壓力、人際關係。

- 3.生活津貼:是個案接受職業重建的誘因。
- 4. 復元(recovery):

個案內在因子,服藥順從性佳;外在環境關鍵於是穩定性且結構性工作、有經濟收入。生 活的品質,恢復生病前過的日子。

#### 參考文獻:

- 臧聲遠(民 98)。那年,我失業。職場心理健康促進座談會與心理衛生高峰論壇,中華衛生 心理協會,台北市,P27-P28。
- · 孔繁鐘(2011)。情感性疾患。臨床精神科隋身手冊,合記,台北市,P49-P69。
- Alison B., & Mark H.(2009). The role of work in recovery. British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 72(7), 324-326.
- Bates., (1996) Stuff as dreams are made on. *Health Service Journal*, 4, 33.
- David Liu, K.W. Hollis V. Warren S. Williamson D.L. (2007). Supported-Employment Program Processes and Outcomes: experiences of People With Schizophrenia. *American J. Occup. Therap*, 61, 543 – 554.
- Marwhaha S, & Johnson S. (2004) Schizophrenia and employment- a review. Social Psychiatry and Epidemiology, 39(5), 337-349.
- Mayers, C.A. (2000) Quality of life: priorities for people with enduring mental health problems. British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 63(2), 591-597.
- Mowbray, C. T., Bybee, D., Harris, S. N., & McCrohan, N. (1995). Predictors of work status and future work orientation in people with a psychiatric disability. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, *19*,17-28.
- Patrick M. (2009) Integrating horticulture into the vocational rehabilitation process of individuals with fatigue, chronic fatigue, and burnout: a theoretical Model. *Journal of Therapeutic Horticulture*, 19.10-22.
- Joanne I, Elizabeth M. and Jean C. (2007) Is Vocation Rehabilitation a Transition to Recovery? British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 70(2), 60-66.
- Kam C.Y. & Siu M.H. (2010) Evaluation of a horticultural activity programme for persons with psychiatric illness. *Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 20(2):80 86.
- Larson, B., & Ellexson, M.(2005). Occupational therapy services in facilitating work performance. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 59, 676-679.*
- Townsend, E., Stanton, S., Law, M., Polatajko, H., Baptiste, S., Thompson-Franson, T., et al. (2002). *Enabling occupation: An occupational therapy perspective.* Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists.

# 園藝治療專業督導實習

#### 實習的挑戰與感受

撰文:劉潔明

經過兩年的努力,我已帶領了六個園藝治療小組,完成香港園藝治療協會註冊園藝治療師所需的實習時數,有點興奮,但又覺責任重大,要加倍努力,發揮園藝治療師的專業精神。

回想第一次做園藝治療實習助理,是協助一位患腦退化症的長者,她經常都說要回家,不願坐定參加活動,就連機構的職員也勸不到她安靜下來,我當時覺得很難做,只是協助她做園藝活動,偶而讚賞她,同時擋著她的坐位,使她不能離開。但現在我對腦退化症的長者已有較多的經驗,最近一次做園藝治療實習助理,協助一位患腦退化症的婆婆,人們說她很容易發脾氣。我一行近她的身旁便友善的問候她,輕搭她的肩膀,就園藝治療師帶領的工序,輕聲跟她傾談和協助她,令她感到舒服,她也開始面露笑容的拿出自備的裝飾品來裝飾花盆,由於她的坐位離園藝治療師做講解和示範的位置較遠,同時坐位又不是正面向著園藝治療師,容易分心,我便在園藝治療師講解和做示範時,把她坐位的角度輕移至正面向著園藝治療師,又指示她聽和看著園藝治療師,結果她整節活動的專心和投入程度都不錯,回答治療師的問題時,也答得頭頭是道。雖然她沒有依足治療師的指示放利是封,她用了自己的方法把利是封插在水仙花枝間,但也很穩妥,我是衷心讚賞她的,相信她也感受到我的熱誠,在活動期間,時常露出笑容。因此我更加相信親切、真誠和尊重是跟服務對象溝通的良好方法。

我第一次帶領的園藝治療小組,服務對象是患腦退化症的長者,由於經驗不足,經常不自覺地停留在實習助理的工作崗位上,自己分派物資,有時會把注意力集中在某一兩位需要特別照顧的組員上,而忽略整體的需要,令部份組員表現沉悶、打瞌睡。幸好我在完成第一節活動後立即反思,跟實習助理預先分配協助組員的工作,不停留過久去照顧一或兩位組員,多些環顧所有組員的情況和需要。另外預先熟習計劃了的程序,有條理地帶領組員一步一步地進行活動,使主動性和活動能力較高的組員可跟著做,減少所需的協助。

我帶領第一個園藝治療小組的最初四節活動時, 患腦退化症的長者的主動活動性很低, 大多數都 要觸手引導他們做活動。在第四節活動時, 我跟他們做綠豆播種, 一星期後, 在第五節活動時, 長者見到綠豆長滿整個花盆, 都很開心, 我帶領他們清洗和摘芽菜, 大多數長者都願意主動去做。

到煮芽菜給他們食時,有一位較精靈和行動自如的長者還行出來看我們怎樣煮芽菜,還說要自己



煮,我見她這麼熱心和精靈,而用電熱煱煮食也安全, 便伴著她煮。

在食芽菜時,長者亦較多說話,其中一位長者說:「你教我們種植,應該我們請你飲茶才對,怎好意思還要你

煮給我們食。」我回應說:「這些菜是你自己種的,怎會不好意思。」

當我把一碗煮好的芽菜放到另一位長者的面前時,她眼泛淚光的說:「我真的可以食嗎?」我說:「當然可以啦。」她續說:「真的嗎?咁我唔客氣啦。」其實這時,我真的被她感動。所有組員都主動拿著碗和膠匙來食芽菜和小水餃,說好食,有些組員說要再添食,就連當初最沒有反應的組員都開始有反應了。經過這一節活動後,所有組員都變得較精靈和較主動參與活動,需要較少的協助來進行活動。因此我在往後帶領的園藝治療小組,都會安排種菜,和食菜的環節,當然煮食的方法和加添的食材會因應不同的服務對象而調節,務求令組員欣賞和喜歡食自己種植的蔬菜,這樣可增加組員的成功感和滿足感。同時在品嚐食物時,也是分享心聲的好時機,所以就算要帶備的食材、洗菜和煮食的用具等,都頗重,我都覺得是值得的。



我覺得自己真的很幸運,在第一個帶領的園藝治療小組 便可見到組員有正面的轉變。使我更加相信園藝治療的 力量。

值得感動的事還有在這個小組的最後一節活動時,收到 由機構印製,內有所有組員簽名的感謝卡,真是給我最 好的禮物。



帶領園藝治療小組的一大挑戰就是組員的 植物的生長情況是很難控制的。例如服務對 象是有腦退化症的長者或智障長者,他們怎 會記得或分辨到何時需要淋水,要靠院舍的 職員帶他們去澆水,或是由職員來澆水。因 此我會把需要相同澆水時間的盆栽放在一 起,在大大個的植物牌上寫上在那個星期天

(例如星期一、四或泥乾時澆水),再把澆水的需要請職員依植物牌上的指示執行,這樣可減少 植物出現缺水或水份過多的情況。

但植物的生長情況仍會受天氣、蟲害和其他因素影響,引致生長不良。我在第一次帶組時,參考書中的資料,相信黃波斯菊和洋鳳仙都很容易生長,便帶組員做黃波斯菊播種和扦插洋鳳仙。但黃波斯菊的苗很幼小,生長得不太理想。扦插了洋鳳仙四天後,機構的職員告訴我,扦插的洋鳳仙全部枯萎了,真的很尷尬。唯有在下一節立即後補扦插洋鳳仙,選擇較粗壯而非多花的洋鳳仙,幸好洋鳳仙不會用來食用,可放心使用植物活力素來增加成功率。加上扦插容易成功的彩葉草,以防扦插洋鳳仙再失敗,也有扦插成功的彩葉草,可平衡種植的成績,減低挫敗感。幸好這次再扦插洋鳳仙的成功率有七成,而扦插彩葉草的成功率就有接近十成。

因此彩葉草亦成了我以後帶領園藝治療小組必然之選的其中一種植物。而從此以後我就一定會在開組前嘗試種植那個小組將會使用的植物,確保容易生長和少蟲害才會使用,亦不再需要使用植物活力素了。

我初帶組時,較著意在活動的程序上,跟組員有較少的交流,有時自己也覺有冷場。之後就利用提問和邀請組員發言以增加組員的投入感和參與,我發現叫長者舉手回應的效果不錯,給他們多些運動,人也會精神點。另外正如督導的意見,帶組時自己也要帶著輕鬆愉快的心情,去感染組員。我現在就會用親切的笑容和關懷,在適當時,給予服務對象肯定和讚賞,帶出歡樂的氣氛。



其實做園藝治療師真的要隨機應變,有時你打 算要種的植物盆栽或種子不一定到時可以買得 到,所以最好預早準備,買不到時,改用其他 植物或改做其他活動。如天氣突然轉冷,令蔬 菜不能如期長大到可供食用,又或是有蟲害, 或缺水等種種天然或人為的因素,都會影響收 成。

而我的經驗是種植蔬菜之餘,亦在收成前的一節種植芽菜,特別是紅豆或綠豆芽菜,材料一定可以買得到,但要有機的,成功率接近百分之一百,保證可供食用。



我曾帶領一個智障長者的小組做草頭娃娃,其中一位組員很有心思,自發在草頭娃娃的眼上捏起兩條眉骨和鼻下捏起兩條鬍子,非常有趣。我相信每位服務對象都會有他的長處和優點,等待園藝治療師提供更多機會給他發揮。



我曾帶領過一個婦女的減壓組,在第一節活動時,我請組員分享種 植經驗,很多組員都說以前種植的植物全部都枯死了,督導就要我 盡力令她們的種植成績達到零失敗,不然會妨礙減壓的效果。這樣 對我來說是一種壓力,但不過有壓力,有要求才會有進步。於是我 重新檢視和修改活動所用的植物,務求要易種,生命力強,又要有 漂亮的物資,使組員可發揮創意,從自己的園藝作品中獲得成功感 和滿足感。

結果這一組的組員非常喜歡和投入這個小組的活動,組員在進行活動時,談笑風生。在最後一節活動時,我收到兩封讚揚信,其中兩位組員還送了一幅自製的乾花畫給我,我真是愧不敢當,唯有給她們萬分感謝。

而我亦要感謝督導Connie對我的指導和鞭策,使我可以不斷的進步。

完成了註冊園藝治療師的實習後,並不是一個完結,而是另一個新挑戰的開始。

#### 園藝治療助人助己

撰文:羅麗嫦

園藝治療可以舒緩一些有抑鬱症人士的情緒,相信是無可置疑的;事實上,施行者同時也可以藉著這個園藝治療活動自我治療。於去年的一月初,我的母親去世,而我仍然找不到工作,一月杪又曾因踤倒,右膝受傷,又…總覺得倒霉,萬事不如意!情緒低落,間中想起來,眼淚便奪眶而出。其時我仍修讀園藝治療中班,早想趁沒有工作,快點實習,剛巧聽到一同學 Benny 跟 Connie 談及他的實習是於年初六(星期二)上午開始的,估計不會有人願意做他的幫手 (helper)…我心想:「反正按傳統,這段期間我不能往別人的家,既無入息,更不會往外旅遊」,於是便請纓當了他的helper (I would like to say: Charles' Angels),如是者我的第一次……便走進精神病康復宿舍,開始了做園藝治療助理員的實習體驗。

而我的第二次……便是跟著 Connie 往長洲的一所中學去,可能明顯有問題的學生大部份是男生,十多位學生中只有一名女生。令我印象最深刻的是一名男生,他的名字跟一位艷照風波男演員相似;第一節的時侯,他對每樣事都搞對抗,但到了第二節後,漸漸投入活動中,後來還很著緊他用種子種植的辣椒,責任感自然地產生出來。

如是者我的第三、四…次是跟隨一些師兄師姐(雖然我的年紀比他們大,也要如此尊稱)學習, 因為每一個人都有他/她的優秀之處,或者是關於園藝治療的心得,正所謂「他山之石可以攻玉」。 另外,最使我覺得輕鬆和寫意的,便是於怡欣山莊上園藝治療實務操作的四個星期六課堂,因為 除了可以取得三十小時的實習時數外,所學到的,是無價的、超值的。

經過努力,我於去年的六月取得園藝治療服務員的認證,名片上便多了一銜頭。當然,我的長期目標—助理園藝治療師—註冊園藝治療師。



# 園藝治療常用植物

# 園藝治療常用植物

### 洋紫蘇

撰文: 橄欖許

**筆者簡介:**加拿大園藝課程畢業,返港後投身植物園園藝工作多年,專長於植物保育、花卉繁殖和培育。



花期中的洋紫蘇

學名: Coleus blumei

英文名: Coleus

別名: 彩葉草、錦紫蘇 科屬: 唇形花科鞘蕊花屬 原產地: 東南亞及印尼等

花色: 品種繁多,單色、雙色、混色及斑點

花期:春、秋兩季繁殖方法:播種、扦插用途:花壇、盆栽

多年生草本觀葉植物。莖枝呈四方形。葉卵形,波狀緣,披絨毛。圓錐花序頂生,花小不顯著,以賞葉為主。葉色及品種繁多,觀賞價值高。洋紫蘇可用播種及扦插法繁殖,但個人認為以扦插法繁殖效率較快及成活率較高。在香港,除嚴冬季節,基本上全年均可進行繁殖。 其方法如下:

#### 繁殖方法

- ◆ 播種及扦插
- ◆ 春、秋兩季播種,發芽適溫 15-25℃,約 7 天發芽
- ◆ 扦插以秋為佳有較長時間生長,以適應香港嚴熱多雨的夏季
- ◆ 剪取帶 3-4 對葉的上部嫩枝條為插穗,去底部一對葉及頂芽
- ◆ 插於培養土或真珠岩或沙床中,保持介質濕潤
- ◆ 待插穗發根生長穩定後便可移植。
- ◆ 待新穗生張穩定後,要進行1-2次的摘心,以促進多分枝。

#### 栽培要素

- ◆ 性喜溫暖、潮濕,向陽通風良好的環境
- 溫度: 15-35℃
- 不耐寒,冬季須保暖,夏季需遮蔭
- 排水良好、肥沃疏鬆的砂質泥土
- 生長期每月施肥一次。

#### 整形護養

- 幼苗生長快,應及時摘心促進分枝
- 老株應及時修剪促進新枝
- 如不收種,開花時摘除花枝可使葉色更加鮮艷





與食用紫蘇相似的園藝品種



修剪合適以使植株型態圓滿均稱



圓錐花序頂生

#### 洋紫蘇---如何應用於園藝治療



洋紫蘇是一種較易培植的觀葉植物。基於其品種繁多,色澤豐富,及在市場上的普及性,筆者經常應用於園藝治療活動當中。它的四稜莖,與一般圓形莖枝不同,能帶出植株特別之處及提供特別的手感讓組員觸摸。此外,形狀多變化的葉片及豔麗的葉色,提供了不可多得的視覺效應。與此同時,它是很適合用無性繁殖法之莖插法培育新植株。基於其方法簡易,成活率高,在園藝治療活動當中,筆者經常使用洋紫蘇進行植物繁殖,以增加參加者的自信心及成功

感。在香港,洋紫蘇一年四季都適合栽種。只要栽培者用心培植,它必定以最美豔的姿色報答栽培者的"養育之恩"!!

## 橄欖手記

2012年5月3日

如有意就園藝治療資訊投稿或提供意見,歡迎電郵至 <u>info@hkath.org</u>與吳小姐聯絡 (投稿人交來圖文必須持有版權,不可轉載,並註明投稿人真實姓名、電話及電郵地址)