文部科学省 平成 28 年度 大学における医療人養成の在り方に関する調査研究委託事業 「薬学教育の改善・充実に関する調査研究」報告書 平成 29 年 3 月 於公益社団法人日本薬学会 The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

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文部科学省

平成28年度「大学における医療人養成の在り方に関する調査研究委託事業」概要

医療技術の高度化および医薬分業の進展等に伴い、高い資質を持つ薬剤師養成のた めの薬学教育課程の修業年限が、平成18年度から6年間に延長された。さらに6年制 薬学部の上位に位置する薬学系の大学院教育においては、従来の 2 年制博士前期課程 および3年制博士後期課程が平成24年度から4年制博士課程に変更された。その一方 で、薬剤師養成を目的とせず研究者養成を主眼とした 4 年制学士課程およびその上位 に位置する2年制博士前期課程/3年制博士後期課程も並存している。平成28年3月に は薬学部の教育年限延長から10年が経過し、教育改革後の初めての大学院4年制博士 課程修了者を社会に送り出した。この間に日本薬学会は、文部科学省の平成23年度「大 学における医療人養成推進等委託事業」の「薬学教育モデル・コアカリキュラム及び 実務実習モデル・コアカリキュラムの改訂に関する調査研究」に選定され、平成25年 度まで薬学教育モデル・コアカリキュラムの改訂作業に取り組むなど、我が国の薬学 教育の発展に取り組んできた。このように、日本の薬学教育改革が一区切りついた時 期に、薬学系大学院の現状を把握し課題点を洗い出すことで、薬学系大学院のさらな る発展と改善に資することは極めて重要である。また、薬学教育のグローバル化の観 点からは、この10年間で構築してきた国内の学士課程から博士課程に至る教育制度・ 内容を海外のそれらと比較検討する必要があると考えられる。そのためにも、改訂モ デル・コアカリキュラム英語版を作成する必要がある。その上で4年制博士課程の現 状結果と改訂モデル・コアカリキュラム英語版を携えて海外大学を訪問し、海外にお ける薬学教育制度や教育内容・成果を調査し、日本と比較分析することは、薬学教育 のグローバル化を推進する上で重要である。

日本薬学会では、平成 27 年度に文部科学省の委託を受け、全国の薬学系大学院に現状把握と分析を目的としたアンケート調査を実施するとともに、海外の現地調査によって薬学教育の現状について情報収集し、得られた情報を日本の教育と比較分析した上で、日本の薬学教育の内容や特色を世界に向けて発信することを目指した。これらの調査結果は報告書として冊子にまとめるとともに、日本薬学会ホームページからダウンロード可能としている。

平成 28 年度においては、平成 27 年度の結果を解析・精査し、継続して調査が必要と考えられる項目や新たに加える必要があると考えられる項目についてアンケート調査を実施した。とりわけ大学院修了生の進路に関しては、前回の平成 28 年 1 月時点での調査では未確定部分も多く、平成 28 年度の調査で確定した情報を入手した。また、平成 27 年度修了生の研究成果に関しても、平成 28 年 1 月時点では原著論文の掲載が確定しておらず、研究成果の発表が次年度の学会などにずれ込む場合もあると考え、平成 24 年度から平成 28 年度途中までの 6 年間弱の研究成果を収集することとした。

以上の点から、本調査研究では、平成27年度に引き続き全国の大学院薬学研究科に現状把握と分析を目的としたアンケート調査を実施するとともに、改訂モデル・コアカリキュラムの英語版を作成し、海外の現地調査によって薬学教育の現状について情報収集し、得られた情報を日本の教育と比較分析した上で、日本の薬学教育の内容や特色を世界に向けて発信することを目指した。

以下に実施の概要を示す。

1 大学院 4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析

平成 28 年度は全国の薬学系大学院に、教育カリキュラム、研究内容、臨床施設との共同研究の実態等に関する情報を収集した。併せて、大学院 4 年制博士課程において特筆すべき教育・研究に関する取組事例や成果も収集した。3 年制の博士後期課程を併設している大学院においては課程相互の比較も調査し、大学院教育の質の向上を目指した。

調査対象は大学院設置の有無にこだわらず、全国 74 校の薬科大学・薬学部とし、学長・学部長にアンケート調査用ファイルを平成 28 年 9 月 9 日に送信し、回答期限は 9 月 23 日とした。したがって、収集した各大学のデータは平成 28 年 9 月時点のものである。

アンケート内容は以下のとおりである。

- 1) 大学院の組織・構成
 - 大学名
 - ② 本アンケートの回答内容についての問い合わせ先教員名
 - ③ 薬系大学院が設置されているか? 設置されていなければ以下の回答無用
 - ④ 4年制課程(6年制薬学部の上位にあたる博士課程)と2+3年制課程(4年制薬学部の上位にあたる博士前期および後期課程)が併設されているか?
 - ⑤ 秋期入学制度の有無秋期選抜の開始年度および設置課程
 - ⑥ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の専攻ごとの入学定員と入学者数
 - ⑦ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の専攻ごとの在籍者数
 - ⑧ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の中途退学者の数(年度別データと退学理由)
 - ⑨ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の社会人入学制度の有無と入学実績(6年制学部卒業者が就職後に4年制大学院に入学した実数、旧4年制学部卒業者が4年制博士課程に入学した実数など)
 - ⑩ 社会人などを対象とした長期履修学生制度の有無と社会人選抜での入学者 数

- ① 4年制および2+3年制博士課程への海外留学生の入学実績(同一学部からの進学を除き、大学院から初めて入学した留学生数)
- ② 臨床施設と大学院との連携体制
- 2) 大学院の教育カリキュラム
 - ① 修了要件は4年制と2+3年制博士課程で異なるか?
 - ② 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の早期修了の規定の有無とその実数
- 3) 大学院の研究内容
 - ① 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制博士課程で、学外の研究機関、臨床施設(その中でもヒトを対象とした臨床研究)および企業との共同研究を研究テーマとしている大学院学生数
 - ② 大学院生の関与した研究業績(学会発表数、原著論文数など)→ヒトを対象 とした臨床研究や臨床施設との共同研究を分けて調査
- 4) 大学院におけるヒトを対象とした臨床施設との共同研究の実態
 - ① 大学院 4年制および 2+3年制課程における臨床施設との共同研究の形態(学生数)
 - ・臨床施設から検体を入手する・社会人の薬剤師などで所属する臨床施設で研究する・大学院学生が臨床施設で研究に従事する
 - ② 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程において、共同研究を行っている臨床施設の種別(附属病院、学外病院、薬局など)学生数
 - ③ 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程において、トランスレーショナルリサーチを行っている学生数(全学年の計)
 - ④ 臨床研究の種別 (ウェットとドライ別の学生数)
- 5) 大学院 4 年制博士課程修了生の進路 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程学生の進路(平成 28 年 3 月修了予定者の内定状 況)
- 6) 4年制博士課程において特筆すべき教育および研究に関する取組事例や成果
 - ① 教育活動に関する特筆すべき取組事例や成果
 - ② 研究活動に関する特筆すべき取組事例や成果
 - ③ その他の特筆すべき取組事例や成果
- 7) 4年制博士課程の現状の課題・問題点 自由記述

本アンケートに対して、74 校 (73 大学) 中 73 校 (72 大学) から回答が寄せられ、回答の集計・解析を行った。集計結果をまとめたものを以下に示す (別紙 1)。

1) 大学院の組織・構成

③ 薬系大学院が設置されているか? 回答がなかった1薬学部(1大学)についても、大学ホームページで大学 院設置の有無を確認した結果、大学院が設置されているすべての大学から回答が提出されたことを確認した。徳島文理大学香川薬学部は徳島文理大学薬学部と合同で薬学研究科を設置し、2薬学部で1大学院を構成しているため、1大学として以後の調査結果に反映させた。73大学(74校)の中で、63大学(64校)で大学院が設置されていた。

④ 4年制課程(6年制薬学部の上位にあたる博士課程)と2+3年制課程(4年制薬学部の上位にあたる博士前期および後期課程)が併設されているか? 以降の結果は大学院が設置されている64大学についての結果を示す。4年制および2+3年制課程の両方が併設されている大学は30校、4年制課程のみは32校、2+3年制課程のみは1校であり、大学院が設置されている大学の約半数(51%)は4年制課程のみの設置であった。

⑤ 大学院の秋期入学制度の有無

大学院が設置されている 63 大学の中で、秋期の選抜制度を有するのは 30 校 (48%) であった。秋期選抜を実施している課程は、4 年制課程のみが 10 大学、2+3 年制課程のみが 2 大学あり、両課程とも実施している大学は 18 大学であった。

- ⑥ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の専攻ごとの入学定員と入学者数 平成28年度の4年制課程と2+3年制課程の入学定員は、277名および298 名であり、若干2+3年制課程の方が多かった。
 - 4 年制課程の入学者数および在籍者数は増加傾向にあり、全体的には定員の充足が図られつつある。なお、平成28年度の入学者数は、秋期選抜での入学者や二次募集の入学者が含まれていない9月時点での集計結果であることに留意する必要がある。2+3年制課程の入学者数は定員を超える状況が続いており、特に公立大学でその傾向が強い。この超過には、平成29年度学部入学生までに適用される4年制学科卒業生に対する薬剤師国家試験受験資格の暫定措置が影響していると考えられる。
- ⑦ 4年制および2+3年制課程の専攻ごと、学年ごとの在籍者数平成28年度9月時点での在籍者の総数は、4年制課程で956名、2+3年制課程で1039名であった。本来、在籍者数に入れるべきでない平成23年度以前の入学者37名を除くと2+3年制課程で1002名であり、平成24年度以降の入学者数は両課程で同程度であった。
- ⑧ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の中途退学者の数

平成28年度の中途退学者数が少ないように見えるが、年度途中の調査であることに留意する必要がある。中途退学者数は、平成27年度に4年制課程で40名、2+3年制課程では57名であった。また、中途退学者で大学教員として採用されたために退学した者は、平成27年度の4年制課程で退学者全体の5%であった。

- ⑨ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の社会人入学制度の有無と入学実績 平成28年度の社会人選抜での入学者の内訳は、4年制課程で6年制薬学部 卒業者が 47%を占め、年々増加傾向であった。一方、2+3 年制課程の社会人 選抜での入学者は、旧4年制薬学部と他学部出身者で全体の95%を占めた。
- ⑩ 社会人などを対象とした長期履修学生制度の有無と社会人選抜での入学者

通常の修業年限を超える修業年限を入学時に設定する長期履修制度を有す る大学は4年制課程で48%、2+3年制課程で52%であり、約半数の大学でこ の制度を導入していた。また、両課程を合わせて全国で年間30名弱が長期履 修制度を利用して入学していた。

- ⑪ 4年制および2+3年制博士課程への海外留学生の入学実績 海外から受け入れている留学生数は、2+3年制課程の方が多く、5年間の総 数で4年制課程の4.1倍であった。これはアジアの開発途上国で4年制薬学 部の設置が多いことに起因している可能性がある。
- ② 臨床施設と大学院との連携体制

自大学の附属病院だけでなく、他大学の附属病院、教育研究機関に属しな い病院や薬局と連携している例が相当数あった。平成27年度の調査と比べて、 市中の病院や薬局と連携する例が増えつつあり、薬学系大学院と市中の臨床 施設との連携が進みつつあると考えられる。

2) 大学院の教育カリキュラム

- 修了要件は4年制と2+3年制博士課程で異なるか? 取得科目および取得単位数以外の大学院の修了要件が4年制と2+3年制課
 - 程で異なる大学は3校、同じ大学は27校であった。修了要件が異なる場合の 具体的な違いには、必要とする原著論文数の違いなどが考えられる。
- ② 4年制および2+3年制博士課程の早期修了の規定の有無とその実数 早期修了の規程がある大学は44校、ない大学は16校であり、平成27年度 の調査時に比べて、規定がある大学が5校増えており、71%の大学が早期修了 の規程を有していた。直近4年間の早期修了者数は、4年制課程で9名、2+3 年制課程で11名であった。早期修了を実施した大学数は、4年制課程で4校、 2+3年制課程で6校であり、いずれかの課程で行った大学は7校であった。 早期修了については、規程はあるものの実施したことがない大学が84%を占め た。

3) 大学院の研究内容

① 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制博士課程で、学外の研究機関、臨床施設(そ の中でもヒトを対象とした臨床研究)および企業との共同研究を研究テーマ としている大学院学生数

学外施設との共同研究を学位論文のテーマとしている大学院学生数は、2+3

年制課程に比べて 4 年制課程の方が多かった。4 年制課程では臨床施設との 共同研究が多く、2+3 年制課程では公的研究機関との共同研究が多かった。 これらの傾向は、平成 27 年度の調査時と同様であった。

② 大学院生の関与した研究業績(学会発表数、原著論文数など)

大学院生を筆頭発表者とする学会・研究会の発表数は、両課程において年々増加傾向であった。平成24年度から平成28年度(途中)までの約5年間の筆頭発表(和文と欧文の計)数計は、4年制課程で2997であり、2+3年制課程で3669であった。ヒトを対象とした臨床研究に限ると、平成24年度から平成28年度(途中)までの約5年間における4年制課程の学会等での筆頭発表数は、2+3年制課程の4.7倍(邦文および欧文計)であった。

大学院学生を筆頭著者とする原著論文数は、4年制および2+3年制課程で年々増加傾向であった。平成24年度から平成28年度(途中)までの約5年間の欧文原著論文の筆頭著者数計は、4年制課程で498であり、2+3年制課程で958であり、2+3年制課程で4年制課程の1.9倍であった。一方、ヒトを対象とした欧文原著論文(筆頭著者のみ)は、4年制課程の方が若干多く2+3年制課程の1.2倍であった。

平成27年度に在籍した最終学年の学生数で調整し、学生1人あたりの欧文原著論文(筆頭著者のみ)を比較すると、4年制課程と2+3年制課程でほぼ同じであった。さらに、学生1人あたりのヒトを対象とした欧文原著論文(筆頭著者のみ)を比較すると、4年制課程は2+3年制課程の2.2倍であった。これらの結果から考えると、4年制課程では2+3年制課程と最終学年次の学生1人あたりで同等の研究業績を上げており、特に臨床研究では2+3制課程に比べ大きな研究成果を得ている状況が明らかになった。

4) 大学院におけるヒトを対象とした臨床施設との共同研究の実態

① 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程における臨床施設との共同研究の形態(学生数)

臨床施設との共同研究は、平成28年度において4年制課程で262人、2+3年制課程で78人の大学院学生が行っており、平成27年度の調査結果と同様であり、4年制課程で臨床施設との共同研究がより多く行われていた。

② 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程において、共同研究を行っている臨床施設の種別(附属病院、学外病院、薬局など)学生数

平成27年度の調査結果と同様に、ヒトを対象とした臨床共同研究を行っている施設は、両課程とも学外の病院・診療所が最も多く、薬局を含む学外の臨床施設が薬学臨床研究の一端を支えていることが確認された。

③ 大学院 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程において、トランスレーショナルリサーチを行っている学生数(全学年の計)

トランスレーショナルリサーチを実施している学生数は、4年制課程で68

人、2+3年制課程で47人であり、4年制課程でより多いことが示された。

④ 臨床研究の種別 (ウェットとドライ別の学生数)

ヒトを対象とした臨床研究の中で、アンケート調査や統計解析などのドライ研究に従事している学生数は4年制課程で約半数(49%)であったのに対し、2+3年制課程では18%であり、平成27年度の調査結果と同様に4年制課程でより多くの学生がドライ研究に従事していることが明らかになった。

- 5) 大学院 4年制博士課程修了生の進路
 - 4年制および2+3年制課程学生の進路(平成28年3月修了予定者)

4年制課程では、大学教員 25%、病院 15%、企業研究職 14%、ポスドク (留学を含む) 13%、薬局 12%の順であった。一方、2+3年制課程では企業研究職 47%、ポスドク (留学を含む) 15%、大学教員 10%、企業開発職 5%、公的研究機関 5%の順であった。4年制課程では、大学教員や医療施設に就職する割合が多いのに対して、2+3年制課程では企業の研究職に進む割合が多く、修了後の進路に課程間で差がみられた。

- 6) 4年制博士課程において特筆すべき教育および研究に関する取組事例や成果 自由記載の中で特徴的と考えられる事例を列記した。
 - ① 教育活動に関する特筆すべき取組事例や成果

海外での臨床実習の実施

大学院研究科の全教員による共同指導体制

大学院を休学することなく最大1年の海外留学ができる措置

がんプロフェッショナル養成基盤推進プランに基づいた教育課程の設置 提携医療施設でレジデント(有給)として勤務しながら、臨床研究に従事 外国人教員の採用による英語教育の充実

育薬研究教育センターの設置

② 研究活動に関する特筆すべき取組事例や成果

トランスレーショナルリサーチの推進

国際学会・国際シンポジウムの学内開催

薬学課題研究を最大2年間、10単位相当を学外機関で実施可能とした

所属研究室を越えた合同セミナーの実施

臨床研究センターの新設

学位取得後の特任教員への採用

第一相臨床試験の立案及び実施への参画

③ その他の特筆すべき取組事例や成果

学部進路ガイダンスの際に大学院進学を紹介するブースを設置 大学院生に対する経済的支援制度(給付型奨学金制度など)を設定 学術論文投稿や学会での研究発表などをポイント化 入学試験の成績上位者を期限付き助手として採用

7) 4年制博士課程の現状の課題・問題点

自由記載の中で特徴的と考えられる事例や複数みられた事例を列記した。

博士課程への志願者が少ない

社会人学生の利便性を考慮した授業を実施する必要性

学位取得後のキャリアモデルが明確でない

病院・薬局の学位取得者へのニーズが小さい

給付型奨学金制度が充実していない

6年制学部卒の研究能力が低い

講義科目を開講しても履修者が少ない

2 海外の薬学教育との比較調査

1) 大学院教育に関する調査比較

平成28年度は、日本における薬学教育、特に大学院教育の内容を広く諸外国に情報発信するために、「大学院4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析委員会」により平成27、28年度で把握された4年制大学院課程の現状分析結果を、環太平洋を中心とした下記大学を訪問して説明し、同時に当該大学における現状の調査を行った。さらに、平成28年度にドラフトが完成した改訂モデル・コアカリキュラム英語版についての意見聴取も行った。

(1) 訪問大学及び概要

I) 訪問大学:ニューキャッスル大学(オーストラリア)

調査期間: 平成29年3月6日~11日

調查担当者:高橋和子(慶應義塾大学)

調査協力者:Dr. Darryl Knight、Dr. Jennifer Schneider、Dr. Therese

Kairuz, Dr. Oliva Thornton, Ms. Jacqui McLachlan, Dr. Shu

Chuen Li, Dr. Susan Hua, Dr. Manohar Garg

Ⅱ) 訪問大学:シンガポール国立大学(シンガポール)

調査期間:平成29年2月26日~3月2日

調査担当者:岩澤真紀子(北里大学)、井原久美子(昭和薬科大学)

調査協力者: Pharm. D. Alexandre Chan

Ⅲ) 訪問大学:台湾国立大学(台湾)

調査期間:平成28年12月22日~25日

調查担当者:小澤孝一郎(広島大学)

調査協力者: Dr. Fe-Lin Lin Wu

Ⅳ) 訪問大学:ポーツマス大学(イギリス)

調査期間:平成29年2月25日~3月4日

調査担当者: Eric M. Skier (日本大学)

(2) 主な調査項目

- ①大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較
- ②英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較
- ③薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化

(3)調査結果(別紙2~5)概要

- I) ニューキャッスル大学 (オーストラリア)
 - ①大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較

University of Newcastle では、School of Biomedical Sciences & Pharmacy (教員数約50名)の中に、Pharmacy (教員数約10名)があり、PhDプログラムを目指す大学院生の数は School 全体で約130名、海外からの留学生はそのうちの約30%であり、Pharmacy からの大学院生は、現在1名のみである。

薬学部3年間で良い成績を取れた学生は、4年目は独立した研究をすることを許される。そのような学生は、特別な名誉を与えられ、その後 PhD プログラムに入ることが許される。しかし、薬学部の卒業生のほとんどは、まずはインターンシップを終えて免許を取り、卒業から数年してから大学院について考え始めるのが現状であり、現在は University of Newcastle では、薬学部の PhD コースの学生は、1名である。University of Newcastle で4年制薬学部が始まってから、初の卒業生が今年出るので、その卒業生達のうち、将来どれだけが PhD を目指すのかは、まだわからない。その理由の一つとして、現在、オーストラリアでは PhD in Pharmacy を取った場合、大学で就職する場合を除いて、ほとんどメリットがないことがあげられる。また、オーストラリアにおいては、製薬会社での研究職がほとんどないため、大学で就職をする場合を除いては、PhD を取るメリットがなく、PhD があると病院での仕事で昇進の時に役立つかもしない程度である。その結果、オーストラリアの薬学部全体を見ると、研究に関わっている PhD の学生は外国からの留学生で占められているのが現状である。

②英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較

オーストラリアでは、モデル・コアカリキュラムのような、国全体で定めた、細かなカリキュラムはないが、「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」(薬剤師のための能力基準)がある(表)。この能力基準と日本の「100質質」が求めるものは大体一致しており、プロフェッショナルとして求められるものは一致している。オーストラリアでは、この「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」を基に、各大学がカリキュラムを組んでおり、すぐプロとして役に立つ、知識とスキルを身につけた、すぐ治療に貢献できる薬剤師を産み出す目的において「National Competency Standards

Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」は効果をあげており、薬剤師養成教育の質も一定レベル以上に保たれていると考えられる。また、オーストラリアの「NATIONAL COMPETENCY STANDARDS FRAMEWORK FOR PHARMACISTS IN AUSTRALIA(薬剤師のための能力基準)」には、薬剤師が自己評価するためのベンチマークが明示されており、我が国においても次回のモデル・コアカリキュラム改訂の際の参考になると考えられる。

日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムについては、大変 comprehensive (包括的)である。日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、研究、教育、トレーニングについて明確にかかれている。オーストラリアでも見習うべきである。モデル・コアカリキュラムの目次を見てみると、日本の薬学部教育でカバーしている内容は、University of Newcastle でカバーしている内容とほぼ一致している。しかし、モデル・コアカリキュラムにある「D2 Environmental Health (D2 環境)」、「E2(10) Kanpo Medicines」のセクションは、University of Newcastle では教えていないことに気がついた。一方、University of Newcastle で教えていないことに気がついた。一方、University of Newcastle で教えていないことに気がついた。一方、University of Newcastle で教えていないことに気がついた。一方、University of Newcastle で教えていて、日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムの目次に見られないものは、Pharmacogenomics (ファーマコジェノミック、薬理ゲノム学)である。次回モデル・コアカリキュラムを改訂する折に Pharmacogenomicsを加えることを検討したらよいのではないか。数年前から、オーストラリアの薬学部全体で、教育のさらなる vertical and horizontal alignment (統一)を図る必要性について議論されている。この点では、日本ではすでに、拠り所となるモデル・コアカリキュラムができていて良い。

③薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化

オーストラリアをはじめ各国が、その時々の国内事情に合わせて、薬学部教育の制度を変えてきている。例えば、オーストラリアの場合は、薬剤師の数を増やすことを図っている。各国がそれぞれの課題を解決するために、独自の制度を持つことは、止むおえないことであると思う。そのような状況で、異なる国の間で薬剤師免許を共通化することは、かなり難しいと思われる。ある国で薬剤師をしている者が違う国に移った場合は、移った先の国で求められている資格習得条件に合わせ再調整するために、時間と労力を費やすことはある程度仕方がないのではないかと考える。しかしながら、その時間と労力を最小限にすることは可能であると思う。そのためには、できうる限り全世界的に薬学教育を同様な内容そして同様なレベルに保ち、交換留学などによりお互いを知り、常に情報交換をし続けていくことが不可欠だと考える。

Domain 1	Professional and ethical practice
Standard 1.1	Practise legally
Standard 1.2	Practise to accepted standards
Standard 1.3	Deliver 'patient-centred' care
Standard 1.4	Manage quality and safety
Standard 1.5	Maintain and extend professional competence
Domain 2	Communication, collaboration and self-management
Standard 2.1	Communicate effectively
Standard 2.2	Work to resolve problems
Standard 2.3	Collaborate with members of the health care team
Standard 2.4	Manage conflict
Standard 2.5	Commitment to work and the workplace
Standard 2.6	Plan and manage professional contribution
Standard 2.7	Supervise personnel
Domain 3	Leadership and management
Standard 3.1	Provide leadership and organisational planning
Standard 3.2	Manage and develop personnel
Standard 3.3	Manage pharmacy infrastructure and resources
Standard 3.4	Manage quality service delivery
Standard 3.5	Provide a safe and secure work environment
Domain 4	Review and supply prescribed medicines
Standard 4.1	Undertake initial prescription assessment
Standard 4.2	Consider the appropriateness of prescribed medicines
Standard 4.3	Dispense prescribed medicines
Domain 5	Prepare pharmaceutical products
Standard 5.1	Consider product requirements
Standard 5.2	Prepare non-sterile drug products
Standard 5.3	Aseptically prepare sterile drug products
Standard 5.4	Prepare cytotoxic drug products
Domain 6	Deliver primary and preventive health care
Standard 6.1	Assess primary health care needs
Standard 6.2	Deliver primary health care
Standard 6.3	Contribute to public and preventive health
Domain 7	Promote and contribute to optimal use of medicines
Standard 7.1	Contribute to therapeutic decision-making
Standard 7.2	Provide ongoing medication management
Standard 7.3	Influence patterns of medicine use
Domain 8	Critical analysis, research and education
Standard 8.1	Retrieve, analyse and synthesise information
Standard 8.2	Engage in health, medicines or pharmacy practice research
Standard 8.3	Formally educate and train students and healthcare colleagues

表 National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia (https://www.psa.org.au/download/standards/competency-standards-complete.pdf)

Ⅱ)シンガポール国立大学(シンガポール)

①大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較

シンガポールの教育制度は英国の影響を受けており、大学入学以前の教育は、PRIMARY(小学校教育)、SECONDARY(中学校教育)、POST-SECONDAY(高等教育)に分かれている(図)。原則的には 6・4・2 制をとってはいるが、進学コースによって修了年限が異なるという特徴がある。小学校終了時にPSLE と呼ばれる修了試験があり、この結果により普通の中学校から大学に進むか、技術系の学校に行くのかが決定する。技術系の学校から大学に進学できないわけではないが、複雑な進路と年月が必要となる。シンガポールの義務教育は、小学校教育までである。中学校卒業時と高校卒業時にはそれぞれ、GCE N(Singapore-Cambridge General Certificate of Education Normal)レベルあるいは 0 (Ordinary) レベル、GCE A (Singapore-Cambridge General Certification of Education Advanced)レベルの試験がある。OCED(経済協力開発機構)が加盟国対象に 3 年毎に行っている 15 歳児の学習到達度調査 (PISA: http://www.oecd.org/pisa/)の最新結果 (2015 年)では、シンガポールが世界一の成績であった。

大学院に進学する場合、MSc(修士課程 Master of Science、Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology Program、2008 年設置)、Ph. D. (博士課程)、Pharm. D. 課程(2009 年設置)の 3 つの選択肢がある。 MSc 課程は 2 年 (最長 4 年) 間のプログラムであり、特にシンガポールのバイオ医薬品会社への就職を目指す学生に勧められる。Ph. D. 課程は 4~5 年、Pharm. D. 課程は薬剤師を対象とした 2 年間(パートタイムの場合は 4 年間まで在籍可)のプログラムである。

シンガポールにおいて修士課程は人気がない。その理由として、Ph. D. (博士課程)に対しては国から月あたり SD\$2000 の奨学金が 4 年間得られることに対し、修士課程は奨学金が得られないことがあげられる。博士課程を 4 年より短い期間で修了することは難しく、奨学金を受けられる期間との絡みもあり、大抵の学生は 4 年間で修了する。博士課程に入学する際、学生は研究テーマを自分で決めていることがほとんどであり、自分が研究したい領域の教授を選んで志願する。

NUS における博士課程のユニークな点は、入学しても博士課程を修了できることが保証されているわけではないことである。博士課程 1 年目のコースワーク(講義)において研究手法の基礎を学び、2 年目終了時に PhD qualifying examination (QE) (http://student.science.nus.edu.sg/~phapostgrad/QE.htm)と呼ばれる試験が行われる。ここでは試験対象となる論文を与えられ、1 時間にわたって数名の研究指導教員から構成されるパネルで質問攻めにされるそうである。この口答試験で不合格になった場合、その後博士課

程を継続することはできず、修士で卒業となる。博士課程に入学した学生の約 20%がこの試験で不合格になっているとのことである。

博士課程に進学する学生数は毎年異なり、一人の教員が博士課程の学生を何人指導できるかは、担当教員が Active grant (助成金)をいくら取得しているかによる。一方で、学生自身が既にグラントを取得している場合は受け入れられやすい。学生をどんなに多くても、一人の教員が抱えられる学生数は 6人とのことである。概算ではあるが、現在は Principal Investigators (PI)が約30人、大学院学生数は80人程度では、とのことであった。博士課程の学生は大学において400時間 Teaching Assistant (TA)をする義務があり、それを越える時間に対しては大学が賃金を支払っている。

博士課程の学生の卒業後の進路は、すぐに教職につきたい場合はテクニシャンの学校等になり、NUSの教員として残れることはまずないとのことである。この理由は、NUSの学生をそのまま雇用すると、いつまでも指導教員との柵や依存心を持ったままの研究者になってしまう可能性があるためとのことであった。同じマインドセットを持つ研究者ではなく、異なる背景を持つ教員の雇用に積極的なのが特徴であり、そのことが大学の発展に寄与しているとのことである。そのため、優秀かつ大学教員を目指す NUS 学部生の進路指導をする際は、将来 NUS の教員になれる可能性を高めるため、海外留学あるいは NUS 以外で博士課程を修了することを勧めているとのことであった。



図 シンガポールの教育制度

②英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較

全体的な感想としては、包括的かつ豊富な内容である。しかし、シンガポールでは高等教育課程で習う内容である基礎系科目(例:化学、有機化学、 生化学等)の項目がかなり多い印象を受ける。

新コアカリキュラムの内容で、NUSのカリキュラムに含まない項目としては、以下の科目がある。

- ◆Public Health (Environmental Health) 公衆衛生(衛生化学、環境保健)
- ◆Disaster Medicine 災害医療
- 日本のコアカリに含めるとよいと勧められた項目は、以下の内容である。
 - ◆Pharmacoeconomics (薬剤経済学または医薬経済学)
 - ◆Drug development and regulatory system (医薬品開発とそれに関わる 規制について)
 - ◆Joint Commission International (医療監査について)
 - ※シンガポールの公立病院は、JCI 認定を受けることが必須となっている。 その他表現について、以下の指摘を受けた。
 - ◆ "Kampo"は意味が通じない。
 - ◆Pharmacognosy と Herbal Medicine は似ている。NUS では生薬を教える 講義は1コマ程度である。

③薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化

外国で取得した薬剤師免許のトランスファー制度:

シンガポール薬剤師会 (Singapore Pharmacy Council: SPC) が統括しており、以下の条件を満たしたものがシンガポールの薬剤師申請をすることができる。

- ① SPC の承認する以下の国の所定の薬学部を卒業し、必要条件を満たした者
- ★カナダ、アイルランド、マレーシア、ニュージーランド、オーストラリア、英国、米国
- ② シンガポールでの Pre-registration training を受ける所定の施設が 決まっている。
- ③ 2 つの試験に合格する (Pharmacy Laws + Competency Examination)。
- ④ Competency Standards を満たしている。

以前はマレーシアを中心に、上記の国の薬学部を卒業した者を受け入れていたが、外国の薬剤師の受け入れを3年前より中止している。シンガポール国内でNUSの卒業生が増え、研修施設の空きがないのが主な理由である。

薬剤師免許の共通化について、NUS の教員からは、「個々の国の事情があるので難しい。シンガポールについても薬剤師が飽和状態になっていること

から、海外から薬剤師を積極的に受け入れていない。日本の場合は毎年シンガポール全体の薬剤師数の 2 倍を超える薬剤師を輩出しており、ましてや共通化試験等を通じて、海外から薬剤師を受け入れる状況にはないのではないか」、というコメントが得られた。

Ⅲ) 台湾国立大学(台湾)

①大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較

台湾国立大学薬学部における教育課程は以下となっている。

National Taiwan University における学士課程教育

教養教育については、The Objectives of NTU General and Liberal Educational Curriculum で規定されており、8 major rears("Literature and Arts (A1)", "Historical Thinking (A2)", "World Civilization (A3)", etc.)から 18 credits:を取得する。

薬学専門教育としては、2014年より6年制に移行し、概要は下記である。

Freshman: Calculus (general Mathematics), General Physics, General Chemistry, etc.

Sophomore: Analytical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry Lab, Physiology, etc.

Junior: Microbiology Lab, Microbiology and Immunology, Pharmaceutics Lab, Pharmacology, Pharmacology Lab, etc.

Senior: Introduction to Health Policy and Health Insurance,
Dispensing Pharmacy & Clinical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical
Analysis, Therapeutics, Drug Information and Analysis, etc.

Fifth Year: Therapeutics, Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Orientation to Clinical Skills in Pharmacy, Clinical Trials, Pharmacoeconomics

Sixth Year: APPE-Intensive Care Unit(ICU), PPE-Hospital Pharmacy and Administration, APPE-Community Pharmacy

修士課程教育の概要は下記である。

Required credits: 24 ~ (excluding thesis)

Required courses: Thesis, Seminar, Seminar in Pharmaceutical Sciences,
New Drug Discovery, Instrumental Analysis, Natural Product
Chemistry, Stereochemistry in Drug Research, Advanced Organic
Chemistry, etc.

博士課程教育 (Pharmaceutical Technology) の概要は下記である。 Required credits: 18 ~ (excluding thesis). Basic: Seminar, Thesis

Additional required two courses: Biopharmaceutical Delivery, Drug Isolation Techniques, Molecular Biology, Instrumental Analysis, Advanced Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, Advanced Pharmaceutics, Discussion in Advanced Organic Chemistry, etc.

これらの課程において、台湾も最近学部での研究ができなくなり、同時に大学院への進学者も減少し、大学全体の研究力が下がっており困っているとの意見が寄せられた。

また、日本の大学院の現状を説明したところ、日本の大学院は頑張っているとの意見を得た。

②英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較

英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムを提示し意見を求めたところ、以下の 意見が得られた。

- ・台湾には同様のものはないが、教育内容は共通項目が多い。
- ・モデル・コラカリキュラムは非常に詳細で良くできている。
- ・小児、救急、栄養など一部内容が少ないものがある。
- ・逆に基礎的な部分が厚い、研究があることは素晴らしい。

③薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について

薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について意見交換をした結果、以下の意見が得られた。

- ・薬剤師免許の共通化は、個々の国の事情があるので難しい。
- ・免許の共通化は国内大学卒業生の就職先確保と関連させて議論すべきで ある。
- 免許の共通化よりも各国大学間での情報交換が重要である。

以上のことから、数年前のアジアでの共通化に向けた AASP (Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy) での議論よりも少し後退している印象を受け、今後関係大学間での議論が必要であることが明らかとなった。

Ⅳ) ポーツマス大学(イギリス)

①大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較

当該大学5年制課程は、a pharmacist & a Master's であり、日本での6年制課程が学士号しか得られないことに驚きがあり、もしイギリスでこれをすれば、誰も pharmacist になろうとはしないとの意見が得られた。

博士課程である Ph. D. Program については、進学者が極めて少なく、そのため、博士課程(臨床的)についての聴取は困難であり、情報は得られなかった。

②英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較につ

いて

理解が難しく修正が必要な表現や単語の主なものを以下に抜粋して列記する。調査担当者はアメリカ出身であるが、イギリスでは理解困難なものもあり、単語やその使い方に地域差があることが明らかとなり、今後の修正に有用な情報が得られた。また、 全体として一部領域で使われている単語や表現が古いとの指摘を受けた。

【理解されなかった単語】

- Kampo Medicines
- POS
- · SOAP
- hnRNA
- ・The Role of the Pharmacist in Disaster Medicine など 【修正が望ましいと指摘された単語・表現】
- * "The Structures and Chemical Properties of Drug-targeted Biomolecules" \to "The Chemical Structures of Drug-targeted Biopolymers"
- "Phosphorous and Sulfur Compounds Functioning in the Body" \rightarrow "The Function(s) Phosphorous and Sulfur Compounds in the Body"
- "The Role of the Pharmacist in Disaster Medicine" \to "The Role of the Pharmacist in Natural Disaster Medicine"
- They were impressed that this was part of the MCC.
- "drug disaster" ightarrow "a significant ADR (adverse drug reaction)"
- "Common citizen" \rightarrow "Member of society"
- "deleterious" \rightarrow "substances of misuse and abuse"
- "Maturation and Degradation" \rightarrow "Metabolism"
- "To be able to describe DNA mutation and degradation." \rightarrow "To be able to describe the process leading to DNA mutation and degradation."
- "To be able to describe the mechanisms of surplus energy storage."
 - \rightarrow "To be able to describe the mechanisms of surplus energy storage, e.g. lysogenesis and glycogenesis."
- "anti-oncogenes" \rightarrow "tumor suppression genes".
- In the UK they say "anaphylactic shock" not "anaphylaxis shock".
- "endocrine system" \rightarrow "endocrine disorders".
- "drug main effects" \rightarrow "efficacy".

2) 改訂モデル・コアカリキュラム英語版ドラフトの作成

平成 27 年度に開始した改訂モデル・コアカリキュラムの英訳を平成 28 年度も

引き続き行うため、英語を母国語とするメンバーを含む Pharm D 取得の薬学教員や日本薬学英語研究会関係者を中心とした 12 名の改訂コアカリ英訳作業部会を構成し、平成 28 年 7 月 11 日、9 月 2 日の計 2 回の作業部会を開催し、改訂モデル・コアカリキュラムの英訳ドラフトを完成させた(別紙 6)。さらに完成したドラフトを前述 1)(3)の海外大学訪問調査の際に持参し、全体的な意見を求めると共に理解が困難である単語や表現の抽出を行なった。

今後は、前述1)(3)で指摘された意見を元に修正を行い、各専門分野での用語チェック、全国説明会の開催、パブリックコメント、ブラッシュアップと最終版作成を、承認と公開が必要であると考えられる。

3) 日本薬学会第137年会(仙台)シンポジウムの開催

「大学院 4 年制博士課程の現状と将来展望-平成 28 年度文部科学省委託事業 Currents state and future prospects of doctoral course for students graduated from division of pharmacy (4-year program) - A survey commissioned to PSJ from the MEXT」と題して、シンポジウムを開催した(別紙 7)。

演題ならびに講師は次のとおりである。

① 4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析結果 (静岡県大薬)賀川義之

② 4年制博士課程に対する文部科学省の考え方と期待

(文部科学省) 佐々木昌弘

③ 4年制大学院教育による成果事例-1

(九大院薬) 家入一郎

④ 4年制大学院教育による成果事例-2

(東北大病院臨床研究セ) 保坂実樹

⑤ 4年制大学院修了者への期待-1

(京大病院薬) 松原和夫

⑥ 4年制大学院修了者への期待-2

(中外製薬) 高梨契典

⑦ 海外の薬学教育

(広島大院医歯薬保) 小澤光一郎

4) まとめ

海外調査と改訂モデル・コアカリキュラム英語版作成の結果、下記のことが明らかとなり、我が国の薬学部ならびに研究科において創薬研究の推進と Ph. D. 取得者の維持することは極めて重要な課題であることが把握できた。 さらに、我が国博士課程の成果は少なくとも今回調査した大学に比し優るとも劣っていることはないと考えられる。その一方で 2015 年に文部科学省科学技術・学術研究所より発表された「研究論文に着目した日本の大学ベンチマーキング 2015」によると、近年日本の薬学分野における論文数ランキングは下がっており、今回の結果と矛盾するものであった。その原因として、日本の大学の論文数公表方法など、世界への発信手段になんらかの問題があると考えられ、早急に改善が必要である。また、今後論文数や学生数などの数値を中心とした国際調査を実施し、比較研究する必要があると考えられる。同時に、改訂コアカリの英訳と学術誌への掲載や学会活

動を通して、我が国の薬学教育ならびに研究の現状を世界に発信することが、より一層重要であると考えられ、我が国の薬学教育が世界を牽引できる可能性を秘めていることが示唆された。

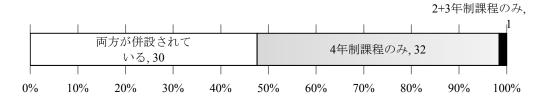
- ① 大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と調査国との比較
 - ✔ 薬剤師養成課程の上の博士課程は進学者が少なく、苦戦している。
 - ✔ 国によっては、大学院が成立していない状況にある。
 - ✔ 日本の大学は、それなりに頑張っている。
- ② 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較
 - ✓ モデル・コアカリキュラムは包括的かつ詳細である。
 - ✓ 基礎系が強く、研究、教育、トレーニングが明記されている。
 - ✓ "Kampo"、"SOAP"など、理解が困難なものが含まれている。
- ③ 薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化
 - ✓ 個々の国の事情があるので難しい。
 - ✓ 共通化により薬剤師就職先の確保が難しくなる可能性がある。

「大学院4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析」アンケート調査

- 1. 大学院の組織・構成
- 1) 大学名(略)
- 2) 本アンケートの回答内容についての問い合わせ先教員(略)
- 3) 貴学には薬学系の大学院が設置されていますか?

	2016(H28)年度		2015(H27)年度	
はい	63 校	86.3%	64 校	86.5%
いいえ	10 校	13.7%	10 校	13.5%

4) 貴学大学院には、4年制課程(6年制学科の上位にあたる博士課程)と2+3年制課程(4年制学科の上位にあたる博士前期および後期課程)が併設されていますか?



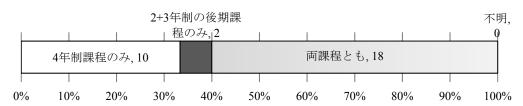
5) 貴学大学院には、秋期選抜(秋入試)制度がありますか?

	2016(H28)年度		2015(H27)年度	
ある	30 校	47.6%	33 校	52.4%
ない	33 校	52.4%	30 校	47.6%

秋期選抜の開始年度

平成 24 年度-21 校、平成 25 年度-4 校、平成 26 年度-3 校、平成 27 年度-1 校

秋期選抜(秋入試)制度における設置課程の別

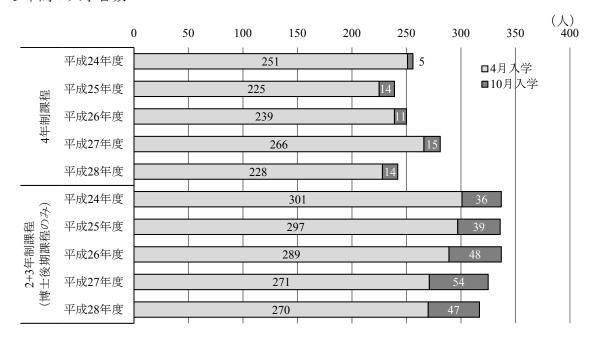


6) 4年制および2+3年制課程の専攻ごとの入学定員と平成24年度以降の入学者数を年度ごとに記載してください。

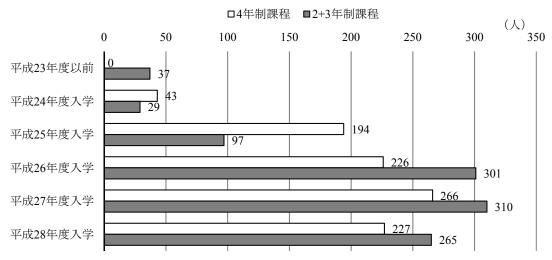
入学定員(人)

/ - / (/ //					
課程	平成 24 年度	平成 25 年度	平成 26 年度	平成 27 年度	平成 28 年度
4 年制	259	264	279	277	277
2+3 年制	298	298	298	298	298

5年間の入学者数



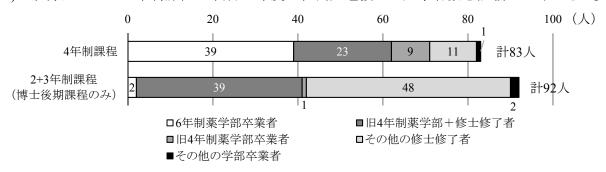
7) 4年制および2+3年制課程の専攻ごと、学年ごとの在籍者数を平成27年度の在籍状況で記載してください。



8) 4年制および2+3年制課程の中退者の数を記載してください。 上記の中退者のうち、大学教員への採用が理由の場合があれば人数を記載してください。

	= ⊞ 4 □	中退者人数	数(大学教員への	の採用数)		
課程	味性	平成 27 年度	平成 28 年度	合計		
	4 年制	40 (2)	13 (1)	53 (3)		
	2+3 年制	57 (0)	16 (2)	73 (2)		

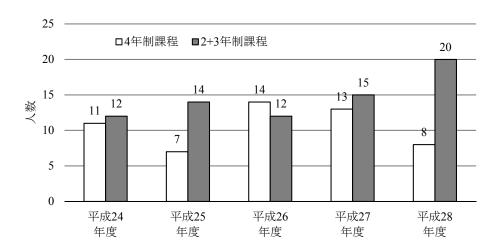
9)4年制および2+3年制課程の平成28年度の社会人選抜での入学者数を記載してください。



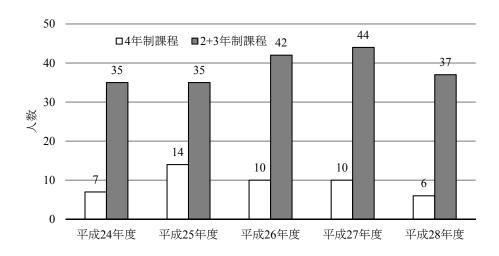
10) 社会人などを対象とした長期履修学生制度*の有無と直近5年間の入学者数を記載してください。

_						
		4 年制	訓課程	2+3 年制課程		
				(博士後期課程のみ)		
ſ	あり	28 校	48.3%	15 校	51.7%	
	なし	29 校	50.0%	14 校	48.3%	
	検討中	1 校	0.17%	0 校	-	

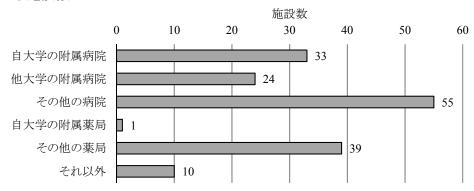
直近5年間の入学者数

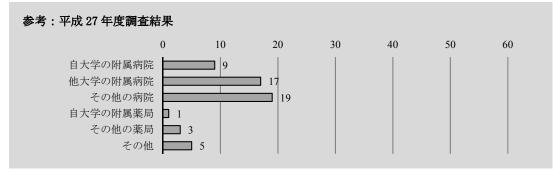


11) 4年制および2+3年制課程への海外留学生の直近4年間の入学者数を記載してください。



12) 臨床施設と大学院との連携体制について記載してください。 連携している施設数

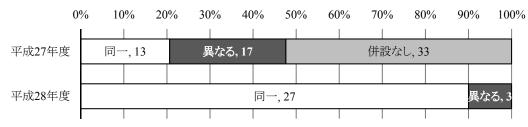




2. 大学院の教育カリキュラム

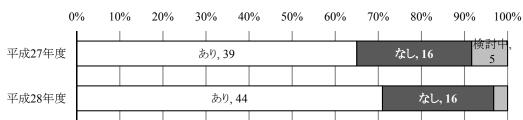
1) 取得科目および取得単位数以外の大学院の修了要件は、4年制と2+3年制課程で異なりますか?

* 大学数で記載

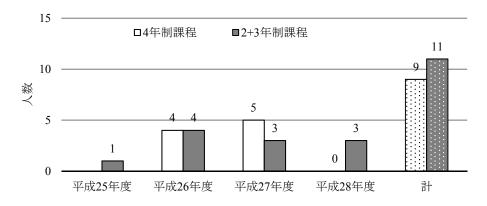


2) 4年制および2+3年制課程に早期修了の規程がありますか?

* 大学数で記載



規程がある場合には直近4年間の実績(人数)を記載してください。

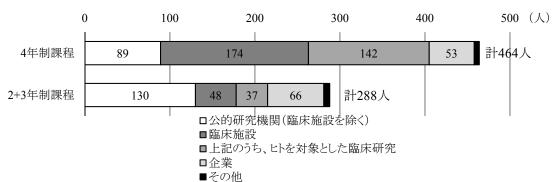


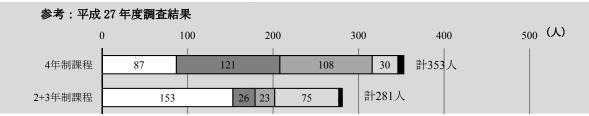
早期修了を実施した大学数

課程の別	平成 25	平成 26	平成 27	平成 28	計	計
課性の別	年度	年度	年度	年度	(年度重複三路)	(課程重複豆避)
4年制課程		2	4	0	4	0
2+3 年制課程	1	3	3	2	6	9

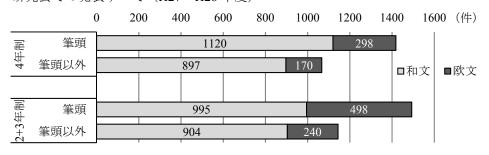
3. 大学院の研究内容

1) 4年制および2+3年制課程で、学外施設との共同研究を学位論文の研究テーマとしている大学院学生数を記載してください。





- 2) 大学院学生の研究業績(学会発表数、原著論文数)
- ① 学会・研究会での発表すべて (H27~H28 年度)



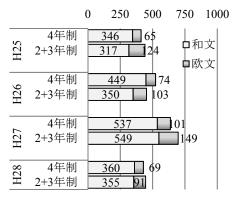
年度別(筆頭)

4年制

2+3年制

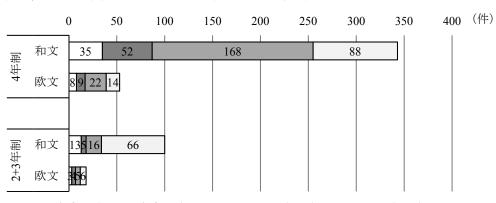
0 250 500 750 1000 1250 4年制 450 82 →226□和文 2+3年制 548 ■欧文 4年制 H26 27 617 2+3年制 664 4年制 699 172 2+3年制 667

年度別 (筆頭以外)



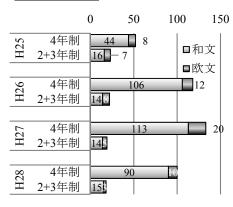
※H25,H26 は昨年度の調査結果のデータより再掲

上記のうち、ヒトを対象とした臨床研究(H27~H28年度)

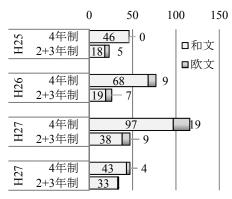


□学内:筆頭 ■学内:筆頭以外 ■共同研究:筆頭 □共同研究:筆頭以外

年度別(筆頭)

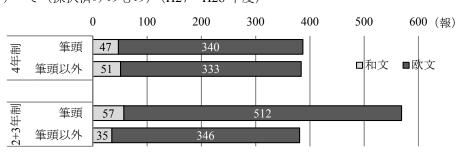


年度別(筆頭以外)



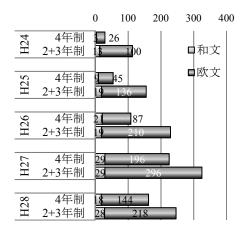
※H25,H26 は昨年度の調査データより再掲

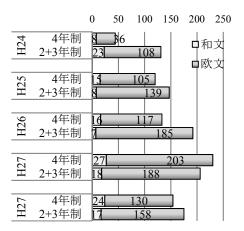
② 原著論文すべて(採択済みのもの)(H27~H28年度)



年度別(筆頭)

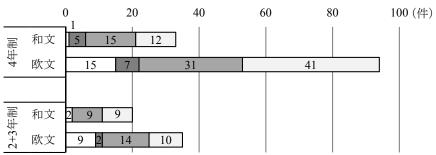
年度別 (筆頭以外)





※H24~H26 は昨年度の調査データより再掲

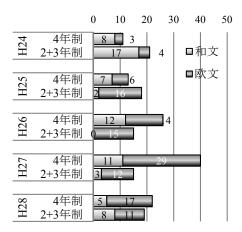
上記のうち、ヒトを対象とした臨床研究

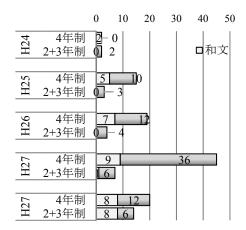


□学内:筆頭 ■学内:筆頭以外 ■共同研究:筆頭 □共同研究:筆頭以外

年度別(筆頭)

年度別 (筆頭以外)





※H24~H26 は昨年度の調査データより再掲

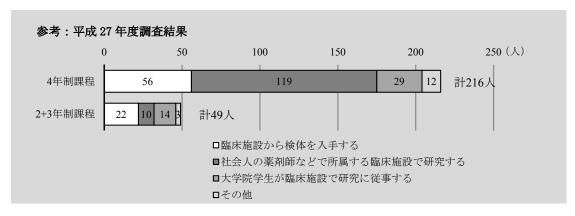
4. 大学院におけるヒトを対象とした臨床施設との共同研究の実態

1) 4年制および2+3年制課程における臨床施設との共同研究の形態を学生数で記載してください。

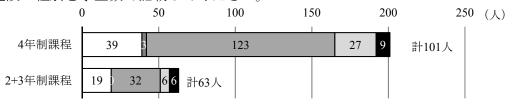


■大学院学生が臨床施設で研究に従事する

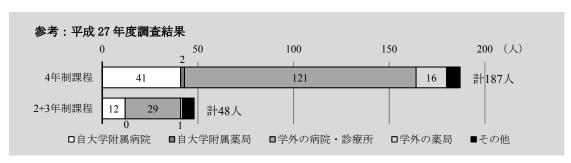




2) 4年制および2+3年制課程において、共同でヒトを対象とした臨床研究を行っている臨床施設の種別を学生数で記載してください。



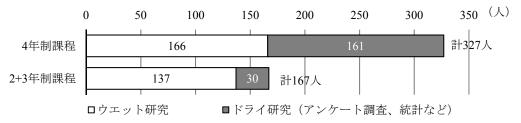
□自大学附属病院 ■自大学附属薬局 ■学外の病院・診療所 □学外の薬局 ■その他

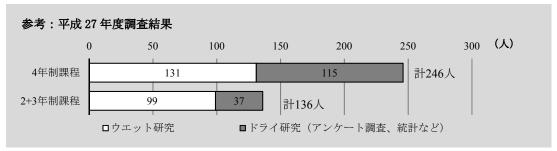


3) 4 年制および 2+3 年制課程において、トランスレーショナルリサーチを行っている学生数(全学年の計)を記載してください。

	4年制課程	2+3 年制課程 (博士後期課程のみ)	計
あり	68 人	47 人	115 人

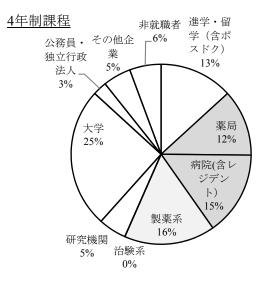
4) 4年制および2+3年制課程において、ヒトを対象とした臨床研究のウェットとドライ研究別の学生数を記載してください。

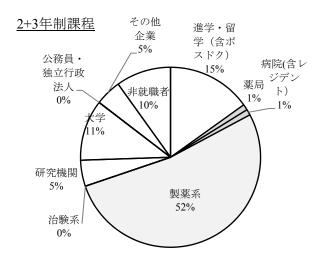


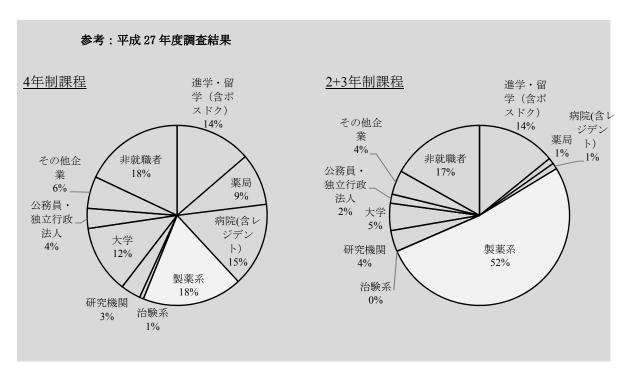


5. 大学院修了生の進路

進路	4年	制課程	2+3 4	 手制課程
大学 (教員)	39	24.5%	20	10.4%
公的研究機関	8	5.0%	9	4.7%
企業(研究職)	22	13.8%	91	47.4%
大学 (研究員)	1	0.6%	1	0.5%
派遣(研究職)	-	-	0	0.0%
研究系臨床施設(大学病院など)	9	5.7%	1	0.5%
一般病院	15	9.4%	1	0.5%
大学病院レジデント	0	0.0%	_	_
一般薬局	9	5.7%	1	0.5%
大学附属薬局	10	6.3%	1	0.5%
企業 (開発職)	4	2.5%	10	5.2%
CRA,CRC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
厚労省、都道府県など(薬事行政職)	4	2.5%	0	0.0%
独立行政法人 (技術専門職)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
企業(上記以外の職種)	7	4.4%	9	4.7%
ポスドク・留学	21	13.2%	29	15.1%
進学(医学部)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
留年・休学	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
復職(社会人)	1	0.6%	_	_
帰国(留学生)	_	_	1	0.5%
未定・不明	9	5.7%	18	9.4%
計	159	100.0%	192	100.0%







ニューキャッスル大学(オーストラリア)訪問調査報告

調 查 期 間:平成29年3月6日(月)~3月11日(土)

訪問大学: University of Newcastle, School of Biomedical Sciences & Pharmacy,

Pharmacy Program

調查担当者:高橋和子(慶應義塾大学薬学部)

調査協力者: Dr. Darryl Knight (School of Biomedical Sciences & Pharmacy 責任者),

Dr. Jennifer Schneider (Pharmacy Program 責任者),

Dr. Therese Kairuz, Dr. Oliva Thornton, Ms. Jacqui McLachlan, Dr. Shu Chuen Li (Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy), Dr. Susan Hua, Dr. Manohar Garg

調査報告:

1) 大学院への意見聴取と当該国との比較について

<背景>

University of Newcastle では、School of Biomedical Sciences & Pharmacy (教員数約 50 名) の中に、Pharmacy (教員数約 10 名) がある。

Dr. Darryl Knight (School of Biomedical Sciences & Pharmacy の Head 学部長の先生) によると、PhD を目指す大学院生の数は School 全体で約 130 名、海外からの留学生はそのうちの約30%。Pharmacy からの大学院生は、現在1名のみ。

<意見>

A 先生

- 薬学部の学部の3年間で良い成績を取れた学生は、4年目は独立した研究をすることを 許される。そのような学生は、特別な名誉を与えられ、その後PhDプログラムに入るこ とが許される。
- しかし、薬学部の卒業生のほとんどは、まずはインターンシップを終えて免許を取り、 卒業から数年してから大学院について考え始めるのが現状である。
- 現在は University of Newcastle では、薬学部の PhD の学生は、1 名である。
- University of Newcastle で 4 年制薬学部が始まってから、初の卒業生が今年出るので、その卒業生達のうち、将来どれだけが PhD を目指すのかは、まだわからない。
- 現在、オーストラリアでは PhD in Pharmacy を取った場合、大学で就職する場合を除いて、ほとんどメリットがない。

B先生

- オーストラリアにおいては、製薬会社での研究職がほとんどないため、大学で就職をする場合を除いては、PhD を取るメリットがない。PhD があると病院での仕事で昇進の時に役立つかもしない、それくらいの話である。
- オーストラリアの薬学部全体を見ると、研究に関わっている PhD の学生は外国からの留学生が多い。

C 先生

- 薬学部に入ってくる学生は、研究者でなく、薬剤師になることを目指している者がほとんどであるので、大学院へ行く学生、PhD を目指す者は少ない。
- 薬の効力や安全性を研究するような「臨床研究」ならば、PhD コースに入りたいと思う 学生がいるかもしれない。

2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較について <背景>

オーストラリアでは、基本的には、大学は3年間である。しかし、優秀な学生は、4年目を honours program として大学に残り、卒業研究をする。オーストラリアの薬学部は、かつては、大学の3年間、プラス、Master Program2年間、の合計5年間のシステムであったが、そ

のシステムだと、Master Program の時には国からの授業料援助が出ないため、授業料が高額となり不評であった。そこで、現在は、薬剤師になる者は、全員 4 年間大学に行くシステムへと変った。これは薬剤師の数を増やすための政策でもあった。普通の人たちは、3 年間でBachelor の学位をもらえるが、薬学部の学生は 4 年間で Bachelor of Pharmacy (Honours) の学位をもらえる。薬学部を卒業した者は、1 年間のインターンシップ(有給)を行い、その間に、筆記試験および口頭試験に合格し、Pharmacy Board of Australia(オーストラリア薬局委員会)から認定されることにより、Registered Pharmacist(薬剤師)となれる。University of Newcastleでも、4 年制薬学部の初めての卒業生が今年の暮れに卒業する予定である。

今回、私が、日本の薬学部は6年間であるとことを説明すると、「長い。いくら実習期間を 含んでいたとしても、社会に出るまで6年かかるのは学生にとって大変な負担であろう。」と 皆に驚かれた。

<比較>モデル・コアカリキュラムとオーストラリアでの基準との比較

- オーストラリアでは、モデル・コアカリキュラムのような、国全体で定めた、細かなカリキュラムはないが、「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」(薬剤師のための能力基準)がある。下がそのサイトである。
 - https://www.psa.org.au/download/standards/competency-standards-complete.pdf
- この冊子「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」全体は、日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムの中の<u>「10 の資質」の部分のみ</u>を詳しく説明したような内容であるが、それだけで、86 ページもある。
- その冊子「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」の 12 ページ「2.2 Summary of the Competency Standards」(11 ページ掲載)を見るとわかるように、オーストラリアの「Competency Standards」と日本の「10 の資質」が求めるものは大体一致している。つまりプロフェッショナルとして求められるものは一致している。
- オーストラリアでは、この「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」を基に、各大学が、細かなカリキュラムを組む。この点では、モデル・コアカリキュラムができる前の日本の状況と似ていると言える。

<聴取した意見>

まず始めに私が 15 分ほど、今回の調査の趣旨と、日本における薬学教育の現状について話し、協力をお願いした。その後、6 名の Faculty Members と個別に話した。そのうちの 3 名(下記 A、B、C 先生)は、後にアンケートにも回答、提出してくれた。アンケート結果をまとめると次のようになる。話だけで、アンケートの回答は提出してくれなかった方の意見もほぼ次の 3 名の意見に含まれる。

A 先生

- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、大変 comprehensive (包括的) である。
- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、研究、教育、トレーニングについて明確にかかれている。オーストラリアでも見習うべきである。
- モデル・コアカリキュラムの目次を見てみると、日本の薬学部教育でカバーしている内容は、University of Newcastle でカバーしている内容とほぼ一致している。
- しかし、モデル・コアカリキュラムにある「D2 Environmental Health (D2 環境)」、「E2(10) Kanpo Medicines」のセクションは、University of Newcastle では教えていないことに気がついた。

B 先生

- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、大変 comprehensive (包括的) であり、science 科学 と practice 実践の 2 つの柱から成り立っている。
- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムには、学生が何を学ぶべきかが明確に書かれていて良い。
- 数年前から、オーストラリアの薬学部全体で、教育のさらなる vertical and horizontal alignment (統一)を図る必要性について議論されている。この点では、日本ではすでに、

拠り所となるモデル・コアカリキュラムができていて良い。

● University of Newcastle で教えていて、日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムの目次に見られないものは、Pharmacogenomics (ファーマコジェノミック、薬理ゲノム学)である。次回モデル・コアカリキュラムを改訂する折に Pharmacogenomics を加えることを検討したらよいのではないか。

C 先生

- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、大変 comprehensive (包括的) であり、basic sciences (基礎科学) に力が注がれている。University of Newcastle でも、もう 1 年間長く教育することができたら、日本でのように、基礎科学を多く教えることができるのに、と思う。
- 日本のモデル・コアカリキュラムは、チェックリストのように使えてよい。
- University of Newcastle は、「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」にそった教育を行なっているため、すぐプロとして役に立つ、知識とスキルを身につけた、優れた卒業生を産み出していると自負している。すぐ治療に貢献できる薬剤師を産み出す目的において「National Competency Standards Framework for Pharmacists in Australia」は効果をあげていると思う。

3) 薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について

オーストラリアをはじめ各国が、その時々の国内事情に合わせて、薬学部教育の制度を変えてきている。例えば、オーストラリアの場合は、薬剤師の数を増やすためなどの理由で。各国がそれぞれの課題を解決するために、独自の制度を持つことは、止むおえないことであると思う。そのような状況で、異なる国の間で薬剤師免許を共通化することは、かなり難しいと思われる。ある国で薬剤師をしている者が違う国に移った場合は、移った先の国で求められている資格習得条件に合わせ再調整するために、時間と労力を費やすことはある程度仕方がないのではないかと考える。しかしながら、その時間と労力を最小限にすることは可能であると思う。そのためには、できうる限り全世界的に薬学教育を同様な内容そして同様なレベルに保ち、交換留学などによりお互いを知り、常に情報交換をし続けていくことが不可欠だと考える。

ちなみに、Dr. Shu Chuen Li(Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy の新プレジデントだそうです。)も、地域のニーズにそくした独特な制度は必要であるため、harmonization と一口に言えない、という意見を述べられていた。

シンガポール国立大学(シンガポール)訪問調査報告

調 査 期 間: 平成 29 年 2 月 26 日(日)~3 月 2 日(木)

訪 問 大 学: National University of Singapore

調査担当者:岩澤真紀子(北里大学薬学部)、井原久美子(昭和薬科大学)

調査協力者: Alexandre Chan, Pharm.D., MPH, FCCP, BCPS, BCOP, Deputy Head and Associate

Professor, Department of Pharmacy, National University of Singapore

調査報告:

1) 背景情報:シンガポールの教育制度について

シンガポールの教育制度は英国の影響を受けており、大学入学以前の教育は、PRIMARY (小学校教育)、SECONDARY (中学校教育)、POST-SECONDAY (高等教育) に分かれている (13ページ掲載)。原則的には $6\cdot 4\cdot 2$ 制をとってはいるが、進学コースによって修了年限が異なるという特徴がある。小学校終了時に PSLE と呼ばれる修了試験があり、この結果により普通の中学校から大学に進むか、技術系の学校に行くのかが決定する。技術系の学校から大学に進学できないわけではないが、複雑な進路と年月が必要となる(図 1)。シンガポールの義務教育は、小学校教育までである。中学校卒業時と高校卒業時にはそれぞれ、GCE N (Singapore-Cambridge General Certificate of Education Normal) レベルあるいは O (Ordinary) レベル、GCE A(Singapore-Cambridge General Certification of Education Advanced)レベルの試験がある。OCED (経済協力開発機構) が加盟国対象に 3 年毎に行っている 15 歳児の学習到達度調査 (PISA: http://www.oecd.org/pisa/) の最新結果 (2015年) では、シンガポールが世界一の成績であった。

SECONDARY 6 years 4-5 years ATERNATIVE OUGHPRATIONS OUGHPRATIONS SPECIAL BOURSTON SPECIAL BOURST

Singapore's Education System: An Overview

図1 シンガポールの教育制度

- 2) シンガポール国立大学における薬学部教育および大学院教育の実態
- ① NUS 薬学部の受験条件と入学者の特徴

シンガポール唯一の薬学部であるシンガポール国立大学 (National University of Singapore、

以下 NUS)薬学部への出願条件は、上述した GCE A レベル試験の化学において Very Good Pass (表 1 A レベル)、生物・物理・数学のいずれかにおいて Very Good Pass であることに加えて、高校時の成績が、化学および生物・物理・数学のいずれかの科目において Cumulative Average Point (CAP) が少なくとも 4.0 以上 (B+) となっている。NUS の教員によれば、実際合格する学生の高校時の成績は全員オール A、GCE A レベル試験の結果も A Pass とのことであり、薬学部に入学する学生は、選び抜かれた成績優秀者といえるであろう。

NUS 薬学部の入学定員は 200 人であり、学生の約 6 割が女性、約 4 割が男性であるが、近年各 5 割になりつつある。シンガポールでは男性に兵役があるため、大抵、入学時の男子生徒の年齢は 20 歳、女子生徒の年齢は 18 歳である。

表 1 GCE A(Singapore-Cambridge General Certification of Education Advanced) 試験の成績評価

ADVANCED LEVEL GRADES (Subjects Examined at H1 and H2 Level)	REMARKS		
A, B, C, D, E where Grade A is the highest and Grade E is the lowest	Pass		
*S	 Fail to obtain a pass in the subject This will not be shown on the certificate 		
Ungraded	but shown on result slip		
 Performance in Oral/Aural in Chinese, Malay, Tan Ungraded 	nil is indicated as Distinction, Merit, Pass or		
Subjects with 'Ungraded' or 'ABSENT' will not be shown on the certificate			

- Performance in the Chinese B/Malay B/Tamil B is indicated as Merit, Pass or Ungraded. Mother Tongue B is not a H1 or H2 Level subject.
- * S denotes sub-pass
- · Private candidates will be issued with the corresponding certificate(s) of the subjects registered.

(http://www.seab.gov.sg/content/privateExamInstructions/2017InstructionsForPrivateCandidates.pdf)

② NUS における薬学部教育の特徴

NUS における学部教育は4年間であり(表 2)、ほとんどの学生が「Bachelor of Science 課程」に入学する。薬剤師になることを目的としない基礎研究課程である「Minor in Pharmaceutical Sciences(2011年設置)」に入学する学生は若干名である。

NUS における薬学教育では、教育、研究、臨床の3領域に力を入れており、最終学年である4年前期に半年かけて研究指導が行われ、後半半年に実務実習が行われている。まず、研究については、学生は4つの研究領域(Pharmaceutical Chemistry (PC)、Pharmaceutical Biology and Pharmacokinetics (PK)、Pharmaceutical Technology (PT)、Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacy Practice (PP))から選択することができる。2人1組で1テーマを与えられるが、研究論文は1人ずつ書かなければならず、研究終了時に口頭発表も行われている。卒業生の約6~7割が薬剤師として病院等に就職することから、4領域のうち一番学生に人気があるのはPPとのことである。今回協力を得たNUSの教員はPPの責任者であったが、12人の学部生と4人のPh.D.の学生を担当しているとのことであった。学部生は半年という短期間で研究を終了しなければならないことから、指導教員は学生の研究期間が始まる以前に、研究テーマの選択や倫理審査(IRB)書類等の手続きを終了している必要があるそうである。なお、これら学部生の指導は、Ph.D.の学生が援助しているとのことであった。

シンガポールでは、薬剤師国家試験の受験資格として 1 年間の実務研修を修了しなければならない。この研修期間の半年を 4 年次の大学教育の中で行い、残りの半年は卒業後、「pre-registration training」と呼ばれる病院研修が行われる。4 年次後半の実務実習については、製薬企業および行政機関、地域薬局において研修を行っている。これにより、製薬企業や行政機関に進む学生は卒業後すぐに就職することができるというメリットがある。なお、NUSには卒業後研究を目指す学部生のために、Undergraduate Research Opportunities Programme (UROPS、1994 年設置。http://www.nus.edu.sg/oam/researchprogram/urop.html)という特別プログラムを設置している。

③ NUS における大学院(修士・博士課程)教育の特徴

大学院に進学する場合、MSc (修士課程 Master of Science、Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology Program、2008年設置)、Ph.D. (博士課程)、Pharm.D.課程(2009年設置)の3つの選択肢がある。 MSc 課程は2年(最長4年)間のプログラムであり、特にシンガポールのバイオ医薬品会社への就職を目指す学生に勧められる。Ph.D.課程は4~5年、Pharm.D.課程は薬剤師を対象とした2年間(パートタイムの場合は4年間まで在籍可)のプログラムである。

シンガポールにおいて修士課程は人気がない。その理由として、Ph.D. (博士課程) に対しては国から月あたり SD\$2000 の奨学金が 4 年間得られることに対し、修士課程は奨学金が得られないことがあげられる。博士課程を 4 年より短い期間で修了することは難しく、奨学金を受けられる期間との絡みもあり、大抵の学生は 4 年間で修了する。博士課程に入学する際、学生は研究テーマを自分で決めていることがほとんどであり、自分が研究したい領域の教授を選んで志願する。

研究内容の例をいくつか紹介する。PT の領域では、1997 年に国の補助を受けて NUS に設立された Pharmaceutical Processing Research Laboratory (GEA-NUS PPRL)において、DDS などの製剤 formulation 研究などが行われており、NUS と(製薬)企業との共同研究が進められている。PP の領域では、国からの助成金を基に 40 以上のプロジェクトが進行中であり、National University Hospital (NUH)、Tan Tock Seng hospital (TTSH)、Singapore General Hospital (SGH) など、多くの臨床施設(図 3)と協力して様々な臨床研究を行っている。SGH での研究例をあげると、Pharm.D.課程や臨床薬学分野の修士課程(疫学や薬剤経済)の大学院生によるPharmacy Practice Research、Pharmacogenomics、Medication Use Evaluations、Support Clinical Drug Trials、Benchtop and Translational 等である。

NUS における博士課程のユニークな点は、入学しても博士課程を修了できることが保証されているわけではないことである。博士課程 1 年目のコースワーク(講義)において研究手法の基礎を学び、2 年目終了時に PhD qualifying examination (QE) (http://student.science.nus.edu.sg/~phapostgrad/QE.htm) と呼ばれる試験が行われる。ここでは試験対象となる論文を与えられ、1 時間にわたって数名の研究指導教員から構成されるパネルで質問攻めにされるそうである。この口答試験で不合格になった場合、その後博士課程を継続することはできず、修士で卒業となる。博士課程に入学した学生の約 20%がこの試験で不合格になっているとのことである。

博士課程に進学する学生数は毎年異なり、一人の教員が博士課程の学生を何人指導できるかは、担当教員がActive grant(助成金)をいくら取得しているかによる。一方で、学生自身が既にグラントを取得している場合は受け入れられやすい。学生をどんなに多くても、一人の教員が抱えられる学生数は 6 人とのことである。概算ではあるが、現在は Principal Investigators(PI)が約 30 人、大学院学生数は 80 人程度では、とのことであった。博士課程の学生は大学において 400 時間 Teaching Assistant(TA)をする義務があり、それを越える時間に対しては大学が賃金を支払っている。

博士課程の学生の卒業後の進路は、すぐに教職につきたい場合はテクニシャンの学校等になり、NUSの教員として残れることはまずないとのことである。この理由は、NUSの学生をそのまま雇用すると、いつまでも指導教員との柵や依存心を持ったままの研究者になってしまう可能性があるためとのことであった。同じマインドセットを持つ研究者ではなく、異なる背景を持つ教員の雇用に積極的なのが特徴であり、そのことが大学の発展に寄与しているとのことである。そのため、優秀かつ大学教員を目指す NUS 学部生の進路指導をする際は、将来 NUS の教員になれる可能性を高めるため、海外留学あるいは NUS 以外で博士課程を修了することを勧めているとのことであった。

④ NUS における大学院(Pharm.D.) 教育およびシンガポールにおける病院研修(pre-registration training) の特徴

シンガポールでは、卒業生の約9割が薬剤師免許を取得し、約1割が製薬企業や行政機関

に就職しており、大学のカリキュラムにおける臨床系科目の比重が高まってきている。これを受けて、かつては 3 ヶ月間であった NUS カリキュラム内の実務研修期間が 6 ヶ月間に変更になった。シンガポールにおける病院研修施設は、公立病院(主に SingHealth、NHG、NUHSに属する)のみと定められている(図 2)。変更前の病院研修では、将来採用する薬剤師のスクリーニングとして、各々の公立病院が研修生を面接して選考しており、病院から 1 ヶ月あたり約 SD\$2000 の給与を得ていた。しかし、変更後は、国が研修生の公立病院への振り分けを行うようになり、研修費用も国から支払われるようになるとのことである。公立病院の薬剤師によると、研修生を選考できないことは病院側にとっては大きなデメリットとのことであった。NUS 薬学部の定員は、かつては 1 学年 120 人であったが、薬剤師不足を受けて 200 人に増加された。しかし、現在は薬剤師が増え飽和状態にあり、研修を請け負う病院が不足してきている。

薬学部に入って免許を取得せずに研究を主に行う学生はほとんどおらず、免許を取得してから企業や大学など様々な分野へ進む者が多い。病院での研修内容が非常に充実しており、将来どの分野に進んでも活かせるような力をつけることができる研修プログラムが用意されているのだと思われる。

シンガポールの公立病院では、薬剤師の臨床業務を発展させるため、かつては薬剤師を米国・英国・豪州等に留学させていた。しかし、NUSにおいて薬剤師を対象としたPharm.D.課程およびレジデント制度が設置されたことに伴い、薬剤部スタッフに志願者がいる場合は薬剤部内で審査した上で入学を許可している。

以上、日本とシンガポール(NUS)における大学・大学院の比較を表2に示した。

表2 日本とシンガポール (NUS) における大学・大学院の比較

	日本			シンガポール(NUS)		補足	
	6年または4年			学士課程			
学 部 (under				コース	Bachelor of Science(Pharmacy) :薬剤師養成	90%以上	
graduates)					Minor in Pharmaceutical Sciences: 医薬品研究開発者養成	若干名	
薬剤師国家 試験	6 年卒業時に受験			4 年制を卒業(B.Sc. (Pharm))後、6 か月(pre-registration training)の 研修を経て受験		研修は登録 病院にて	
		4年制	進路:大 学など		MSc 課程(修士)2年(最長4年): Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology Program(2008年設置)	進路:企業	
大 学 院 (post	コー	2+3 年制	進路:製 薬企業な	コー	Pharm.D.課程(2 年): 臨床薬剤師養成(2009 年設置)	進路:病院	
graduates)	ス		ど	ス	National Pharmacy Residency Programmes (1~2 年): PGY1/PGY2 薬剤師レジデント	進路:病院	
					Ph.D.課程(4~5 年): 基礎研究 (Pharmaceutical, biomedical sciences)	進路:大 学・企業	

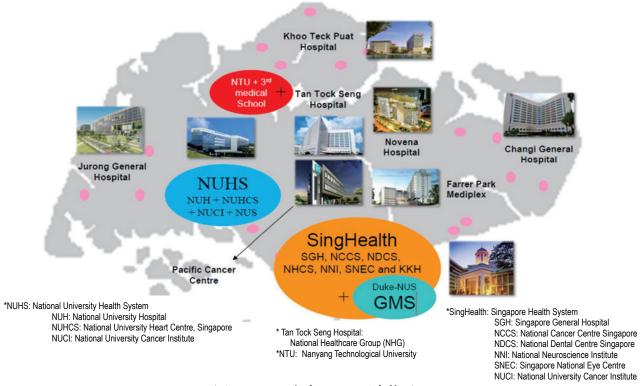


図2 シンガポールの医療体系

3) シンガポールにおける薬剤師のキャリアパス

2015 年の調査 (Singapore Pharmacy Council, SPC) によると、薬剤師として約 2700 名 (2014 年、2500 人) が登録されており、そのうち 60% (2014 年、54%) が患者さんとの直接的なケアを行う分野に進み、32% (2014 年 38%) が行政や企業、大学へ進んでいる(図 3)。NUSの大学院を卒業後した学生は、PharmD.課程は病院、Ph.D.および MSc.課程は大学、企業、留学と、それぞれ取得した学位を生かした進路に進む。 薬剤師の給料は新卒で約 SD\$3000/月、その後、様々な適性(能力)試験を経て管理職のトップまで上り詰めると、SD\$10000~15000/月に上るという。

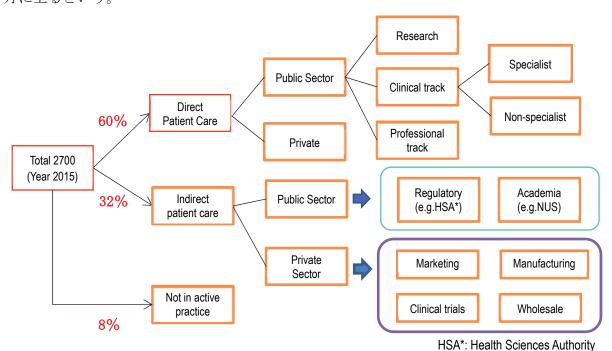


図3 シンガポールにおける薬剤師のキャリアパス (SPC)

4) 外国で取得した薬剤師免許のトランスファー制度

シンガポール薬剤師会(Singapore Pharmacy Council: SPC)が統括しており、以下の条件を満たしたものがシンガポールの薬剤師申請をすることができる。

- ① SPC の承認する以下の国の所定の薬学部を卒業し、必要条件を満たした者
- ★カナダ、アイルランド、マレーシア、ニュージーランド、オーストラリア、英国、米 国

 $http://www.healthprofessionals.gov.sg/content/dam/hprof/spc/docs/Others/SPC_Recognised_Qualifications.pdf$

- ② シンガポールでの Pre-registration training を受ける所定の施設が決まっている
- ③ 2つの試験に合格する (Pharmacy Laws + Competency Examination)
- ④ Competency Standards を満たしている

以前はマレーシアを中心に、上記の国の薬学部を卒業した者を受け入れていたが、外国の薬剤師の受け入れを3年前より中止している。シンガポール国内でNUSの卒業生が増え、研修施設の空きがないのが主な理由であるとのことであった。

薬剤師免許の共通化について、NUS の教員からは、「個々の国の事情があるので難しい。 シンガポールについても薬剤師が飽和状態になっていることから、海外から薬剤師を積極的 に受け入れていない。日本の場合は毎年シンガポール全体の薬剤師数の 2 倍を超える薬剤師 を輩出しており、ましてや共通化試験等を通じて、海外から薬剤師を受け入れる状況にはないのではないか」、というコメントが得られた。

5) 新コアカリキュラムの英訳文に対する NUS 教員からのコメント

全体的な感想としては、包括的かつ豊富な内容である。しかし、シンガポールでは高等教育課程で習う内容である基礎系科目(例:化学、有機化学、生化学等)の項目がかなり多い印象を受ける。

新コアカリキュラムの内容で、NUSのカリキュラムに含まない項目としては、以下の科目がある。

- ◆ Public Health (Environmental Health) 公衆衛生(衛生化学、環境保健)
- ♦ Disaster Medicine 災害医療

日本のコアカリに含めるとよいと勧められた項目は、以下の内容である。

- ◆ Pharmacoeconomics (薬剤経済学または医薬経済学)
- ◆ Drug development and regulatory system (医薬品開発とそれに関わる規制について)

※コアカリB項目にある内容だが、ADRs などについてまで含めているか。

◆ Joint Commission International (医療監査について) ※シンガポールの公立病院は、JCI 認定を受けることが必須となっている。 その他表現について、以下の指摘を受けた。

- ◆ "Kampo" は意味が通じない。
- ◆ Pharmacognosy と Herbal Medicine は似ている。NUS では生薬を教える講義は 1 コマ程度であるとのことであった。

6) 所感

シンガポールの薬学部は NUS 1 校のみであり、国立大学であるという点からも国(政府)とのつながりが強い。そのため、改革、規制、助成金などに対しても早くて柔軟な対応がなされるようである。NUS に通う学生の授業料はほぼ奨学金で賄われているという現状があり、勿論、大学院および研究費についても国からの助成金の有無や期間が大きなカギとなっている。

NUS に入学するためには、高校での成績がオールA、競争率も高く難関である。入学していた時点で基礎科学系科目を修了している点が、4年制カリキュラムであっても、より応用

的で専門的な内容を含み、かつ半年の研究および実務実習を含めることができる一因であろう。大学院課程においては、修士課程より博士課程のほうが一般的であり、PhD qualifying examination を課す等の仕組みが特徴的であった。

薬剤師国家試験については、病院就職を望む学生、薬剤国家資格を得たい学生のみが卒業 後病院研修(pre-registration training)に進むため、病院研修を受ける者の目的意識がはっきり しており、病院側も将来の薬剤師をトレーニングするという高い意識で教育していた。見学 で会った病院薬剤師の誰もが、プロフェッションを良くしよう、スキルをより高めようとい う意識が強く、そして、それを支えるキャリアパス等の仕組みが、大学教育から病院内の薬 剤師教育に至るまで、しっかりしていることが印象的であった。

台湾国立大学薬学部(台湾)訪問調査報告

調 査 期 間: 平成 28 年 12 月 22 日 (木) ~25 日 (日)

訪問大学: Graduate Institute of Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, College of Medicine,

National Taiwan University

調査担当者:小澤孝一郎(広島大学大学院医歯薬保健学研究院)

調査協力者: Dr. Fe-Lin Lin Wu

調査報告:

1) 大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と調査国との比較について

台湾国立大学薬学部における教育課程は以下となっている。

National Taiwan University における学士課程教育

The Objectives of NTU General and Liberal Educational Curriculum: Objectives, Description

18 credits for Liberal Education Courses, which covers 8 major areas, namely "Literature and Arts (A1)", "Historical Thinking (A2)", "World Civilization (A3)", etc.

The 6-year-program is proceeded from 2014.

Freshman: Calculus (general Mathematics), General Physics, General Chemistry, etc.

Sophomore: Analytical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry Lab, Physiology, etc.

Junior: Microbiology Lab, Microbiology and Immunology, Pharmaceutics Lab, Pharmacology, Pharmacology Lab, etc.

Senior: Introduction to Health Policy and Health Insurance, Dispensing Pharmacy & Clinical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Analysis, Therapeutics, Drug Information and Analysis, etc.

Fifth Year: Therapeutics, Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Orientation to Clinical Skills in Pharmacy, Clinical Trials, Pharmacoeconomics

Sixth Year: APPE—Intensive Care Unit(ICU), PPE—Hospital Pharmacy and Administration, APPE—Community Pharmacy

【修士課程教育】

Required credits: $24 \sim \text{(excluding thesis)}$

Required courses:

Thesis, Seminar, Seminar in Pharmaceutical Sciences, New Drug Discovery, Instrumental Analysis, Natural Product Chemistry, Stereochemistry in Drug Research, Advanced Organic Chemistry, etc.

【博士課程教育(Pharmaceutical Technology)】

Required credits: $18 \sim \text{(excluding thesis)}$.

Seminar, Thesis

Required two courses: Biopharmaceutical Delivery, Drug Isolation Techniques, Molecular Biology, Instrumental Analysis, Advanced Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, Advanced Pharmaceutics, Discussion in Advanced Organic Chemistry, etc.

これらの課程において、台湾も最近学部での研究ができなくなり、同時に大学院への進学者も減少し、大学全体の研究力が下がっており困っているとの意見が寄せられた。

また、日本の大学院の現状を説明したところ、日本の大学院は頑張っているとの意見を得た。

2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較について

英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムを提示し意見を求めたところ、以下の意見が得られた。

- ・台湾には同様のものはないが、教育内容は共通項目が多い。
- ・モデル・コラカリキュラムは非常に詳細で良くできている。
- ・小児、救急、栄養など一部内容が少ないものがある。
- ・逆に基礎的な部分が厚い、研究があることは素晴らしい。

3) 薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について

薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について意見交換をした結果、以下の意見が得られた。

- ・薬剤師免許の共通化は、個々の国の事情があるので難しい。
- ・免許の共通化は国内大学卒業生の就職先確保と関連させて議論すべきである。
- ・免許の共通化よりも各国大学間での情報交換が重要である。

以上のことから、数年前のアジアでの共通化に向けた AASP (Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy) での議論よりも少し後退している印象を受け、今後関係大学間での議論が必要であることが明らかとなった。

ポーツマス大学(イギリス)訪問調査報告

調 査 期 間:平成29年2月25日(土)~3月4日(土)

訪問大学: the University of Portsmouth

調査担当者: Eric M. Skier (日本大学薬学部)

調査報告:

1) 大学院教育への意見聴取と当該国との比較について

- · 当該大学 5 年制課程: a pharmacist & a Master's
- ・日本での 6 年制課程が学士号しか得られないことに驚き。もしイギリスでこれをすれば、 誰も pharmacist になろうとはしない。
- ・博士課程: Ph.D. Program
- ・大学院教育における問題点:進学者が極めて少ない。そのため、博士課程(臨床的)についての聴取は困難であった。

2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較について

理解が難しく修正が必要な表現や単語は以下であった。

Table of Contents (Section C3)

- "The Structures and Chemical Properties of Drug-targeted Biomolecules" "The Chemical Structures of Drug-targeted Biopolymers"
- If you want "drug-targeted" then this was recommended: as Potential Drugs or as Potential Therepeutics
- "Phosphorous and Sulfur Compounds Functioning in the Body" sounds better as: The Function(s) Phosphorous and Sulfur Compounds in the Body
- Enzyme Inhibitors and Their Modes of Action The professor I spoke with did not understand what was meant by "modes". I think "types" would be better here. Modes was not understandable to many professors.

Section E2:

• No one understood "Kampo Medicines" – It is not a subject taught in schools of pharmacy in the UK. Further, using the easier to understand term "Herbal Medicines" will make it sound like an alternative medicine to a British person, i.e. it is not a "real" medicine. Herbal medicines are available in the UK, but they are not regulated and are looked upon like OTC medicines or supplements. I explained this was not the case in Japan and this was understood, but in the UK, the image of Herbal Medicines is different.

Section F5:

- "The Role of the Pharmacist in Disaster Medicine" was also not understood. Unlike Japan, the UK doesn't get earthquakes, volcano eruptions, or tsunami, so they were surprised when they saw this. They recommend changing it to: "The Role of the Pharmacist in Natural Disaster Medicine"
- They were impressed that this was part of the MCC.
- As for the structure of the MCC, they were also impressed with the GIO and SBO approach and how everything generally made sense. However the shortness of section of E5 was a shock to some of the professors. They thought there would be more taught about formulary than what was listed in the MCC.

Specific comments on the GIOs and SBOs:

- Page 1: "drug disaster" did not translate. In the UK, this is referred to as a significant ADR (adverse drug reaction).
- "Common citizen" did not sound right. Member of society was recommended.
- Page 2 Section 4.3 no one understood "his/her birth to the present".

- Page 3 Patient/Customer was accepted. But "other people around" was not specific enough. Recommend changing to "other members of the public".
 - Change "family and customer" to patient/customer and family.
- Page 6 "drug sellers" sounded quite negative or even like a crime. Recommend changing to "drug company representative".
- They were surprised at the use of "deleterious" recommend changing to "substances of misuse and abuse".
- Page 7 Again, "disasters" should be changed to "natural disasters".
- The use of "acquire" in the SBOs was not liked either. Recommend changing to "develop an understanding of" or "have an understanding of". Acquire doesn't seem to be used the same way in the UK and the USA.

Section C6:

- Subsection 3.1 why aren't the proteins listed in 3.1 not mentioned again in 3.4?
- Subsection 3.2 "Maturation and Degradation" should be changed to "Metabolism".
- Subsection 4.2 had a shock. Why is hnRNA listed first? At all? Evidently this is a very minor type of RNA and it made the professor wonder why it was listed.

Page 24 section 4.5:

• "To be able to describe DNA mutation and degradation." Should be changed to "To be able to describe the process leading to DNA mutation and degradation."

Section 5.4.2:

• "To be able to describe the mechanisms of surplus energy storage." Should be changed to; "To be able to describe the mechanisms of surplus energy storage, e.g. lysogenesis and glycogenesis."

Page 25 Section 7.3.2:

- "anti-oncogenes" should be changed to "tumor suppression genes".
- In general, the professor looking at this section was surprised at how old the terminology was. I explained that this MCC has been revised and that the language has (probably) been updated. He said that he hoped so. Evidently the science is such that new words and terms are being made all the time in this field of pharmacy study.

Page 42:

• In the UK they say "anaphylactic shock" not "anaphylaxis shock".

Page 48 Section 5.3.1:

• "endocrine system" should be "endocrine disorders".

Page 54:

- As I said earlier, "Kanpo Medicine," did not translate. No one knew it. I was surprised because it was understood at UCSF last spring.
- Problem? Changing it to Japanese Herbal Medicine or Chinese Herbal Medicine, or Herbal Medicine has a negative image in the UK as "herbal" sounds like a "complementary medicine".
- I think writing Herbal Medicine will be fine, as people in the UK should learn that this kind of medicine is a real thing.

Page 56 Section 1.1.3:

• To be able to briefly describe investigational drugs including the development of generic medicines and their clinical trial data.

Section 1.3.4:

· Change "about" to "related to"

Section 1.3.5:

• "measurements" was not well understood. Maybe this should be "requirements"?

Page 57 Sections 1.4.1 and 1.4.4:

• "To explain an overview" should be "To provide an overview"

Section 1.5.2:

- "To explain the overview of" should be "To describe"
- 1.5.5 Should be "To demonstrate how to..." Or change the whole sentence to "To be able to choose selection criteria."
- 1.5.7 Should be changed to: To briefly describe basic survival time analysis....
- 1.6.7 Should be: To be able to briefly describe factors influencing statistical analysis.

Page 58 Section 1.7.1:

- Change to: To describe the factors that influence the production of....
- 1.7.2 "allogenic" was not well understood. Does this mean generic?

Section 2.2.1:

- "POS" was not understood. Maybe this is a mistake? Recommend changing to: "POMR".
- A big surprise to me? SOAP was not understood in the UK. It seems this is from America. Maybe we need to spell out SOAP?

Section 3:

• The word "issues" in the GIO was not understood. Maybe change to "Reasons for"?

Section 3.1.1:

• "drug main effects" should be changed to "efficacy".

Section 3.3:

• "Special Populations" was not understood. Change to "Disease"?

Page 59 Section 3.4:

• "obesity and emaciation" should be changed to "obese and underweight". Everyone was surprised to see "emaciation" in the MCC.

Page 63 Section 1.5:

• "cutaneous" was not well understood. We need to be more specific, e.g. transdermal or dermal.

Page 63 section 3.1.1:

• "Usefulness" was a red flag. Suggest changing to "applications".

Page 66:

- "Preceptor" is an American expression that was not understood. Maybe change to "teacher practitioner"? But I do like preceptor. The British can be strange at times.;-
- "Proper" was not liked at all. Maybe change to "appropriate"?

Page 75:

- Again "Disaster" was not well understood. Recommend changing to "Natural Disaster". One professor asked whether it referred to terrorist attacks. That I did not expect!
- In general, the design of the MCC was well appreciated. People understood the GIO and SBO approach.

Most everything translated, too, but sometimes we can see that the British English can be different from American (Japanese) English.

As for the graduate program question, the 5-year study to become a pharmacist in the UK means that everyone gets a Master's degree already. They are VERY surprised that the 6-year program in Japan leads to only a Bachelor of Science. Nobody thought that made sense and if they did that in the UK, no one would study to become a pharmacist, they said. They do have a Master's of Pharmacy at UoP but it is not popular at all and the program will be stopped in 2018. I am not sure about other graduate (Master's programs) in the UK, but I get the feeling that since everyone gets a Master's after 5 years, that no one will want to get a second Master's degree.

If a student wishes to continue their studies after graduating, they will study for a Ph.D. Problem? Like in Japan, few new pharmacists are interested in doing so. Therefore, it is getting difficult to hire new faculty with Ph.D.s and a clinical background. At the UoP, the junior faculty often work and earn a Ph.D. as they work. Otherwise they will not be able to become full-time (tenured?) faculty.

Model Core Curriculum for Pharmacy Education -2013 version-

February 21, 2017 Draft

The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

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B The Pharmaceutical Sciences in Japanese Society

- (1) The Pharmacist Serving the Public
- (2) The Laws and Regulations in regard to Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Products
 - (1) Laws and regulations governing a pharmacist's social position and obligations.
 - ②Laws and regulations governing the composition, effectiveness, and safety of pharmaceutical products.
 - (3) Laws and regulations governing pharmaceuticals used under supervision.
- (3) The Universal Healthcare System in Japan and Health Economics
 - (1) The systems of medical, welfare, and long-term care services.
 - (2) The economics of medicines and medical care.
- (4) The Roles of the Community Pharmacy and Pharmacists
 - (1) The roles of pharmacies in the community.
 - ②Collaboration between social welfare, health, and medical systems and the role of pharmacists at the community level.

C The Fundamentals of the Pharmaceutical Sciences

C1 The Physical Characteristics of Substances

- (1) The Structures of Substances
 - (1) Chemical Bonds
 - (2) Intermolecular Interactions
 - (3) Behavior of Atoms and Molecules
 - (4) Radiation and Radioactivity
- (2) The Energy and Equilibria of Substances
 - 1) The Microscopic and Macroscopic States of Gases
 - 2 Energy
 - (3) Spontaneous Changes
 - (4) The Principles of Chemical Equilibria
 - (5) Phase Equilibria
 - (6) The Characteristics of Solutions
 - (7) Electrochemistry
- (3) Changes in Substances
 - (1) Reaction Kinetics

C2 Analysis of Chemical Substances

- (1) The Fundamentals of Chemical Analysis
 - (1) Fundamentals of Analysis
- (2) Chemical Equilibria in Solutions
 - (1) Acid-base Equilibria
 - (2) Types of Chemical Equilibria
- (3) Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Chemical Substances
 - (1) Qualitative Analyses
 - 2 Quantitative Analyses (Volumetric and Gravimetric Analyses
- (4) Equipment-based Analytical Methods
 - ①Spectroscopic Analyses
 - 2) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy
 - 3 Mass Spectrometry
 - (4)X-ray Analyses
 - (5) Thermal Analyses
- (5) Separation Analysis Methods
 - (1) Chromatography
 - (2) Electrophoresis
- (6) Analytical Techniques Used in Clinical Practice
 - (1) Preparation for Analysis
 - (2) Analytical Techniques

C3 The Characteristics and Reactions of Chemical Substances

- (1) The Fundamental Characteristics of Chemical Substances
 - (1) Fundamentals
 - (2) The Three-dimensional Structures of Organic Compounds
- (2) The Structures and Reactions of Basic Organic Compounds
 - (1)Alkanes
 - ②Alkenes and Alkynes
 - 3 Aromatic Compounds
- (3) The Characteristics and Reactions of Functional Groups
 - (1)Overview
 - (2) Organohalogen Compounds
 - (3) Alcohols, Phenols, and Ethers
 - (4) Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic Acids, and Carboxylic Acid Derivatives
 - (5) Amines
 - (6) Electronic Effects
 - (7) Acidity and Basicity
- (4) Structural Determination of Chemical Substances
 - (1) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
 - (2) Infrared Absorption (IR)
 - (3) Mass Spectrometry
 - (4) Comprehensive Practice
- (5) The Structures and Characteristics of Inorganic Compounds and Complexes
 - (1) Inorganic Compounds and Complexes

C4 Biomolecules and Drugs

- (1) The Structures and Chemical Properties of Drug-targeted Biomolecules
 - (1) The Chemical Structures of Drug-targeted Biopolymers
 - 2) Small Molecules Functioning in the Body
- (2) Biological Reactions
 - (1) Phosphorus and Sulfur Compounds Functioning in the Body
 - (2) Enzyme Inhibitors and Their Modes of Action
 - (3) Receptor Agonists and Antagonists
 - (4) Organic Reactions in the Body
- (3) The Structures, Characteristics, and Actions of Drugs
 - (1) Interactions Between Drugs and Biological Molecules
 - (2) The Properties of Drugs Resulting from Their Chemical Structures
 - (3) Drug Components
 - (4) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Enzymes

- (5) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Receptors
- (6) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on DNA
- 7) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Ion Channels

C5 Pharmacognosy (Naturally Derived Drugs)

- (1) Animal, Plant, and Mineral Sources of Drugs
 - (1) Medicinal Plants
 - (2) The Sources of Crude Drugs
 - ③Uses of Crude Drugs
 - 4 Identification and Quality Evaluation of Crude Drugs
- (2) Microorganisms, Natural Products, and Derivatives
 - (1) The Structures and Actions of Bioactive Substances Derived from Crude Drugs
 - (2) The Structures and Actions of Bioactive Substances Derived from Microorganisms
 - (3) Handling of Natural Bioactive Substances
 - (4) Uses of Natural Bioactive Substances

C6 The Fundamentals of Biochemistry

- (1) The Structures and Functions of Cells
 - (1)Cell Membranes
 - (2)Organelles
 - (3)Cytoskeletons
- (2) The Fundamentals of Biomolecules
 - 1 Lipids
 - (2) Carbohydrates
 - (3) Amino Acids
 - (4) Proteins
 - (5) Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids
 - (6) Vitamins
 - (7) Trace Elements
 - (8) Identification and Quantification of Biomolecules
- (3) Proteins Responsible for Biological Functions
 - (1) The Structures and Functions of Proteins
 - (2) The Maturation and Degradation of Proteins
 - (3) Enzymes
 - 4 Non-enzyme Proteins
- (4) The Fundamentals of Genetics
 - (1)Overview
 - (2) Molecules Carrying Genetic Information
 - (3) Replication of Genes

4 The Process and Regulation of Transcription and Translation (5)Gene Mutation and Repair (6) Recombinant DNA (5) The Fundamentals of Metabolism (1)Overview (2) ATP Production and Carbohydrate Metabolism (3) Lipid Metabolism (4) Starvation and Repletion 5 Other Metabolic Pathways (6) Intercellular Communication and Intracellular Signaling (1)Overview ②Intracellular Signaling (3) Intercellular Communication (7) The Life Cycle of the Cell (1) Cell Division (2)Cell Death (3) Cancer Cells C7 Anatomy and Human Physiology (1) The Fundamentals of Human Anatomy (1)Genetics (2)Ontogeny (3) Overview of Organ Systems (4) Nervous System (5) Skeletal and Muscular Systems (6)Skin (7) Circulatory System (8) Respiratory System (9) Digestive System

(1) Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by the Nervous System

(4) Blood and Hematopoietic System(2) The Fundamentals of Human Physiology

(10) Urinary System

(1) Reproductive System(2) Endocrine System(3) Sensory System

- ②Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Hormones and the Endocrine System
- (3) Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Autacoids
- (4) Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Cytokines and Growth Factors

- (5) Regulatory Mechanisms of Blood Pressure
- (6) Regulatory Mechanisms of Blood Glucose
- 7 Body Fluid Regulation
- (8) Body Temperature Regulation
- (9) Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolytic System
- **10** Estrous Cycle Regulation

C8 Biological Defense Mechanisms and Microorganisms

- (1) The Fundamentals of Immunology
 - 1 Biological Defense
 - 2 Immunocompetent Tissues and Cells
 - (3) The Mechanisms of Immunity at the Molecular Level
- (2) The Fundamentals of the Human Immune Response
 - (1) The Regulation and Failure of Immune Responses
 - (2) Application of Immune Reactions
- (3) The Fundamentals of Microbiology
 - (1)Overview
 - (2)Bacteria
 - (3)Viruses
 - (4) Fungi, Protozoans, and Helminths
 - (5) Disinfection and Sterilization
 - (6) Detection Methods
- (4) Human Pathogenic Microorganisms
 - (1) The Establishment of Infection and Symbiosis
 - (2) Typical Pathogens

D Pharmacy for Public Health

D1 Health

- (1) Public Health
 - (1) The History of Health and Disease
 - (2) Health Statistics
 - (3) Epidemiology
- (2) Disease Prevention
 - (1) The Fundamentals of Disease Prevention
 - (2) Infectious Diseases and Infection Control
 - (3) Life-style Related Diseases and Prevention
 - (4) Maternal and Child Health
 - (5) Workplace Safety and Hygiene
- (3) Food and Health

- (1) Nutrition
- (2) The Mechanisms of Food Additives and Laws for Food Safety
- (3) Food Poisoning and Food Contamination

D2 Environmental Health

- (1) The Effects of Chemical Substances and Radiation on Humans
 - (1) Chemical Substance Toxicity
 - (2) Safety Assessment and Proper Use of Chemical Substances
 - (3) Carcinogens
 - (4) The Effects of Radiation on Humans
- (2) The Fundamentals of Environmental Health
 - (1) The Environment and Ecosystems
 - (2) Conservation and Legal Regulations
 - (3) Water Safety
 - (4) Air Pollution
 - (5) Indoor Environment
 - (6) Industrial Waste and Removal

E Therapeutics: Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacotherapy, and Pharmacokinetics

E1 Pharmacology, Pathophysiology, and Clinical Laboratory Tests

- (1) Pharmacology
 - (1)Pharmacology
 - (2) Animal Experimentation
 - (3) The Japanese Pharmacopoeia
- (2) Pathophysiology and Clinical Laboratory Tests
 - (1) Symptoms and Conditions
 - (2) Disease State and Laboratory test
- (3) Common Disease States and an Overview on How to Make Clinical Decisions
- (4) Medication Safety and Quality Improvement

E2 Pharmacology, Pathophysiology, and Pharmacotherapy

- (1) Drugs for Nervous System Disorders
 - (1) Drugs Affecting the Sympathetic Nervous System
 - ②Drugs Affecting the Somatic Nervous System, Drugs for Muscle Disorders, Disease State and Treatment
 - (3) Drugs for the Central Nervous System, Disease State, and Treatment
 - (4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect
- (2) Immunosupressants, Anti-inflammatories, Drugs for Allergies, and Bone/Joint Disorders
 - (1) Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

- ②Immunosupressants, Anti-inflammatories, Drugs for Allergies, Disease State, and Treatment
- 3 Drugs for Bone/Joint, Calcium Metabolism Disorders, Disease State, and Treatment
- (4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect
- (3) Drugs for Cardiac, Hematological, Renal/Urinary Tract, and Reproductive Disorders
 - (1) Drugs for Cardiac, Disease State, and Treatment
 - (2) Drugs for Blood and the Hematopoietic System, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (3) Drugs for the Urinary and Reproductive Systems, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (4) Chemical Structures and Drug Effects
- (4) Drugs for Respiratory and Digestive Disorders
 - (1) Drugs for Respiratory Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment
 - 2 Drugs for Digestive Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (3) The Chemical Structures, Properties and Actions of Drugs
- (5) Drugs for Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders
 - (1) Drugs for Metabolic Disorders, Disease State, and Treatment
 - (2) Drugs for Endocrine Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (3) Chemical Structure and Drug Efficacy
- (6) Drugs for Ophthalmological, Ear/Nose/Throat, and Dermatological Disorders
 - (1) Drugs for Ophthalmological Disorders, Disease state and Treatment
 - (2) Drugs for Ears/Nose/Throat Disorders, Disease state and Treatment
 - (3) Drugs for Dermatological Disorders, Disease state and Treatment
 - (4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect
- (7) Drugs for Infectious Diseases and Cancers
 - (1) Antibacterial drugs
 - (2) Antibacterial Drug Resistance
 - (3) Drugs for Bacterial Infection, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (4) Drugs for Viral Infections and Prion Diseases, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (5) Drugs for Fungal Infections, Disease State, and Treatment
 - 6 Drugs for Protozoal and Parasitic Infections, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (7) Malignant Tumors
 - (8) Drugs for Malignant Tumors, Disease States, and Treatment
 - (9) Terminal and Palliative care
 - (10) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect
- (8) Biologics, Cell Therapy, and Genomics
 - (1) Recombinant Pharmaceutical Products
 - (2) Gene Therapy
 - (3) Transplantation Therapy Utilizing Cells and Tissues
- (9) Over-the-counter and Behind-the-counter Drugs and Self-medication
- (10) Kanpo Medicines

- 1 Fundamentals of Kanpo medicine
- (2) Application of Kanpo Medicines
- 3 Precautions of Kanpo Medicines
- (11) Therapeutics Optimization
 - (1) Comprehensive Exercises

E3 Essential Medical Information

- (1) Drug Information
 - 1) The Fundamentals of Drug Information
 - 2 Drug Information Resources
 - (3) The Clinical Applications of Drug Information
 - (4)EBM
 - (5) Biostatistics
 - 6 Clinical Study Design and Analysis
 - 7 Drug Evaluation
- (2) Patient Information
 - (1) The Fundamentals of Patient Information
 - (2) Clinical Assessment
- (3) Personalized Medicine
 - (1)Pharmacogenetics
 - (2) Age Factors
 - ③ Special Populations (e.g., liver dysfunction, renal dysfunction, and heart diseases,) for prescription and nonprescription medications
 - (4)Other Special Populations (expecting and nursing mothers, obesity and emaciation, gender, menopausal and others)
 - (5) Personalized Therapeutics Plan

E4 ADME

- (1) Pharmacodynamics and kinetics
 - 1) Drugs through Biomembranes
 - (2)Absorption
 - (3) Distribution
 - (4) Metabolism
 - (5) Excretion
- (2) Pharmacodynamics and kinetics evaluation
 - (1)Pharmacokinetic model
 - (2)TDM and Administration design

E5 Science for Drug Formulation

- (1) Properties of Formulations
 - (1) Solid Ingredients
 - (2) Semisolid and Liquid Ingredients
 - 3 Dispersion System Ingredients
 - (4) Physical Properties of Drugs and Other Formulation Ingredients
- (2) Formulation Design
 - (1) Typical Formulations
 - (2) Methods for Formulation and for Formulation Testing
 - (3)Bioequivalence
- (3) Drug Delivery System (DDS)
 - (1) Needs of DDS
 - (2)Controlled Release
 - 3 Targeting
 - (4) Improvement in Absorption

F Pharmacy Practice Experiences

- (1) The Fundamentals of Pharmacy Practice
 - (1) Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience (IPPE)
 - (2) The Laws and Ethics in Pharmacy Practice [Refer to A (1), (2)]
 - (3) Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experience (APPE)
- (2) Prescription Processing, Medication Preparation, and Dispensing
 - (1) Compliance with Pharmacy Laws and Regulations [Refer to B (2), (3) (1)]
 - (2) Medication Order Review and Medication Therapy Management
 - (3) Medication Preparation and Dispensing
 - (4) Professional Attitudes and Behaviors of Practice, Patient Education, and Counseling
 - (5) Pharmacy Procurement, Inventory Management, and Controlled Substance Management
 - (6) Medication Safety and Quality Improvement
- (3) Practical Application of Pharmacotherapy
 - (1) Collection of Patient Information
 - (2) Management of Drug Information [Refer to E3 (2) (1)]
 - (3) Application of Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Pharmacotherapy (Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Recommendations)
 - (4) Application of Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Pharmacotherapy (The evaluation of effectiveness and safety of the pharmacotherapy)
- (4) Participation on an Inter-professional Team [Refer to A (4)]
 - (1) Inter-professional Approach in a Healthcare Facility
 - (2) Collaborative Practice in the Community
- (5) Participation in Local Healthcare, Medical Care, and Welfare [Refer to B (4)]
 - (1) Pharmacist Involvement in Home Care and Nursing Care

- 2) Advancing Pharmacy Health Literacy in the Community
- (3) The Role of the Pharmacist in Self-Medication [Refer to E2 (9)]
- (4) The Role of the Pharmacist in Disaster Medicine

G Research

- (1) Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences
- (2) Legal Regulations and Ethical Principles for Research
- (3) Conducting Research

Professional Competencies for Pharmacists

- 1. **Professionalism**: To address the legal, ethical, and professional responsibilities of pharmacists.
- 2. **Patient-oriented attitude**: To respect the rights of individuals and to promote the health and welfare of the patients and consumers.
- 3. **Communication skills**: To communicate effectively with patients, consumers, and other healthcare professionals to provide valuable information to them.
- 4. **Interprofessional team-care**: To collaborate with the healthcare teams in hospitals and regional communities.
- 5. **Basic sciences**: To understand the effects of medicines and chemicals on living bodies and environments.
- 6. **Medication therapy management**: To contribute to the optimal use of medicines through pharmaceutical care.
- 7. **Community health and medical care**: To contribute to the public health and pharmaceutical hygiene and to enhance community healthcare and home care.
- 8. **Research**: To engage in research on drug development and use of medicines to improve healthcare environment.
- 9. **Lifelong learning**: To enhance continuing professional development through lifetime in response to the advance in healthcare environment.
- 10. **Education and Training**: To possess will and attitude to bring up an excellent pharmacist of the next generation.

To acquire professional competencies for pharmacists, general instructional objective (GIO) and specific behavioral objectives (SBOs) were set.

A Philosophical Principles for the Education of Student Pharmacists

(1) The Mission of the Pharmacist

GIO: To acquire a sense of responsibility as a pharmacist through recognition of the history of medical care and pharmacy and understanding the roles of the pharmacist to manage a public health, provide a safe medical service, and prevent a drug disaster.

(1) As a Healthcare Professional

- 1. To always keep a viewpoint of a patient/customer and act with due attitude as a healthcare professional.
- 2. To have a responsibility to actively contribute to recovering and maintaining the health of a patient/customer.
- 3. To act with a sense of responsibility as a member of inter-professional team, regional healthcare, healthcare, and welfare.
- 4. To describe one's own idea about the healthcare professional(s) required by a patient and his/her family, or a customer.
- 5. To describe one's own idea about the meaning and the role of living through life and death.
- 6. To describe one's own idea about the meaning and the role of living as a common citizen.
- 7. To describe in one's own words the significance of accepting various senses on life and death, values, and beliefs.

(2) The Roles of the Pharmacist

- 1. To realize the role of the pharmacist to play for the patient/customer.
- 2. To describe the field of activities by the pharmacists (healthcare facilities, pharmacy, pharmaceutical industries, public health administration, etc.) and their roles in the society.
- 3. To describe the role of pharmacists in the proper usage of medicine and pharmaceutical care.
- 4. To describe the probabilistic effectiveness of medicine.
- 5. To describe the role of pharmacists in the production of medicine (research and development, manufacture, etc.)
- 6. To describe the role of pharmacists in healthcare management, prevention of disease, self-medication, and public health.
- 7. To describe the role of pharmacists in prevention of drug abuse and suicide prevention.
- 8. To suggest the role of pharmacists in the issues the modern society holds (i.e. the extremely aging society with a falling birth rate, etc.)

3 Patient Safety and Minimization of Adverse Drug Events

- 1. To realize the duty and responsibility for keeping the patient safe by recognizing the risks of the drugs.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the idea of patient safety by the WHO.
- 3. To describe the pharmacist's duty and responsibility in healthcare risk management.
- 4. To describe the cases of the major errors and incidents in medical treatment of drugs, their

- causes, and preventive measures.
- 5. To understand and discuss the sufferings of the patients with serious side effects and their family, and their preventive measures.
- 6. To describe the cause, social background, and support for the major drug disasters, such as thalidomide, smon, untreated blood products, sorivudine, etc.
- 7. To understand major drug scandals and the feelings of patients and their families. Then be able to discuss the methods of preventative measures.

4 The Past and Future of Pharmacy in Japan

- 1. To describe what roles the pharmaceutical science has played in its historical perspective and health care.
- 2. To describe the history and effects of drug therapy on human beings.
- 3. To describe the history and transition of the role of the pharmacist from his/her birth to the present, including the separation of dispensing from medical practice.
- 4. To understand and discuss the future pharmacist and his/her roles.

(2) The Ethics Required of the Pharmacist

GIO: To acquire the ethics regarding life and healthcare to proactively behave with consideration of ethical matters, and heighten the sensitivity as a healthcare professional.

1 Life Ethics

- 1. To describe the sanctity of life in your own words.
- 2. To describe the principles of life ethics (including respect for autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice, etc.).
- 3. To discuss the ethical issues on life and death, and express your own idea.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe the transitional ideas of life in accordance with the advancement of science technology and the shift of social situations.

(2) Medical Ethics

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the rules of medical ethics (the Geneva Oath, etc.).
- 2. To describe the ethical principles followed by the pharmacist (the Code for the Pharmacist, the Code of Ethics for the Pharmacist, etc.).
- 3. To describe the ethical issues associated with the advancement of healthcare science.

(3) The Patient Right

- 1. To recognize the importance of considering the patient sense of value and his/her humanity.
- 2. To describe the details of the patient fundamental rights (Declaration of Lisbon on the Rights of the Patient, etc.).
- 3. To describe the significance of the patient right of self-determination and the informed consent.
- 4. To understand the importance of confidentiality of the information on the patient and the

provision of information to the patient and deal with it properly.

4 Research Ethics

- 1. To describe the ethical rule for the clinical research (the Declaration of Helsinki, etc.).
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the ethical guideline followed for the research targeting the human.
- 3. To endeavor to do research with consideration for justice, sociality, and integrity, and following the legal regulation.

(3) Building Collaborative Relationships between Patient, Pharmacist, and Other Healthcare Professionals

GIO: To understand their mentality, position, and circumstances through communication with the patient/customer, and other professionals, and foster the capability useful for establishing their relationship of mutual trust.

1 Communication

- 1. To describe the elements necessary for transmitting the wish and information.
- 2. To describe verbal and non-verbal communication.
- 3. To describe the communication differs according to the position, culture, and customs, etc. of the other person.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe the mental factor affecting interpersonal relationship.
- 5. To behave with consideration for the mental condition and its change of the other person.
- 6. To contact the other person by being conscious of your mental condition.
- 7. To endeavor to understand the idea and feeling of the other person via the proper inquiry and question.
- 8. To be able to transfer your idea and feeling to the other person by means of proper method.
- 9. To be able to respect the other opinion and find out the better solution through collaboration.

(2) The Patient/Customer and the Pharmacist

- 1. To describe the disease and care affecting the body and mind of the patient, family, and other people around.
- 2. To behave with consideration for the physical and mental state of the patient, family, and customer and their various values.

(4) Collaboration between Inter-professional Healthcare Professionals

- GIO: To understand the necessity of collaboration among medical, welfare, public administrative, educational institutes and any other related professions, and behave as a member of the team.
 - 1. To describe the significance of inter-professional collaboration and teamwork among health, medical care, welfare, and nursing care.
 - 2. To describe the roles of pharmacists, healthcare professionals, and government bodies

- participating in inter-professional collaboration.
- 3. To describe the roles of pharmacists contributing to the inter-professional teamwork, each professional, the patient and his/her family.
- 4. To recognize the limit of your own competence and ask for collaboration and support from others depending on the situation.
- 5. To understand the importance of teamwork and sharing information, and endeavor to play a proactive role as a member of the team.

(5) Self-development and Fostering the Next Generation of Pharmacists

GIO: To understand the importance and necessity of life-long learning, and acquire the willingness and action to hand on the acquired knowledge, skills, and attitude and behaviors to the next generation.

1 How to Learn

- 1. To focus on the issues on healthcare, welfare, and medication, social trend, and scientific advancement, finding out his/her problems to solve.
- 2. To be able to clarify the important matters and problems on the contents of lectures, textbooks/papers national and international, and retrieved information.
- 3. To be able to accurately collect necessary information and judge its reliability.
- 4. To be able to logically integrate obtained information and express it as well as your own idea.
- 5. To understand the meaning/features of information over the internet, and utilize it with consideration of information ethics and security.

2)The Outline of Pharmaceutical Education

- 1. To describe the fundamental credentials required of the pharmacist.
- 2. To recognize pharmaceutical science as integrated science, and associate the role of pharmacists with its learning content.

(3) Life-long Learning

- 1. To describe the importance of life-long learning, and explain its significance.
- 2. To collect information necessary for the continuous life-long learning.

(4) Cultivation of Human Resources Responsible for the Next Generation

- To recognize the cultivation of juniors in the pharmacist mission, and behave like a role model.
- 2. To give adequate training to the lesser experienced.

B The Pharmaceutical Sciences in Japanese Society

GIO: To understand systems, economic issues, and legal norms concerning healthcare, medical treatments, and welfare, together with the roles of the community pharmacy and pharmacist, and to acquire an attitude of compliance towards duties and laws, in order to contribute to the public as a pharmacist.

(1) The Pharmacist Serving the Public

GIO: To understand the psychology and behavior of people, the structure of society, and grasp how the pharmacist is involved with individuals and society.

- 1. To be able to explain the factors behind human behavior.
- 2. To discuss an individual's and society's various attitudes to and beliefs about pharmaceutical products.
- 3. To discuss the purposes of the various systems and regulations guiding and surrounding the pharmacist from the perspective of individuals and society.
- 4. To emphasize the importance of the pharmacist's upholding of ethical and legal norms.
- 5. To comply with ethical and legal rules.

(2) Laws and Regulations Governing Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Products

GIO: To understand legal regulations and their necessary significance for the pharmacist to properly carry out his/her duties with regard to pharmaceutical affairs and public health, particularly the preparation and dispensing of medicines and related products (such as pharmaceutical products, quasi-pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, medical devices, and biologics/tissue-engineered products).

(1) Laws and regulations governing a pharmacist's social position and obligations.

- 1. To be able to explain the law and its structure in regard to pharmacists.
- 2. To be able to explain the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act with regard to a pharmacist's license.
- 3. To be able to explain the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act with regard to the profession of pharmacists.
- 4. To be able to summarize the provisions of the law with regard to other medical professions.
- 5. To be able to explain the provisions and significance of the Medical Service Act with regard to medical ideals and the responsibilities of healthcare professionals.
- 6. To be able to explain the provisions and significance of the Medical Service Act with regard to the system of medical provision.
- 7. To be able to summarize the management of personal information.
- 8. To be able to summarize the pharmacist's responsibility under criminal and civil law (including manufacturing law).

②Laws and regulations governing the composition, effectiveness, and safety of pharmaceutical products.

- 1. To be able to explain the purpose of Law for Ensuring the Quality, Efficacy, and Safety of Drugs and Medical Devices, and the definition of related products (such as pharmaceutical products (prescription medicines, pharmacist's intervention required medicines, over-the-counter medicines), quasi-pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, medical devices, and biologics /tissue- engineered products).
- 2. To be able to summarize the processes and provisions from development to approval of pharmaceutical products.
- 3. To be able to summarize the systems and significance of a clinical trial.
- 4. To be able to explain the laws and regulations governing the producing and selling of related products such as pharmaceutical products.
- 5. To be able to explain post-marketing surveillance systems and post-marketing safety measures.
- 6. To be able to explain the laws and regulations governing pharmacies, drug sellers, and medical device sellers.
- 7. To be able to explain the provisions of Law for Ensuring the Quality, Efficacy, and Safety of Drugs and Medical Devices.
- 8. To be able to explain the significance and structure of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.
- 9. To be able to explain the laws and regulations governing the management of biological products and blood supply.
- 10. To be able to explain the relief system for adverse health effects.
- 11. To be able to explain the need and significance of the regulatory sciences.

3 Laws and regulations governing pharmaceuticals used under supervision.

- 1. To be able to explain the regulations governing narcotics, psychotropics, and precursors to stimulants.
- 2. To be able to summarize the prevention regulations governing psychostimulants, cannabis, opium, and other prohibited substances.
- 3. To be able to summarize the regulations governing poisonous and deleterious substances.

(3) The Universal Healthcare System in Japan and Health Economics

GIO: To understand the current situation and issues concerning medical treatment and welfare provided under the social security system, and the roles of the pharmacist and her significance.

(1) The systems of medical, welfare, and long-term care services.

- 1. To be able to explain the mechanisms and features of the Social Security System of Japan.
- 2. To be able to explain the Japanese health insurance system.
- 3. To be able to explain the Rules for Professionals in Charge of Healthcare Services under the

Health Insurance Program.

- 4. To be able to summarize publicly funded healthcare systems.
- 5. To be able to summarize long-term care services.
- 6. To be able to summarize drug pricing criteria.
- 7. To be able to summarize the mechanisms of dispensing, medical service, and long-term care fees.

(2) The economics of medicines and medical care.

- 1. To be able to summarize the features of pharmacy business and the mechanisms of a marketing system.
- 2. To be able to summarize the trends of national healthcare expenditures.
- 3. To be able to explain generic medicines and their roles.
- 4. To be able to summarize the economic evaluation method of pharmacological therapy.

(4) The Roles of the Community Pharmacy and Pharmacists

GIO: To understand the current situation and issues concerning local healthcare, medical treatments, and welfare. And for their improvement to understand the roles of pharmacies and pharmacists.

1) The roles of pharmacies in the community.

- 1. To be able to explain the functions and duties of pharmacies in the community.
- 2. To be able to explain the significances of separation of dispensing and prescribing.
- 3. To be able to explain the significance of pharmaceutical management by the regular pharmacy and pharmacist.
- 4. To be able to explain the role of the pharmacy and the concept of self-medication.
- 5. To be able to explain the role of the pharmacy in times of disaster.
- 6. To be able to explain the role of the pharmacy to ensure appropriate medical expenses.

②Collaboration between social welfare, health, and medical systems and the role of pharmacists at the community level.

- 1. To be able to explain the concept of an integrated community care system.
- 2. To be able to explain the roles of pharmacies and pharmacists supporting home medical and in-home care services.
- 3. To be able to explain the role of a school pharmacist.
- 4. To be able to summarize available social resources in community social welfare, health, and medical systems.
- 5. To emphasize community expected collaboration between medical, social welfare facilities, and regional administration.

- C The Fundamentals of the Pharmaceutical Sciences
- C1 The Physical Characteristics of Substances
- GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures of atoms and molecules, thermodynamics, and reaction kinetics in order to understand the physical characteristics of substances.

(1) The Structures of Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures of atoms and molecules forming substances and chemical bonds.

(1) Chemical Bonds

- 1. To be able to describe the modes of chemical bonding.
- 2. To be able to describe the fundamental concept of molecular orbitals and orbital hybridization.
- 3. To be able to describe the concepts of conjugation and resonance.

(2) Intermolecular Interactions

- 1. To be able to describe van der Waals forces.
- 2. To be able to describe electrostatic interactions and show examples.
- 3. To be able to describe dipole-dipole interactions and show examples.
- 4. To be able to describe dispersion forces and show examples.
- 5. To be able to describe hydrogen bonds and show examples.
- 6. To be able to describe charge-transfer interactions and show examples.
- 7. To be able to describe hydrophobic interactions and show examples.

(3) Behavior of Atoms and Molecules

- 1. To be able to describe the characteristics of electromagnetic waves and their interactions with substances.
- 2. To be able to describe molecular vibration and rotation and electronic transition.
- 3. To be able to describe electronic and nuclear spins and their magnetic resonance.
- 4. To be able to describe refraction and polarization of light and optical rotation.
- 5. To be able to describe scattering and interference of light.
- 6. To be able to briefly describe crystal structures and diffraction phenomena.

(4) Radiation and Radioactivity

- 1. To be able to describe the structures and radioactive disintegration of atoms.
- 2. To be able to list the types of ionizing radiation and describe their characteristics and interactions with substances.
- 3. To be able to describe the physical characteristics of typical radionuclides.
- 4. To be able to describe nuclear reactions and radioactive equilibria.
- 5. To be able to briefly describe the principles and use of radiation measurement.

(2) The Energy and Equilibria of Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of thermodynamics in order to understand the states of substances.

1 The Microscopic and Macroscopic States of Gases

- 1. To be able to describe the Van der Waals equation of state.
- 2. To be able to describe the relationship between molecular movement and the energy of gases.
- 3. To be able to describe energy quantization and the Boltzmann distribution.

②Energy

- 1. To be able to describe systems, surroundings, and boundaries in thermodynamics.
- 2. To be able to describe the first law of thermodynamics.
- 3. To be able to describe the difference between state functions and path functions.
- 4. To be able to describe isobaric, isochoric, isothermal, and adiabatic processes.
- 5. To be able to describe isochoric and isobaric heat capacities.
- 6. To be able to describe enthalpy.
- 7. To be able to describe enthalpy changes in chemical reactions.

Spontaneous Changes

- 1. To be able to describe entropy.
- 2. To be able to describe the second law of thermodynamics.
- 3. To be able to describe the third law of thermodynamics.
- 4. To be able to describe Gibbs energy.
- 5. To be able to predict the directions and degrees of spontaneous changes using thermodynamic functions.

(4) The Principles of Chemical Equilibria

- 1. To be able to describe the relationship between Gibbs energy and chemical potentials.
- 2. To be able to describe the relationship between Gibbs energy and equilibrium constants.
- 3. To be able to describe the effects of pressure and temperature on equilibrium constants.
- 4. To be able to describe the principles of coupled reactions.

(5) Phase Equilibria

- 1. To be able to describe heat transfer associated with phase conversion.
- 2. To be able to describe phase equilibria and the phase rule.
- 3. To be able to describe phase diagrams.

(6) The Characteristics of Solutions

- 1. To be able to describe the colligative properties of dilute solutions.
- 2. To be able to describe activity and activity coefficients.
- 3. To be able to describe the concentration-dependent changes in the electric conductivity and molar conductivity of electrolyte solutions.

4. To be able to describe ionic strength.

7 Electrochemistry

- 1. To be able to describe the relationship between electromotive forces and Gibbs energy.
- 2. To be able to describe electrode potentials (oxidation-reduction potentials).

(3) Changes in Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of reaction kinetics in order to understand the conversion processes of substances.

1 Reaction Kinetics

- 1. To be able to describe reaction orders and rate constants.
- 2. To be able to convert differential rate equations to integral rate equations.
- 3. To be able to describe the typical methods of determining reaction orders.
- 4. To be able to determine the reaction rates of typical (pseudo-)first-order reactions and identify the rate constants.
- 5. To be able to describe the characteristics of typical compound reactions (reversible, parallel, consecutive reactions, etc.).
- 6. To be able to describe the relationship between reaction rate and temperature.
- 7. To be able to describe typical catalyzed reactions (acid-base catalyzed reactions, enzymatic reactions, etc.).

C2 Analysis of Chemical Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of identification and quantification of substances in order to be able to analyze chemical substances (including drugs) properly.

(1) The Fundamentals of Chemical Analysis

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the use of chemical analytical equipment and the handling of obtained measurements.

1 Fundamentals of Analysis

- 1. To be able to use analytical equipment properly.
- 2. To be able to handle measurements properly.
- 3. To be able to describe the validation of analytical methods.

(2) Chemical Equilibria in Solutions

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of chemical equilibria in solutions.

1 Acid-base Equilibria

- 1. To be able to describe the concept of acid-base equilibria.
- 2. To be able to describe pHs and dissociation constants.
- 3. To be able to determine the pH of solutions.

4. To be able to describe buffering and buffers.

②Types of Chemical Equilibria

- 1. To be able to describe complex/chelate formation equilibria.
- 2. To be able to describe precipitation equilibria.
- 3. To be able to describe oxidation-reduction equilibria.
- 4. To be able to describe distribution equilibria.

(3) Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Chemical Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of qualitative and quantitative analyses of chemical substances.

(1) Qualitative Analyses

- 1. To be able to describe the qualitative reactions of typical inorganic ions.
- 2. To be able to list the identification tests of the typical drugs included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and describe them.

(2) Quantitative Analyses (Volumetric and Gravimetric Analyses

- 1. To be able to describe the principles, operating procedure, and applications of neutralization titration (including nonaqueous titration).
- 2. To be able to describe the principles, operating procedure, and applications of chelatometric titration.
- 3. To be able to describe the principles, operating procedure, and applications of precipitation titration.
- 4. To be able to describe the principles, operating procedure, and applications of oxidation-reduction titration.
- 5. To be able to conduct volumetric analyses of the typical drugs included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.
- 6. To be able to list the typical purity tests included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and describe them.
- 7. To be able to describe the principles and operating procedure of gravimetric analyses included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.

(4) Equipment-based Analytical Methods

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the principles and applications of equipment-based analytical methods.

1 Spectroscopic Analyses

- 1. To be able to describe the principles and applications of ultraviolet-visible absorption spectrophotometry.
- 2. To be able to describe the principles and applications of fluorometry.
- 3. To be able to describe the principles and applications of infrared (IR) absorption

spectrophotometry.

- 4. To be able to describe the principles and applications of atomic absorption spectrophotometry, inductively coupled plasma (ICP) emission spectrometry, and ICP mass spectrometry.
- 5. To be able to describe the principles and applications of optical rotation determination (optical rotatory dispersion).
- 6. To be able to analyze typical drugs included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia using spectroscopic methods.

②Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy

1. To be able to describe the principles and applications of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy.

3 Mass Spectrometry

1. To be able to describe the principles and applications of mass spectrometry.

4X-ray Analyses

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the principles and applications of X-ray crystallography.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the principles and uses of X-ray powder diffraction.

⑤Thermal Analyses

- 1. To be able to describe the principles of thermogravimetry.
- 2. To be able to describe differential thermal analysis and differential scanning calorimetry.

(5) Separation Analysis Methods

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of separation analysis methods.

①Chromatography

- 1. To be able to describe chromatographic separation mechanisms.
- 2. To be able to describe the characteristics and typical detection methods of thin-layer chromatography.
- 3. To be able to describe the characteristics and typical detection methods of liquid chromatography.
- 4. To be able to describe the characteristics and typical detection methods of gas chromatography.
- 5. To be able to identify and quantify samples using chromatography.

② Electrophoresis

1. To be able to describe the principles and applications of electrophoresis.

(6) Analytical Techniques Used in Clinical Practice

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of typical analytical techniques used in clinical practice.

1 Preparation for Analysis

- 1. To be able to describe pretreatment methods appropriate for the purpose of analysis.
- 2. To be able to describe the significance of accuracy control and reference materials in clinical analysis.

②Analytical Techniques

- 1. To be able to list typical analytical techniques used in clinical analysis.
- 2. To be able to describe the principles of immunochemical assays.
- 3. To be able to describe the principles of typical enzymatic analytical methods.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe typical dry chemistry methods.
- 5. To be able to briefly describe typical diagnostic imaging techniques (X-ray testing, MRI, ultrasound, endoscopy, nuclear medicine testing, etc.).

C3 The Characteristics and Reactions of Chemical Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures, characteristics, reactions, separation methods, and structure determination methods of typical organic compounds, and the structures and characteristics of inorganic compounds in order to be able to understand chemical substances.

(1) The Fundamental Characteristics of Chemical Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the nomenclature, electron configurations, reactions, and three-dimensional structures of basic organic compounds.

1 Fundamentals

- 1. To be able to name typical compounds according to the IUPAC system.
- 2. To be able to describe typical compounds used in a pharmacy by their everyday names.
- 3. To be able to describe basic compounds using Lewis structures.
- 4. To be able to describe the relationship between the characteristics and resonance of organic compounds.
- 5. To be able to define Lewis acids and bases as well as Broensted acids and bases.
- 6. To be able to understand the characteristics of basic organic reactions (substitution, addition, and elimination) and classify them.
- 7. To be able to describe the structures and characteristics of reaction intermediates containing carbon atoms (carbocations, carbanions, and radicals).
- 8. To be able to describe the processes of reactions using energy diagrams.
- 9. To be able to describe basic organic reaction mechanisms using arrows indicating the motion of electrons.

(2) The Three-dimensional Structures of Organic Compounds

- 1. To be able to describe the difference between structural isomers and stereoisomers.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the relationship between chirality and optical activity.
- 3. To be able to describe enantiomers and diastereomers.

- 4. To be able to describe racemic and meso compounds.
- 5. To be able to describe the notations for absolute configurations and to draw the structures of chiral compounds.
- 6. To be able to describe the stereoisomerism of carbon-carbon double bonds (cis-trans and E-Z isomerism).
- 7. To be able to draw the structures of organic compounds using Fisher and Newman projections.
- 8. To be able to describe the conformations of ethane and butane and their stability.

(2) The Structures and Reactions of Basic Organic Compounds

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures, characteristics, and reactivity of aliphatic and aromatic compounds, which are basic organic compounds.

(1)Alkanes

- 1. To be able to describe the basic characteristics of alkanes.
- 2. To be able to illustrate the structural isomers of alkanes.
- 3. To be able to describe the factors that determine ring strain in cycloalkanes.
- 4. To be able to illustrate the hydrogen bond directions (axial and equatorial) in the chair conformations of cyclohexanes.
- 5. To be able to describe the factors that determine the stable conformations of substituted cyclohexanes.

(2) Alkenes and Alkynes

- 1. To be able to list the typical addition reactions to alkenes and describe their characteristics.
- 2. To be able to list the typical oxidation and reduction reactions of alkenes and describe their characteristics.
- 3. To be able to list the typical reactions of alkynes and describe their characteristics.

(3) Aromatic Compounds

- 1. To be able to describe the characteristics and reactivity of typical aromatic hydrocarbon compounds.
- 2. To be able to describe the concept of aromaticity.
- 3. To be able to describe the reactivity, orientation, and effects of substituents in the electrophilic substitution reactions of aromatic hydrocarbon compounds.
- 4. To be able to describe the characteristics of typical aromatic heterocyclic compounds in relation to aromaticity.
- 5. To be able to describe the reactivity, orientation, and effects of substituents in electrophilic substitution reactions of typical heteroaromatic rings.

(3) The Characteristics and Reactions of Functional Groups

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the characteristics and reactivity of organic compounds

containing functional groups.

①Overview

- 1. To be able to list typical functional groups and describe their characteristics.
- 2. To be able to conduct isolation and purification, using the characteristics of functional groups.

Organohalogen Compounds

- 1. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of organohalogen compounds.
- 2. To be able to describe the characteristics of nucleophilic substitution reactions.
- 3. To be able to describe the characteristics of elimination reactions.

(3) Alcohols, Phenols, and Ethers

- 1. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of alcohols and phenols.
- 2. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of ethers.

(4) Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic Acids, and Carboxylic Acid Derivatives

- 1. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of aldehydes and ketones.
- 2. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of carboxylic acids.
- 3. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of carboxylic acid derivatives (acid halides, acid anhydrides, esters, and amides).

(5) Amines

1. To be able to describe the basic characteristics and reactions of amines.

6 Electronic Effects

1. To be able to briefly describe the electronic effects of functional groups.

(7) Acidity and Basicity

- 1. To be able to compare and describe the acidity of alcohols, phenols, carboxylic acids, and carbon acids.
- 2. To be able to compare and describe the basicity of nitrogen-containing compounds.

(4) Structural Determination of Chemical Substances

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of structural determination methods using typical instrumental analyses including nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), infrared absorption (IR), and mass spectrometry.

1 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the information obtained from ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.
- 2. To be able to give the approximate chemical shift values of typical protons in organic compounds.
- 3. To be able to describe the meaning of the integrated values of ¹H NMR.

- 4. To be able to describe the basic modes of splitting where ¹H NMR signals are split by adjacent protons (coupling).
- 5. To be able to determine the substructures of typical compounds based on ¹H NMR.

②Infrared Absorption (IR)

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the information obtained from IR spectra.
- 2. To be able to describe the characteristic IR spectral absorptions of basic functional groups and assign them.

3 Mass Spectrometry

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the information obtained from mass spectra.
- 2. To be able to choose ionization methods appropriate for the analysis of compounds.
- 3. To be able to describe the types of peaks (base peaks, molecular ion peaks, isotopic peak, and fragment peaks).
- 4. To be able to analyze the mass spectra of typical compounds.

(4) Comprehensive Practice

1. To be able to determine the structures of typical compounds, using typical instrumental analytical methods.

(5) The Structures and Characteristics of Inorganic Compounds and Complexes

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures and characteristics of typical inorganic compounds and complexes (including drugs).

1 Inorganic Compounds and Complexes

- 1. To be able to list typical representative elements and transition elements.
- 2. To be able to list the names, structures, and characteristics of typical inorganic oxides and oxo compounds.
- 3. To be able to list the names, structures, and characteristics of oxygen radicals and nitrogen oxides.
- 4. To be able to describe the names, structures, and basic characteristics of typical complexes.
- 5. To be able to list typical inorganic compounds and complexes used as drugs.

C4 Biomolecules and Drugs

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures and characteristics of drug targets and drugs, and the chemistry of biological reactions in order to be able to understand the biological effects of drugs from the viewpoint of chemistry.

(1) The Structures and Chemical Properties of Drug-targeted Biomolecules

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the basic structures and chemical properties of drug-targeted biomolecules.

1 The Chemical Structures of Drug-targeted Biopolymers

- 1. To be able to describe the chemical properties of small molecules (amino acids, sugars, lipids, nucleotides, etc...) constituting typical biopolymers resulting from their structures.
- 2. To be able to describe the three-dimensional structures of drug-targeted biopolymers (proteins, nucleic acids, etc.) and the chemical bonds and interactions that determine them.

2 Small Molecules Functioning in the Body

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the structures and characteristics of typical endogenous ligands of cell membrane receptors and intracellular (nuclear) receptors.
- 2. To be able to describe the roles of typical coenzymes in enzymatic reactions from the viewpoint of organic reaction mechanisms.
- 3. To be able to describe the biological reactions resulting from the structures of oxygen radicals and nitric oxide from the viewpoint of chemistry.
- 4. To be able to describe the functions of typical metal ions and complexes present in the body from the viewpoint of chemistry.

(2) Biological Reactions

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of biological reactions that provide the basis for the actions of drugs.

(1) Phosphorus and Sulfur Compounds Functioning in the Body

- 1. To be able to describe the structures and chemical characteristics of phosphorus compounds, e.g. phosphorus acid derivatives, and sulfur compounds (thiols, disulfides, thioesters, etc...).
- 2. To be able to describe the biological functions of phosphorus compounds (e.g. phosphorus acid derivatives) and sulfur compounds (thiols, disulfides, thioesters, etc.) based on their chemical characteristics.

2 Enzyme Inhibitors and Their Modes of Action

- 1. To be able to describe the actions of irreversible enzyme inhibitors based on the reaction mechanisms of enzymes.
- 2. To be able to describe how substrate analogs act as competitive inhibitors based on the reaction mechanisms of enzymes.
- 3. To be able to describe how transition state analogs act as competitive inhibitors based on the reaction mechanisms of enzymes.

(3) Receptor Agonists and Antagonists

- 1. To be able to describe the differences between typical receptor agonists and antagonists, comparing them to the structures of endogenous ligands.
- 2. To be able to explain why low-molecular endogenous ligand derivatives are used as drugs.

(4) Organic Reactions in the Body

1. To be able to describe the metabolic reactions of typical biological molecules (fatty acids,

- cholesterols, etc.) from the viewpoint of organic chemistry.
- 2. To be able to describe xenobiotic metabolic reactions (e.g. metabolic activation of carcinogens) from the viewpoint of organic chemistry.

(3) The Structures, Characteristics, and Actions of Drugs

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals that relate typical structures and characteristics of drugs to their actions.

(1) Interactions Between Drugs and Biological Molecules

1. To be able to describe the interactions between drugs and biological molecules from the viewpoint of chemistry (binding affinity and free-energy change, electronic effects, steric effects, etc.).

(2) The Properties of Drugs Resulting from Their Chemical Structures

- 1. To be able to describe the physicochemical properties (acidity, basicity, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, etc.) of drugs from their structures.
- 2. To be able to describe the chemical structures of drugs, such as prodrugs, that take pharmacokinetics into consideration.

3 Drug Components

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the pharmacophore of typical drugs.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe bioisosteres and show typical examples.
- 3. To be able to classify typical heterocycles contained in drugs based on their structures and describe their characteristics as drug components.

(4) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Enzymes

- 1. To be able to list typical drugs that have nucleoside and nucleobase analogs and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 2. To be able to list typical drugs that have phenylacetate or phenylpropionate structures and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 3. To be able to list typical drugs that have sulfonamide structures and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 4. To be able to list typical drugs that have quinolone skeletons and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 5. To be able to list typical drugs that have beta-lactam structures and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 6. To be able to list typical peptide analog drugs and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.

(5) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Receptors

1. To be able to list typical drugs that have catecholamine skeletons and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.

- 2. To be able to list typical acetylcholine analog drugs and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 3. To be able to list typical steroid analog drugs and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 4. To be able to list typical drugs that have benzodiazepine and barbital skeletons and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.
- 5. To be able to list typical opioid analog drugs and describe their characteristics resulting from their chemical structures.

(6)The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on DNA

- 1. To be able to list drugs that bind to DNA (alkylating agents and cisplatins) and describe their chemical structures and reaction mechanisms.
- 2. To be able to list drugs that intercalate into DNA and describe their structural characteristics.
- 3. To be able to list drugs that break DNA strands and describe their structural characteristics.

(7) The Structures and Characteristics of Drugs Acting on Ion Channels

1. To be able to describe the characteristics of typical basic structures of drugs that act on ion channels (e.g. dihydropyridines).

C5 Pharmacognosy (Naturally Derived Drugs)

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the sources, characteristics, and clinical applications of typical crude drugs, and the isolation, structures, physical properties, and actions of natural bioactive substances in order to be able to use natural substances as drugs.

(1) Animal, Plant, and Mineral Sources of Drugs

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of sources, attributes, constituents, and quality evaluation.

①Medicinal Plants

- 1. To be able to list the scientific names, parts used for medicinal purposes, and medicinal effects of typical medicinal plants.
- 2. To be able to describe and identify typical medicinal plants based on their external morphologies.
- 3. To be able to describe the major internal morphologies of plants.
- 4. To be able to describe the characteristics of plants whose handling is regulated by law (cannabis and poppies).

(2) The Sources of Crude Drugs

1. To be able to list typical crude drugs (derived from plants, animals, algae, and fungi) included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and describe their sources and parts used for medicinal purposes.

(3) Uses of Crude Drugs

- 1. To be able to describe the medicinal effects, constituents, and uses of typical crude drugs (derived from plants, animals, algae, and fungi) included in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.
- 2. To be able to describe typical crude drugs that may cause side effects and require caution when used.

4 Identification and Quality Evaluation of Crude Drugs

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the methods of identification and quality evaluation of crude drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe the General Rules for Crude Drugs and Tests for Crude Drugs in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia.
- 3. To be able to differentiate typical crude drugs.
- 4. To be able to describe the identification tests for typical crude drugs.
- 5. To be able to describe the purity tests for typical crude drugs.

(2) Microorganisms, Natural Products, and Derivatives

GIO: To classify and organize natural bioactive substances as drug sources based on their structures and to acquire the fundamentals of their uses.

(1) The Structures and Actions of Bioactive Substances Derived from Crude Drugs

- 1. To be able to classify typical bioactive substances derived from crude drugs based on their chemical structures and briefly describe their biosynthetic pathways.
- 2. To be able to list typical bioactive substances derived from crude drugs that are classified as lipids or carbohydrates and describe their actions.
- 3. To be able to list typical bioactive substances derived from crude drugs that are classified as aromatic compounds and describe their actions.
- 4. To be able to list typical bioactive substances derived from crude drugs that are classified as terpenoids or steroids and describe their actions.
- 5. To be able to list typical bioactive substances derived from crude drugs that are classified as alkaloids and describe their actions.

(2) The Structures and Actions of Bioactive Substances Derived from Microorganisms

- 1. To be able to classify bioactive substances derived from microorganisms based on their chemical structures.
- 2. To be able to list typical bioactive substances derived from microorganisms and describe their actions.

(3) Handling of Natural Bioactive Substances

1. To be able to briefly describe and conduct typical methods of extraction and isolation/purification of natural bioactive substances.

(4) Uses of Natural Bioactive Substances

- 1. To be able to list typical natural bioactive substances used as drugs and describe their uses.
- 2. To be able to list typical drugs developed through chemical modification of natural bioactive substances and describe their uses and lead compounds.
- 3. To be able to list typical natural bioactive substances used as pesticides and cosmetics and describe their uses.

C6 The Fundamentals of Biochemistry

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures of cells, which are the smallest units of organisms, and biomolecules in order to be able to understand biochemistry at the cellular and molecular levels.

(1) The Structures and Functions of Cells

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures and functions of cell membranes, organelles, and cytoskeletons.

1 Cell Membranes

- 1. To be able to list typical biological materials that constitute cell membranes and describe their functions at the molecular level.
- 2. To be able to describe endocytosis and exocytosis.

Organelles

1. To be able to describe the structures and functions of organelles (nuclei, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticula, lysosomes, Golgi apparatus, peroxisomes, etc.) and ribosomes.

(3) Cytoskeletons

1. To be able to describe the structures and functions of cytoskeletons.

(2) The Fundamentals of Biomolecules

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures, characteristics, and roles of biomolecules.

1 Lipids

1. To be able to describe the types, structures, characteristics, and roles of typical lipids.

(2) Carbohydrates

- 1. To be able to describe the types, structures, characteristics, and roles of typical monosaccharides and disaccharides.
- 2. To be able to describe the types, structures, characteristics, and roles of typical polysaccharides.

(3) Amino Acids

1. To be able to list amino acids and describe their characteristics based on their structures.

4 Proteins

1. To be able to describe the structures (primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structures) and characteristics of proteins.

(5) Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids

1. To be able to describe the types, structures, and characteristics of nucleotides and nucleic acids (DNA and RNA).

6 Vitamins

1. To be able to describe the types, structures, characteristics, and roles of typical vitamins.

7)Trace Elements

1. To be able to describe the types and roles of typical essential trace elements.

8 Identification and Quantification of Biomolecules

 To be able to conduct qualitative and quantitative tests of lipids, carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins, and nucleic acids.

(3) Proteins Responsible for Biological Functions

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structures, characteristics, functions and metabolisms of proteins responsible for biological functions.

1) The Structures and Functions of Proteins

1. To be able to briefly describe proteins with various functions (enzymes, receptors, signaling molecules, membrane transporters, carrier/transporter proteins, reserve proteins, structural proteins, adhesion proteins, defensive proteins, and regulatory proteins.)

(2) The Maturation and Degradation of Proteins

- 1. To be able to describe the maturation process of proteins after translation (transport between organelles and post-translational modification).
- 2. To be able to describe the intracellular degradation of proteins.

(3) Enzymes

- 1. To be able to describe the characteristics and kinetics of enzymatic reactions.
- 2. To be able to describe the roles of coenzymes and trace metals in enzymatic reactions.
- 3. To be able to describe typical regulatory mechanisms of enzyme activity.
- 4. To be able to determine and analyze enzyme kinetics.

4 Non-enzyme Proteins

- 1. To be able to describe the types, structures, and functions of membrane transporters.
- 2. To be able to describe the types, structures, and functions of plasma lipoproteins.

(4) The Fundamentals of Genetics

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the replication and expression of genes and their regulation.

1 Overview

- 1. To be able to describe the mechanisms of the storage and expression of genetic information.
- 2. To be able to explain what DNA, genes, chromosomes, and genomes are.

2 Molecules Carrying Genetic Information

- 1. To be able to describe the structures in chromosomes (nucleosomes, chromatins, centromeres, telomeres, etc.).
- 2. To be able to describe the structures in genes (promotors, enhancers, exons, introns, etc.).
- 3. To be able to describe the types of RNA (hnRNA, mRNA, rRNA, tRNA, etc...) and their functions.

3 Replication of Genes

1. To be able to describe the process of DNA replication.

(4) The Process and Regulation of Transcription and Translation

- 1. To be able to describe the process of transcription from DNA to RNA.
- 2. To be able to describe epigenetic transcriptional regulation.
- 3. To be able to describe transcriptional regulation by transcription factors.
- 4. To be able to describe RNA processing (cap structures, splicing, snRNP, poly-A chains, etc.).
- 5. To be able to describe the process of translation of RNA to proteins.

(5) Gene Mutation and Repair

1. To be able to describe DNA mutation and repair.

(6)Recombinant DNA

- 1. To be able to briefly describe genetic engineering techniques (gene cloning, cDNA cloning, PCR, recombinant protein expression, etc.).
- 2. To be able to briefly describe genetically modified organisms (transgenic or knockout animals, cloned animals, and genetically modified plants).

(5) The Fundamentals of Metabolism

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the production, storage, and use of bioenergy, and the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids that are responsible for these functions.

1 Overview

1. To be able to describe the outline of energy metabolism.

(2) ATP Production and Carbohydrate Metabolism

- 1. To be able to describe the glycolytic pathway and lactic acid production.
- 2. To be able to describe the citric acid cycle (tricarboxylic acid cycle; TCA cycle).
- 3. To be able to describe the electron transport chain (oxidative phosphorylation) and ATP synthase.

- 4. To be able to describe glycogen metabolism.
- 5. To be able to describe gluconeogenesis.

(3) Lipid Metabolism

- 1. To be able to describe the biosynthesis and beta-oxidation of fatty acids.
- 2. To be able to describe the biosynthesis and metabolism of cholesterols.

4 Starvation and Repletion

- 1. To be able to describe energy metabolism in starvation, e.g. the use of ketone bodies.
- 2. To be able to describe the mechanisms of surplus energy storage.

5 Other Metabolic Pathways

- 1. To be able to describe the metabolism of carbon and nitrogen in amino acid molecules (e.g. the urea cycle).
- 2. To be able to describe the biosynthesis and degradation of nucleotides.
- 3. To be able to describe the pentose phosphate cycle.

(6) Intercellular Communication and Intracellular Signaling

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the modes and roles of intercellular communication and intracellular signaling.

1)Overview

1. To be able to describe the modes of signaling in intercellular communication.

(2)Intracellular Signaling

- 1. To be able to describe intracellular signaling via receptors containing cell membrane channels.
- 2. To be able to describe intracellular signaling from cell membrane receptors via the G protein system.
- 3. To be able to describe intracellular signaling via phosphorylation of cell membrane receptor proteins.
- 4. To be able to describe second messengers in intracellular signaling.
- 5. To be able to describe intracellular signaling via intracellular (nuclear) receptors.

(3) Intercellular Communication

- 1. To be able to describe intercellular adhesion structures and the types and characteristics of major cell adhesion molecules.
- 2. To be able to describe the types and characteristics of major extracellular matrix molecules.

(7) The Life Cycle of the Cell

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the cell cycle, cell division, and cell death.

(1)Cell Division

- 1. To be able to describe the cell cycle and its regulatory mechanisms.
- 2. To be able to describe the division of somatic and germ cells.

2 Cell Death

1. To be able to describe cell death (apoptosis and necrosis).

(3) Cancer Cells

- 1. To be able to describe the difference between normal cells and cancer cells.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe oncogenes and anti-oncogenes.

C7 Anatomy and Human Physiology

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the structure, functions, and regulation of the human body in order to be able to understand human anatomy at the body, organ, and cellular levels.

(1) The Fundamentals of Human Anatomy

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of genetics, ontogeny, and the structures and functions of organs.

1 Genetics

- 1. To be able to briefly describe genes and the mechanisms of heredity.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe genetic polymorphism.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe typical genetic diseases.

Ontogeny

- 1. To be able to briefly describe ontogenesis.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the roles of stem cells and precursor cells in cell differentiation.

3 Overview of Organ Systems

- 1. To be able to describe the names, morphologies, locations, and functions of the organs and organ systems constituting the human body.
- 2. To be able to list typical cells constituting tissues and organs (epithelial, endothelial, mesenchymal cells, etc...) and describe their morphological and functional characteristics.
- 3. To be able to identify the names and locations of various organs, using laboratory animals, human phantoms, or simulators.
- 4. To be able to observe tissues and cells of typical organs under the microscope.

4 Nervous System

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the central nervous system.
- 2. To briefly describe the peripheral nervous system (autonomic and somatic nervous systems).

(5) Skeletal and Muscular Systems

- 1. To be able to briefly describe bones and muscles.
- 2. To be able to list the names of typical skeletal muscles and joints and identify their locations.

6 Skin

1. To be able to briefly describe the skin.

7 Circulatory System

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the heart.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the vascular system.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe the lymphatic system.

8 Respiratory System

1. To be able to briefly describe the lungs and bronchi.

Digestive System

- 1. To be able to briefly describe digestive tracts such as the stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the liver, pancreas, and gallbladder.

10 Urinary System

1. To be able to briefly describe the urinary system.

(1) Reproductive System

1. To be able to briefly describe the reproductive system.

12 Endocrine System

1. To be able to briefly describe the endocrine system.

(13) Sensory System

1. To be able to briefly describe the sensory system.

(14) Blood and Hematopoietic System

1. To be able to briefly describe the blood and the hematopoietic system.

(2) The Fundamentals of Human Physiology

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the types and mechanisms of action of typical transmitters responsible for the information networks involved in the sustenance of the body.

(1) Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by the Nervous System

- 1. To be able to describe the regulatory mechanisms for the excitement and conduction of nerve cells and synaptic transmission.
- 2. To be able to list typical neurotransmitters and briefly describe their bioactivities and mechanisms of action.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe typical examples of the regulatory mechanisms for homeostasis via the nervous and sensory systems.
- 4. To be able to describe the regulatory mechanisms for muscle contraction by nerves.

(2) Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Hormones and the Endocrine System

1. To be able to list typical hormones and briefly describe their production organs, bioactivities, and mechanisms of action.

3 Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Autacoids

1. To be able to list typical autacoids and briefly describe their bioactivities and mechanisms of action.

4 Regulatory Mechanisms Controlled by Cytokines and Growth Factors

1. To be able to list typical cytokines and growth factors and briefly describe their bioactivities and mechanisms of action.

(5) Regulatory Mechanisms of Blood Pressure

1. To be able to briefly describe the regulatory mechanisms of blood pressure.

6 Regulatory Mechanisms of Blood Glucose

1. To be able to briefly describe the regulatory mechanisms of blood glucose.

OBody Fluid Regulation

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the regulatory mechanisms of body fluids.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the mechanisms of urine production and urine volume regulation.

(8) Body Temperature Regulation

1. To be able to briefly describe the regulatory mechanisms of body temperature.

(9) Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolytic System

1. To be able to briefly describe the mechanisms of blood coagulation and the fibrinolytic system.

(10) Estrous Cycle Regulation

1. To be able to briefly describe the regulatory mechanisms of the estrous cycle.

C8 Biological Defense Mechanisms and Microorganisms

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of biological defense mechanisms through immune reactions, their failure, and typical pathogenic microorganisms in order to be able to understand the changes that occur when homeostasis is disturbed.

(1) The Fundamentals of Immunology

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of immune responses as the primary biological defense in the human body.

(1) Biological Defense

1. To be able to describe roles of physical, physiological, and chemical barriers and complements to the invasion of foreign matters.

- 2. To be able to describe the features of immune reactions (self/non-self recognition, specificity, diversity, clonality, memory, and tolerance).
- 3. To be able to describe natural immunity and acquired immunity and their relationship.
- 4. To be able to describe humoral and cell-mediated immunity.

②Immunocompetent Tissues and Cells

- 1. To be able to list the tissues involved in immunity and describe their roles.
- 2. To be able to describe the types and roles of immunocompetent cells.
- 3. To be able to describe the major intercellular networks in immune reactions.

3 The Mechanisms of Immunity at the Molecular Level

- 1. To be able to compare and describe the recognition of foreign matters in natural immunity and acquired immunity.
- 2. To be able to describe the structures and functions of MHC antigens and their roles in antigen presentation.
- 3. To be able to describe the diversity of antigen recognition (gene rearrangement) by T and B cells and their activation.
- 4. To be able to describe the basic structures, types, and roles of antibody molecules.
- 5. To be able to list major cytokines involved in the immune system and briefly describe their actions.

(2) The Fundamentals of the Human Immune Response

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the regulation and failure of immune responses and clinical application of immune reactions.

(1) The Regulation and Failure of Immune Responses

- 1. To be able to describe the common symptoms, responsible cells, and reaction mechanisms of inflammation.
- 2. To be able to classify allergies and to describe their responsible cells and reaction mechanisms.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe autoimmune diseases and immunodeficiency syndromes.
- 4. To be able to describe the relationship between organ transplantation and immune reactions (rejection, immunosuppressants, etc.).
- 5. To be able to describe the relationship between infections and immune responses.
- 6. To be able to describe the immune reactions involved in tumor elimination.

2 Application of Immune Reactions

- 1. To be able to describe the principles and types of vaccines (live vaccines, inactivated vaccines, toxoids, combination vaccines, etc.).
- 2. To be able to describe monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe serotherapy and antibody drugs.

4. To be able to perform tests based on antigen-antibody reactions (ELISA, Western blotting, etc.).

(3) The Fundamentals of Microbiology

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the classification, structures, and life cycles of microorganisms.

1 Overview

1. To be able to describe the characteristics of prokaryotes, eukaryotes, and viruses.

2)Bacteria

- 1. To be able to describe the classification and characteristics of bacteria (phylogenetic classification, Gram-positive vs. Gram-negative bacteria, aerobic vs. anaerobic bacteria, etc...).
- 2. To be able to describe the structures and proliferation mechanisms of bacteria.
- 3. To be able to describe catabolism (respiration and fermentation) and anabolism in bacteria.
- 4. To be able to describe gene transmission (conjugation, transduction, and transformation) in bacteria.
- 5. To be able to briefly describe drug-resistant bacteria and resistance acquisition mechanisms.
- 6. To be able to describe typical bacterial toxins.

③Viruses

1. To be able to describe the structures, classifications, and proliferation mechanisms of viruses.

(4) Fungi, Protozoans, and Helminths

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the characteristics of fungi.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the characteristics of protozoans and helminths.

(5) Disinfection and Sterilization

- 1. To be able to describe the concepts of sterilization, disinfection and sanitization, and bacteriostasis.
- 2. To be able to describe typical sterilization and disinfection methods.

6 Detection Methods

- 1. To be able to perform Gram staining.
- 2. To be able to perform aseptic manipulation.
- 3. To be able to perform the isolation and pure culture of typical bacteria or fungi.

(4) Human Pathogenic Microorganisms

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of human-microorganism relationships and pathogenic microrganisms.

(1) The Establishment of Infection and Symbiosis

- 1. To be able to describe the establishment of infection (sources, pathways, portals of entry, etc...) and symbiosis, e.g. intestinal bacteria.
- 2. To be able to describe opportunistic infection and hospital-acquired infection.

②Typical Pathogens

- 1. To be able to briefly describe DNA viruses (human herpes viruses, adenoviruses, papillomaviruses, hepatitis B viruses, etc.).
- 2. To be able to briefly describe RNA viruses (noroviruses, rotaviruses, polioviruses, coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, rhinoviruses, hepatitis A viruses, hepatitis C viruses, influenza viruses, measles viruses, rubella viruses, Japanese encephalitis viruses, rabies viruses, mumps viruses, HIV, HTLV, etc.).
- 3. To be able to briefly describe Gram-positive cocci (Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, et.) and Gram-positive bacilli (Clostridium tetani, gas bacilli, Clostridium botulinum, Corynebacterium diphtheria, Bacillus anthracis, Bacillus cereus, Clostridium difficile, etc.).
- 4. To be able to briefly describe Gram-negative cocci (Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitides, etc.) and Gram-negative bacilli (Escherichia coli, Shigella dysenteriae, Salmonella, Salmonella typhi, Yersinia, Klebsiella, Vibrio cholera, Bordetella pertussis, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Legionella, Haemophilus influenza, etc.).
- 5. To be able to briefly describe Gram-negative spirilla (*Helicobacter pylori, Campylobacter jejuni/coli*, etc.) and *Spirochaeta*.
- 6. To be able to briefly describe acid-fast bacilli (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, etc.).
- 7. To be able to briefly describe Mycoplasma, Rickettsia, and Chlamydia.
- 8. To be able to briefly describe fungi (Aspergillus, Cryptococcus, Candida, Mucor, Trichophyton, etc.).
- 9. To be able to briefly describe protozoans (*Plasmodium, Toxoplasma gondii, Trichomonas vaginalis, Cryptosporidium, Entamoeba histolytica*, etc.) and helminths (*Ascaris, Trichuris, Anisakis, Echinococcus*, etc.).

D Pharmacy for Public Health

D1 Health

GIO: To learn the basic knowledge, skills, and behavior regarding the nature and prevention of diseases in contemporary society, as well as the basic knowledge, skills, and behavior regarding nutrition and diet in order to be able to contribute to the promotion and improvement of public health.

(1) Public Health

GIO: To understand the present situation of public health and its influential factors and to learn the fundamentals of health statistics and epidemiology.

(1) The History of Health and Disease

1. To be able to explain the history of the concepts of health and disease and the background of the history.

(2) Health Statistics

- 1. To be able to briefly explain the importance of the demography in order to understand the present situation of health and the diseases of the population and their influential factors.
- 2. To be able to explain the indexes concerning demography and statistics of diseases and wounds
- 3. To be able to explain the changes in the dynamic trends of the population (such as mortality rates, causes of death, etc.)

(3) Epidemiology

- 1. To be able to explain the role of epidemiology in disease prevention.
- 2. To be able to explain the three major factors of epidemiology (agent, environment, and host).
- 3. To be able to explain the types of epidemiology (descriptive, analytical, etc...) and their methodologies.
- 4. To be able to explain and calculate odds ratio, relative risk, attributable risk, and confidence interval for the evaluation of risk factors.

(2) Disease Prevention

GIO: To learn the present situation and the basics of prevention of infectious disease, life-style related diseases, and occupational diseases in order to understand health and be able to contribute to the prevention of diseases.

1 The Fundamentals of Disease Prevention

- 1. To be able to explain disease prevention in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.
- 2. To be able to briefly explain Japanese health promotion policies (Health Japan 21, etc.).

(2)Infectious Diseases and Infection Control

- 1. To be able to explain infectious diseases of today (opportunistic infection, hospital-acquired infection, emerging infectious diseases, and reemerging infectious diseases).
- 2. To be able to explain infectious diseases and their classification in the Infectious Disease Law.
- 3. To be able to list major infectious diseases and explain preventative measures.
- 4. To be able to explain the importance and the methods of vaccinations.

3 Life-style Related Diseases and Prevention

- 1. To be able to explain life-style related diseases and their trends.
- 2. To be able to list major risk factors of life-style related diseases and their preventative measures.
- 3. To discuss the relationship between life-style related diseases and habits such as diet and smoking.

(4) Maternal and Child Health

- 1. To able to explain the importance of neonatal mass-screening and list major test items.
- 2. To be able to list major diseases transmitted from mother to child and to be able to explain preventative measures.

(5) Workplace Safety and Hygiene

- 1. To be able to explain occupational hazards and occupational diseases.
- 2. To be able to explain workplace safety and hygiene control.

(3) Food and Health

GIO: To learn the basics of nutrition and functions of food and food hygiene in order to be able to scientifically understand the influence of diet on our health.

(1) Nutrition

- 1. To be able list the five major nutrients and explain their roles respectively.
- 2. To be able to briefly explain the digestive, absorption, and metabolic processes.
- 3. To be able to explain the major nutritional importance of the three major nutrients in food.
- 4. To be able to explain the function of food components other than the five major nutrients (diet fiber, anti-oxidant, etc.).
- 5. To be able to explain the meanings of basal metabolic amount, respiratory quotient, and estimated necessary energy amount that are related to energy metabolism.
- 6. To be able to explain the standard diet intake of Japanese people.
- 7. To be able to explain the major diseases caused by excess or deficiency of nutrients.
- 8. To be able to explain the importance of nutrients for the treatment of diseases.

(2) The Mechanisms of Food Additives and Laws for Food Safety

- 1. To be able to explain the mechanisms of the alteration of carbohydrates and proteins.
- 2. To be able to explain the mechanisms of the deterioration of oil and perform a deterioration

test of oil.

- 3. To be able to explain the methods to avoid food deterioration (methods for preservation).
- 4. To be able to test carcinogens derived from foods and explain the mechanisms on how they are generated.
- 5. To be able to list major food additives according to their usage and explain their functions.
- 6. To be able to explain food for special dietary uses and Health-promoting food.
- 7. To be able to explain legal regulations for food safety.

(3) Food Poisoning and Food Contamination

- 1. To be able to list major bacterial and viral food poisoning sources. To be able to explain the microorganisms and foods that cause food poisoning and the symptoms and prevention measures of food poisoning.
- 2. To be able to list major natural poisons that cause food poisoning. To be able to explain the causal substances, mechanisms of action, and the symptoms of food poisoning.
- 3. To be able to list examples of food contamination by chemical substances (heavy metals, pesticide residue, etc.) and mold and explain their influence on human health.

D2 Environmental Health

GIO: To learn the basics, techniques, and attitudes about the effects of chemical substances on human beings, the proper use, and the relationship between the global ecosystem, the environment, and health in order to be able to contribute to maintaining a better environment and to improve public health.

(1) The Effects of Chemical Substances and Radiation on Humans

GIO: To learn the basics of the toxicity of chemical substances in order to be able to properly use chemical substances avoiding toxic actions on the human body.

1 Chemical Substance Toxicity

- 1. To be able to explain the basic processes of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of major toxic substances.
- 2. To be able to list major chemical substances that have a specific toxicity on the liver, kidneys, and nerves.
- 3. To be able to explain the acute and chronic toxicity of major toxic substances and pesticides such as heavy metals, PCBs, and dioxins.
- 4. To be able to explain and showing examples of biophylactic factors to prevent harm caused by heavy metals and active oxygen.
- 5. To explain and discuss the effect of drug abuse on the human body.
- 6. To be able to explain antidotal methodology for major toxicants.
- 7. To be able to briefly explain the testing method of major toxicants (including narcotics).

(2) Safety Assessment and Proper Use of Chemical Substances

- 1. To discuss the proper use of chemical substances with respect to each purpose of use.
- 2. To be able to list and briefly explain major testing methodologies for the evaluation of the results of toxicity tests.
- 3. To be able to briefly explain the dose-response relationship, threshold, and no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL), which are essential for toxicity tests.
- 4. To be able to explain safe intake levels (accepted daily intake levels) of chemical substances.
- 5. To be able to explain legal regulations (the Chemical Substances Control Law and the Chemical Substances Managing Law) for preventing the adverse effects of toxic chemical substances on the human body.

3 Carcinogens

- 1. To be able to list the mechanism of metabolic activation of substances such as carcinogens and explain their reaction mechanisms.
- 2. To be able to explain the principle of genetic toxicity tests (Ames-test, etc.).
- 3. To be able to briefly explain the process of carcinogenesis (initiation, promotion, etc.).

4 The Effects of Radiation on Humans

- 1. To be able to list ionizing radiations and explain their effect on a human body.
- 2. To be able to explain the interaction between major radioactive nuclides (natural and artificial) and the human body.
- 3. To be able to briefly explain the method to protect ourselves from ionizing radiation.
- 4. To be able to list non-ionizing radiations (ultra-violet ray, infrared rays, etc.) and explain their effects on organisms.

(2) The Fundamentals of Environmental Health

GIO: To learn the basics of the origin, measuring methods, influence on organism of environment contamination substances and their prevention and elimination in order to be able to conserve and maintain the global ecology and environment.

(1) The Environment and Ecosystems

- 1. To be able to explain the factors that cause global environmental problems and their effects on people.
- 2. To be able to list the components of the ecosystem and explain their characteristics and relationships.
- 3. To be able to list and explain the movement of chemical substances in the environment (such as bioaccumulation).
- 4. To be able to explain international projects for the conservation of the global environment.
- 5. To discuss ecological problems as a member of the ecosystem.

Conservation and Legal Regulations

1. To be able to explain the seven major types of pollution: air, water, soil, noise, vibration, land

- subsidence, and offensive odor, and their present situations as well as the four major pollutions: Minamata disease, Minamata disease II, Yokkaichi asthma, and Itai-itai disease.
- 2. To be able to explain the principles of the Environment Basic Act.
- 3. To be able to explain the legal regulations to prevent pollution (air, water, and soil).

3 Water Safety

- 1. To be able to list the types and characteristics of raw water.
- 2. To be able to explain the method of water purification and the addition of hydrochloric acid.
- 3. To be able to list and measure the major check items of the standard of quality of tap water.
- 4. To be able to explain methods of sewage processing and drainage processing.
- 5. To be able to list and measure the major index of water contamination.
- 6. To be able to list major causes of eutrophication and the problems caused by eutrophication and explain measures for the problem.

(4) Air Pollution

- 1. To be able to list major air pollutants and explain how they have been changing, their causes, and effects on health.
- 2. To be able to measure major air pollutants.
- 3. To be able to briefly explain meteorological factors that affect air pollution (inversion layer, etc.).

(5) Indoor Environment

- 1. To be able to list major indexes to evaluate room environment and measure them.
- 2. To be able to explain the relationship between room environment and health.

(6) Industrial Waste and Removal

- 1. To be able to list types of industrial waste and means of removal.
- 2. To be able to list problems in waste disposal and explain the measures to solve them.
- 3. To be able to explain manifest system.

- E Therapeutics: Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacotherapy, and Pharmacokinetics
- E1 Pharmacology, Pathophysiology, and Clinical Laboratory Tests
- GIO: To understand the process of drug actions based on the knowledge regarding general diseases and pharmacology.

(1) Pharmacology

GIO: To acquire fundamental knowledge of pharmacodynamics / kinetics of drugs on the body in order to understand the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Pharmacology

- 1. To be able to describe dose-response relationships.
- 2. To be able to describe agonists (stimulants) and antagonists (blockers, inhibitors).
- 3. To describe the mechanism of action of drugs by explaining receptors, enzymes, ion-channels, and transporters.
- To list major receptors and describe physiological reactions when they are stimulated or blocked.
- 5. To list major intracellular signaling systems related to the onset of the action of drugs and describe physiological reactions when activated or inhibited.
- 6. To be able to describe the relationships between pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion) and the onset of pharmacological effects.
- 7. To be able to describe, in a detailed manner, the factors (age, disease state, pregnancy, etc.) that affect the selection and adjustment of drugs, dosages, or administrations.
- 8. To list major drug interactions derived from pharmacological effects and describe the mechanisms.
- 9. To be able to describe drug dependencies and tolerances (with examples).

(2) Animal Experimentation

- 1. To be able to practice animal experiments in an ethical manner.
- 2. To be able to handle experimental animals appropriately.
- 3. To be able to perform representative drug administrations during animal experiments.

(3) The Japanese Pharmacopoeia

1. To describe the characteristics of biological assays listed in The Japanese Pharmacopoeia.

(2) Pathophysiology and Clinical Laboratory Tests

GIO: To acquire basic knowledges of a patient's symptoms, conditions, and clinical laboratory tests to estimate disease state.

(1) Symptoms and Conditions

1. To describe the major diseases causing following symptoms and conditions, and to be able to estimate the patient's disease state: shock, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, fever, convulsions, unconsciousness and fainting, cyanosis, dehydration, general malaise, being

overweight, being underweight, jaundice, rash, anemia, bleeding tendencies, lymph node swelling, edema, rapid heartbeat, palpitations, pleural effusion, chest pain, breathing difficulties, cough and phlegm, hemoptysis, dizziness, headaches, paralysis and involuntary movements, muscle weakness, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, swallowing difficulties, anorexia, diarrhea, constipation, hematemesis and melena, abdominal distension (including ascitic fluid), proteinuria, hematuria, urine and abnormal urination, menstrual abnormalities, joint swelling and joint pain, back pain, memory impairment, sensory abnormalities including numbness, nerve pain, visual impairment, and hearing impairment.

2 Disease State and Laboratory test

- 1. To list the examination items for urinalysis and stool analysis and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of the tests.
- 2. To list the examination items for blood, blood coagulation, and cerebrospinal fluid tests, and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of the tests.
- 3. To list the examination items for blood, serum chemical, and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of the test results.
- 4. To list the examination items for immunological tests and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of the test results.
- 5. To list the examination items for arterial blood gas and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of the test results.
- 6. To list the laboratory tests on major physiological function exams (heart, kidney, liver, respiratory, etc.), histopathological, and imaging exams, and to describe the objectives and abnormal values of those test results.
- 7. To list the laboratory tests on microbial exams and describe the objectives and abnormal values of the test results.
- 8. To list the laboratory tests on physical assessment exams and describe the objectives and abnormal values of the test results.

(3) Common Disease States and an Overview on How to Make Clinical Decisions

- GIO: To acquire the basic knowledge of medical therapy in general diseases and pharmacotherapy in order to be a part of an inter-disciplinary team.
 - 1. To describe the roles of drug, diet, and non-drug therapies (surgery, etc.) on major diseases.
 - 2. To discuss the significance of drug therapy on major diseases based on disease state, pharmacology, and pharmacokinetics.

(4) Medication Safety and Quality Improvement

- GIO: To acquire the basic knowledge of adverse events (side effects, interactions), drug-induced suffering, and drug abuse in order to avoid the risks of drugs.
 - 1. To be able to describe the effect(s), side effect(s), and toxicity of drugs and their relationships.

- 2. To be able to describe the difference(s) between side effects and adverse events.
- 3. To describe the drugs, physical tests, laboratory tests, and means to treat major side effects and disease states such as: blood disorders, electrolyte abnormalities, liver failure, renal failure, digestive disorders, circulatory disorders, mental disorders, skin disorders, respiratory problems, drug allergies (including anaphylaxis shock), metabolic disorders, and muscle disorders.
- 4. To discuss major drug scandals and drug abuse issues based on the point of view of health risk management.

E2 Pharmacology, Pathophysiology, and Pharmacotherapy

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy to participate in appropriate drug therapy; considering proper drug selection, dosage/administration, drug information/ safety, and guidelines.

(1) Drugs for Nervous System Disorders

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for nervous system disorders and learn the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Drugs Affecting the Sympathetic Nervous System

- 1. To list the major drugs that affect the sympathetic nervous system which modify the functions of the governing organs, and describe their pharmacology, mechanism of action, and major side effect(s).
- 2. To list the major drugs that affect the parasympathetic nervous system which modify the function of the governing organs and describe their pharmacology, mechanism of action, and major side effect(s).
- 3. To list the major drugs that affect ganglia and describe their pharmacology, mechanism of action, and major side effect(s).
- 4. To be able to measure the efficacy of major drugs that affect the autonomic nervous system by animal experiments.

②Drugs Affecting the Somatic Nervous System, Drugs for Muscle Disorders, Disease State and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, and major side effects on drugs affecting sensory nerves.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, and major side effects on drugs affecting the motor nervous system.
- 3. To be able to measure the efficacy of major drugs that affect the sensory and motor nerves by animal experiments.
- 4. To be able to describe the following diseases: progressive muscular dystrophy, Guillain-Barre '(Guillain-Barre) syndrome, and myasthenia gravis.

3 Drugs for the Central Nervous System, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications of general anesthetics and hypnotic drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications (including the WHO three-step analgesic ladder) on narcotic analgesics and non-narcotic analgesics.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on the central nervous system stimulants.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on schizophrenia.
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on major depression, mania and depressive disorder (bipolar disorder).
- 6. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on anxiety neurosis disorders (panic, general anxiety disorders), psychosomatic disorder, and insomnia.
- 7. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on epilepsy.
- 8. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on cerebrovascular diseases (intracerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction (thrombosis, embolism, transient cerebral ischemia), and subarachnoid hemhorrages.
- 9. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on Parkinson's disease.
- 10. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on dementia (Alzheimer's, cerebrovascular dementia).
- 11. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on migraine(s).
- 12. To be able to measure the efficacy of drugs that affect the central nervous system by animal experiments.

- 13. To be able to discuss central nervous system disorders that may affect social life and the significancy of pharmacotherapy.
- 14. To be able to discuss the following diseases: encephalitis, meningitis, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, narcolepsy, drug addiction, and alcoholism.

(4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the basic chemical structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of major drugs that affect the nervous system.
- (2) Immunosupressants, Anti-inflammatories, Drugs for Allergies, and Bone/Joint Disorders
- GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of the pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for immunosupressants, anti-inflammatories, drugs for allergies and bone/joint disorders, and acquire the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

(1) Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on anti-inflammatory drugs (steroids, non-steroids) and anti-pyretic analyses agents.
- 2. To be able to describe inflammation based on the mechanism of action of anti-inflammatory drugs.
- 3. To be able to describe the process of wound healing.

(2) Immunosupressants, Anti-inflammatories, Drugs for Allergies, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on drugs for allergies (anti-histamine, anti-allergy drugs, etc.).
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on drugs for immunosuppresants.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following allergic diseases: atopic dermatitis, urticarias, contact dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctiviti, pollen allegies, digestive allergies, and asthma.
- 4. To be able to describe the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.) and treatments for the following drug-induced allergies: Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrosis, drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome, and drug eruption.
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on anaphylaxis shock.

- 6. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.) and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) for the following diseases: psoriasis vulgaris, bullous dermatosis, photodermatosis, and Behçet's disease
- 7. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following organ-specific auto-immune diseases: Grave's disease, Hashimoto's disease, pernicious anemia, Addison's disease, type 1 diabetes, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, and Sjogren's syndrome.
- 8. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of systemic auto-immune diseases: systemic lupus erythematosus, s cleroderma, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, and rheumatoid arthritis.
- 9. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), pharmacotherapy (drug selection, etc.) of rejection, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) on the following organ transplantations: kidney, liver, bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, and blood transfusion.

3 Drugs for Bone/Joint, Calcium Metabolism Disorders, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on rheumatoid arthritis.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on osteoporosis.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on osteoarthritis.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following calcium metabolism disorders: hyper (hypo-) parathyroidism, osteomalacia (including rickets), and hypercalcemia associated with malignant tumors.

(4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect

1. To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of major drugs such as immunosupressants, anti-inflammatories, and drugs for allergies.

(3) Drugs for Cardiac, Hematological, Renal/Urinary Tract, and Reproductive Disorders

GIO: To acquire the basic knowledge of the pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for immunosupressants, anti-inflammatories, drugs for allergies, bone/joint disorders, and learn the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Drugs for Cardiac, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following arrhythmia and related diseases: supraventricular premature contraction (PAC), premature ventricular contraction (PVC), atrial fibrillation (AF), paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT), WPW syndrome, ventricular tachycardia (VT), ventricular fibrillation (VF), atrioventricular block, and long QT syndrome.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on acute and chronic heart failures.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on ischemic heart disease (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction).
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following hypertensions: essential hypertension and secondary hypertension (including renal vascular hypertension and renal hypertension).
- 5. To be able to briefly describe the following diseases: arteriosclerosis obliterans (ASO), cardiogenic shock, valvular disease, and congenital heart disease.
- 6. To be able to measure the efficacy of circulatory drugs by animal experiments.

2 Drugs for Blood and the Hematopoietic System, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on hemostatic drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on anti-thrombotic drugs, anti-coagulants, and thrombolytic drugs.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following anemia: iron deficiency anemia, megaloblastic anemia (pernicious anemia, etc.), aplastic anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), renal anemia, and sideroblastic anemia.

- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on hemophilia, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), leukopenia, thromboembolism, leukemia, and malignant lymphoma.

3 Drugs for the Urinary and Reproductive Systems, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications of diuretic drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on acute and chronic renal failure
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of nephrotic syndrome.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on an over-active bladder and a under-active bladder.
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following urinary system diseases: chronic kidney disease (CKD), glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, drug-induced nephropathy, pyelonephritis, cystitis, urinary tract infection and urinary stones.
- 6. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following reproductive system disease: prostate hypertrophy, endometriosis, and uterine fibroids.
- 7. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on drugs related to pregnancy, delivery, and contraception.
- 8. To be able to describe the following reproductive system diseases: abnormal pregnancy, abnormal delivery, and infertility.

(4) Chemical Structures and Drug Effects

1. To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of major drugs for the cardiac, urinary, and reproductive systems.

(4) Drugs for Respiratory and Digestive Disorders

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for respiratory and digestive disorders and to learn the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Drugs for Respiratory Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on bronchial asthma.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on interstitial pneumonia.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications on antitussive, expectorant, and respiratory stimulants.

(2) Drugs for Digestive Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on following upper digestive disease:

 Gastroesophageal reflux disease (including GERD), peptic ulcers, and gastritis.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on inflammatory bowel diseases (ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, etc.).
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on liver disease (hepatitis, liver cirrhosis (including viral), drug-induced liver injury).
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on pancreatitis.
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on biliary tract diseases (cholelithiasis, cholangitis).

- 6. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on functional gastrointestinal disorder (including irritable bowel syndrome).
- 7. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on constipation and diarrhea.
- 8. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on nausea and vomiting.
- 9. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on hemorrhoids.

(3) The Chemical Structures, Properties and Actions of Drugs

1. To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of drugs for respiratory and digestive disorders.

(5) Drugs for Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders

GIO: To acquire the basic knowledge of the pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for endocrine and metabolic disorders and to learn the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

(1)Drugs for Metabolic Disorders, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on diabetes and its complications
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on dyslipidemia.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on hyperuricemia and gout.

(2) Drugs for Endocrine Disorders, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on sex hormone-related drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on Basedow (Grave's) disease.

- 3. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on thyroiditis (chronic (Hashimoto's disease), subacute).
- 4. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on diabetes insipidus.
- 5. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on following diseases: acromegaly, hyperprolactinemia, hypopituitarism, ADH syndrome of inappropriate secretion (SIADH), hyperparathyroidism, hypothyroidism, Cushing syndrome, aldosteronism, pheochromocytoma, adrenal insufficiency (acute, chronic), endometriosis and Addison's disease.

(3) Chemical Structure and Drug Efficacy

1. To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of drugs for metabolic and endocrine system.

(6) Drugs for Ophthalmological, Ear/Nose/Throat, and Dermatological Disorders

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of the pathophysiology, pharmacology, mechanism of action, and side effects of drugs for ophthalmological, ears/nose/throat, and dermatological disorders, and gain the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Drugs for Ophthalmological Disorders, Disease state and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on glaucoma.
- 2. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on cataract.
- 3. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on age-related macular degeneration.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe conjunctivitis, retinopathy, uveitis, and retinitis pigmentosa.

(2) Drugs for Ears/Nose/Throat Disorders, Disease state and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on dizziness (motion sickness, Meniere (Meniere's) disease, etc.).
- 2. To be able to briefly describe the following diseases: allergic rhinitis, hay fever, sinusitis, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and epiglottitis.

3 Drugs for Dermatological Disorders, Disease state and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on atopic dermatitis.
- 2. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on skin fungal disease
- 3. To be able to describe pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on decubitus.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on urticaria, drug eruption, bullous dermatosis, psoriasis, contact dermatitis, and photodermatosis.

(4) Chemical Structure and Drug Effect

 To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of drugs for ophthalmological, ears/nose/throat, and dermatological disorders

(7) Drugs for Infectious Diseases and Cancers

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of pharmacology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of drugs for infectious diseases and cancers, and learn the basics of collecting and analyzing information for the appropriate use of drugs.

1 Antibacterial drugs

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, antibacterial spectrum, major side effects, interactions, tissue absorption) and clinical applications on β- lactams, tetracyclines, macrolides, aminoglycosides, new quinolones, glycopeptide-based, anti-tuberculosis drugs, sulfa drugs (including the ST case agent), and other antibacterial drugs.
- 2. To be able to list the major biological agents (vaccines, etc.) related to bacterial infection and describe their mechanism(s) of action.

(2) Antibacterial Drug Resistance

1. To be able to describe the mechanism of resistance acquisition of major anti-bacterial drugs, and how to deal with drug-resistant bacteria.

(3) Drugs for Bacterial Infection, Disease States, and Treatment

1. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), infection route, prevention method and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following respiratory

- infections: upper respiratory infection (common cold syndrome), bronchitis, tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, Legionella infection, pertussis, and mycoplasma pneumonia.
- 2. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following gastrointestinal infections: acute appendicitis, cholecystitis, cholangitis, pathogenic E. coli infection, food poisoning, Helicobacter pylori infection, dysentery, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, and pseudomembranous colitis.
- 3. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following sensory tract infections: sinusitis, otitis media, and conjunctivitis.
- 4. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following urinary tract infections: pyelonephritis, cystitis, and urethritis.
- 5. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following sexually transmitted diseases: syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia.
- 6. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on encephalitis and meningitis.
- 7. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following bacterial skin infections: contagious impetigo, erysipelas, carbuncle, folliculitis, and leprosy.
- 8. To be able to describe the disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on infective endocarditis and pleurisy.
- 9. To be able to describe the route of transmission, prevention, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on hospital-acquired infections caused by the following drug-resistant bacteria: MRSA, VRE, Serratia, and pseudomonas aeruginosa, etc.
- 10. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), route of transmission, prevention, and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on the following systemic bacterial infections: diphtheria, fulminant group A \(\theta\)-hemolytic streptococcus infection, neonatal group B streptococcal infection, tetanus, and sepsis.

(4) Drugs for Viral Infections and Prion Diseases, Disease States, and Treatment

1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, prevention, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of Herpes virus infections (herpes simplex, varicella-zoster).

- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on cytomegalovirus infections.
- 3. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, routes of transmission, prevention, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.) and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of influenza.
- 4. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, routes of transmission, prevention, disease state (pathophysiology (acute hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, liver cell carcinoma), symptoms, etc.) and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of viral hepatitis (HAV, HBV, HCV).
- 5. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, routes of transmission, prevention, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.) and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).
- 6. To be able to describe the routes of transmission, prevention, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following virus infections (including prion diseases): erythema infectious, hand-foot-and-mouth disease, infectious mononucleosis, roseola infantum, pharyngoconjunctival fever, viral diarrhea, measles, rubella, mumps, common cold syndrome, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

(5) Drugs for Fungal Infections, Disease State, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) and clinical applications of antifungal drugs.
- 2. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following fungal infections: skin mycosis, candidiasis, pneumocystis pneumonia, pulmonary aspergillosis, and cryptococcosis.

6 Drugs for Protozoal and Parasitic Infections, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following protozoal infections: malaria, toxoplasmosis, trichomoniasis, and amoebic dysentery.
- 2. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects) of the drugs, disease states (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following parasitic infections: ascariasis, pinworm disease, and anisakiasis.

Malignant Tumors

- 1. To describe the definition of tumors (the differences between benign and malignant).
- 2. To briefly describe the following contents of malignant tumors (cancers): histological type classifications, stagings, tumor exams (cytodiagnosis, tissue diagnosis, diagnostic imaging,

tumor markers (including mutant gene and gene products)), epidemiology of malignant tumors (trends in morbidity and mortality), risks of malignant tumors, and prevention measures.

3. To describe the significance of drug therapy in the treatment of cancers.

(8) Drugs for Malignant Tumors, Disease States, and Treatment

- 1. To be able to describe the pharmacology (pharmacological effect, mechanism of action, major side effects, interactions and tissue migration) of drugs and clinical applications of the following anti-cancer drugs: alkylating agents, antimetabolites, antitumor antibiotics, mitotic inhibitors, topoisomerase inhibitors, hormonal agents, platinum agents, and molecular targeted therapy, etc.
- 2. To be able to escribe the mechanism of resistance acquisition of anti-cancer drugs.
- 3. To be able to describe treatments to reduce the following major side effects of anti-cancer drugs: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, leukopenia, and skin disorders including hand-foot syndrome and thrombocytopenia.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe the major chemotherapy regimens (FOLFOX, etc.) including the make-up of the drugs, roles, side effects, and target diseases.
- 5. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on following leukemia: acute (chronic) myelogenous leukemia, acute (chronic) lymphocytic leukemia, adult T-cell leukemia (ATL)
- 6. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of malignant lymphoma and multiple myeloma.
- 7. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of osteosarcoma.
- 8. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following digestive system cancers: stomach, esophageal, liver, colon, gallbladder, bile duct, and pancreatic.
- 9. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of lung cancer.
- 10. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following cancers of the head/neck and sensory organs: brain tumors, retinoblastoma, larynx, pharynx, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and oral cavity malignancies.
- 11. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following genital cancers: prostate, uterine, and ovarian.
- 12. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of the following renal and urinary tract cancers: kidney and bladder.

13. To be able to describe the disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms, etc.), and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) of breast cancer.

Terminal and Palliative Care

- 1. To be able to describe disease state (pathophysiology, symptom, etc.) and treatments for the terminal stages of cancer.
- 2. To describe disease state (pathophysiology, symptoms) and pharmacotherapy (drug selections, etc.) on treatments for pain associated with cancer.

10 Chemical Structure and Drug Effect

1. To be able to briefly describe the basic structures and effects (pharmacology, pharmacokinetics) of drugs for pathogenic microorganisms and malignant neoplasms.

(8) Biologics, Cell Therapy, and Genomics

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of treatments utilizing proteins, genomics and cell agents for appropriate use with ethical considerations. To acquire the basics on the use of genomics.

(1) Recombinant Pharmaceutical Products

- 1. To be able to describe the characteristics and significance of recombinant pharmaceuticals.
- 2. To be able to list major recombinant pharmaceuticals.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe the safety of recombinant pharmaceuticals.

2 Gene Therapy

1. To be able to briefly describe the mechanisms, methods and procedures of gene therapies, and to explain the current status in regard to ethical issues.

3 Transplantation Therapy Utilizing Cells and Tissues

- To be able to briefly describe the mechanisms, methods and procedures of transplant therapies, and explain the current status with ethical issues on utilizing genomic information.
- 2. To be able to describe transplant therapies utilizing isolated or cultured tissues.
- 3. To be able to describe transplant therapies utilizing blood stem cells derived from umbilical cord blood, peripheral blood, and bone marrow.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe cell transplant therapies utilizing embryonic stem cells (ES cells) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells).

(9) Over-the-counter and Behind-the-counter Drugs and Self-medication

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of behind-the-counter, over-the-counter drugs and self-medication in order to contribute to the community health and medical care by offering the appropriate drug therapy. To acquire basic knowledge of collecting appropriate information for drug therapy.

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the role of pharmacists caring for the health of the community, health promotion, and self-medication.
- 2. To be able to describe both over-the-counter and behind-the-counter drugs and list the major drugs by risk categories: Class-1, -2, and -3.
- 3. Based on major symptoms, to list the diseases that appear to be highly related and diseases not to be overlooked.
- 4. To be able to collect certain patient information to determine either over-the-counter or behind-the-counter drugs, or to recommend patients to go for a medical consultation.
- 5. To be able to list over-the-counter and behind-the-counter drugs for self-medication which can be used to treat the following diseases and symptoms; fever, pain, itchiness, digestive and respiratory symptoms, allergies, bacterial/fungal infections or lifestyle-related diseases.
- 6. To be able to describe health improvement methods (including exercise, diet, supplements, and health-promoting foods) and to explain the significance of the method in maintaining/promoting people's health.
- 7. To be able to describe major interactions between the following drugs; over-the-counter and behind-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, supplements, and health promoting foods.
- 8. To be able to collect and evaluate information regarding therapeutic outcomes and side effects of over-the-counter and behind-the-counter drugs.

(10) Kanpo Medicines

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of Kanpo medicines, including disease concepts, indications, side effects and precautions.

1 Fundamentals of Kanpo medicine

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the characteristics of herbal medicines.
- 2. To be able to describe the following basic words of Kanpo medicines: Yin-Yang, Xu-shi, Cold/Heat. Exterior/Interior, Qi/Blood/Fluid, and Patterns.
- 3. To be able to describe systematic classification of Kanpo medicines based on the mixture of ingredients.
- 4. To be able to describe the differences between Kanpo and western medicines, home remedies, supplements, and health promoting foods.

(2) Application of Kanpo Medicines

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the diagnostic methods, patient approach such as, conditions and disease states, and treatments on Kanpo medicine.
- 2. To be able to describe with examples regarding Patterns, symptoms, and diseases of Kanpo medicines listed in Japanese pharmacopoeia.
- 3. To be able to describe the significance of herbal treatments in modern medicine.

(3) Precautions of Kanpo Medicines

1. To be able to describe with examples on side effects and precautions on Kanpo medicines.

(11) Therapeutics Optimization

GIO: To acquire basic knowledge of collecting and analyzing information for treatments and appropriate use of drugs in order to contribute to the optimal drug therapy.

1 Comprehensive Exercises

- 1. To discuss optimal drug therapies based on patient and drug information.
- 2. To discuss treatments for overdosing toxicity (including antidotes).
- 3. To list complications associated with long-term care and discuss their drug therapy.

E3 Essential Medical Information

GIO: In order to provide necessary information for pharmacotherapy to inter-professional team, develop a pharmaceutical care plan, and solve clinical problems, acquire fundamental knowledge and skills of delivering and applying clinical drug information and patient information into clinical problems.

(1) Drug Information

GIO: To acquire fundamental knowledge and skills of applying drug information, EBM, biostatistics, and clinical research designs and analytics.

1) The Fundamentals of Drug Information

- 1. To be able to identify essential drug information for drug administration and handling.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe which professionals (governmental, clinical, and pharmaceutical) provide drug information and what roles those professionals play.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe investigational drugs including generic medicines process overview and drug information data related those trials.
- 4. To be able to briefly describe Outline of Post-marketing Safety Measures and drug information data related those measures.
- 5. To be able to briefly describe major regulations such as GCP, GVP, GPSP, RMP, et.al and Regulatory Science.

(2) Drug Information Resources

- 1. To be able to briefly describe primary, secondary, and tertiary resources.
- 2. To list major secondary and tertiary resources, and explain each characteristic.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe drug information provided by MHLW, PMDA, and Pharmaceuticals.
- 4. To explain the legal roles of package inserts.
- 5. To list the items (Boxed Warnings and Precautions, Contraindications, Indication and Usage, Dosage and Administration, Cautions, etc.) in package insert and explain each item.
- 6. To distinguish the role of Drug Interview Forms and Package Inserts.

(3) The Clinical Applications of Drug Information

- 1. To select the appropriate date (usage, adverse reactions, interaction, identification, pregnancy and nursing, toxicity, etc.) and apply drug information skills proficiently.
- 2. To understand and search appropriate use of keywords, medical subject-heading (MeSH), and other thesauruses using the most common secondary literature sources.
- 3. To identify the items for evaluating the reliability and scientific validity of drug information.
- 4. To evaluate the quality of drug information about clinical trials published by primary literature and tertiary literature.
- 5. To explain the measurements and ethical issues (intellectual property and confidentiality) in applying drug information.

(4)EBM

- 1. To explain the overview of "evidence based medicine" and the approach of EBM.
- 2. To identify the advantages and disadvantages of study designs (RCT, cohort study, case controlled study, etc.), and describe the evidence level of each study design.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe critical literature evaluation, and identify internal validity (accuracy and reproducibility) and external validity (possibility of generalization). [cf. E3(1)]
- 4. To understand overview of meta-analysis and be able to explain the results.

⑤ Biostatistics

- 1. To explain and distinguish basic statistical values in clinical trials (mean, median, standard deviation, standard error, confidence interval, etc.)
- 2. To explain the overview of the null hypothesis and distinguish statistical test and estimation.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe basic distributions (normal, *t*, binomial, Poisson, chi-square, and F).
- 4. To list major parametric tests and non-parametric tests, and explain of usage
- 5. To demonstrate differentiate tests between two groups (t test. chi-square test, etc.).
- 6. To be able to briefly describe the overview of major regression analysis (liner regression, logistic regression, etc.), and tests for correlation coefficient.
- 7. To be able to briefly describe the overview of basic survival time analysis (Kaplan Meier survival curve, etc.)

(6) Clinical Study Design and Analysis

- 1. To be able to briefly describe major clinical study design (interventional study, observational study), and explain each characteristics.
- 2. To be able to briefly describe bias and confounding.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe major epidemiology study designs in observational study (case study, summary report of cases, case controlled study, nested case controlled study, case cohort study, etc.).
- 4. To be able to briefly describe the algorithms used to determine causality in adverse drug

reaction.

- 5. To describe the difference between superiority test and non-inferiority test.
- 6. To be able to briefly describe study designs in interventional study (sample size, randomization, blinding, etc.).
- 7. To be able to briefly describe some considerations in analyzing statistically.
- 8. To explain differences endpoints in interventional study (true endpoint and surrogate endpoint, primary endpoint and secondary endpoint) by examples
- 9. To be able to describe and calculate the major parameters of results (efficacy and safety) in clinical trials (relative risks, relative risk reduction, absolute risks, absolute risk reduction, numbers of patients needed to treat, odds ratios, incidence rates, and incidence proportions).

(7) Drug Evaluation

- 1. To describe considerations of producing the formulary in hospital and community pharmacy.
- 2. To compare and evaluate efficacy and safety in major allogeneic same effect drugs using drug information.
- 3. To compare and evaluate quality, safety, economy in brand and generic drugs using drug information.

(2) Patient Information

GIO: To acquire the fundamental items obtaining and assessing patient information.

(1) The Fundamentals of Patient Information

- 1. To list the basic patient information necessary to determine pharmacotherapies.
- 2. To list the resource of patient information, and explain these differences.

(2) Clinical Assessment

- 1. To explain problem oriented system(POS)
- 2. To explain about SOAP and recording patient information.
- 3. To be able to briefly describe patient information necessary to evaluate drug efficacy and adverse drug reaction.
- 4. To explain the importance of privacy policy and management of patient information.

(3) Personalized Medicine

GIO: To acquire the fundamental issues about personalized pharmacotherapy

(1)Pharmacogenetics

- 1. To give examples and explain the major genetic factors influencing drug main effects and side effects.
- 2. To give examples and explain the major genetic factors (e.g. gene mutation in drug metabolism and transporter) influencing pharmacokinetics
- 3. To give examples and explain pharmacotherapy considering pharmacogenomics.

2 Age Factors

- 1. To describe the concerns of pediatric pharmacotherapy in pharmacokinetics: low birth weight baby, new born baby, infant child.
- 2. To describe the concerns of geriatric pharmacotherapy in pharmacokinetics in terms of elderly people.

3 Special Populations (e.g., liver dysfunction, renal dysfunction, and heart diseases,) for prescription and nonprescription medications

- 1. To describe the concerns of pharmacokinetics and pharmacotherapy and pharmaceutical care plans in kidney disease and renal dysfunction.
- 2. To describe the concerns of pharmacokinetics and pharmacotherapy and pharmaceutical care plans in liver disease and live dysfunction.
- 3. To describe the concerns of pharmacokinetics and pharmacotherapy and pharmaceutical care plans in heart diseases.

(4)Other Special Populations (expecting and nursing mothers, obesity and emaciation, gender, menopausal and others)

- 1. To identify physiology factors influencing drug effects: gender, menopause, circadian rhythm, etc.
- 2. To describe the concerns of pharmacokinetics and pharmacotherapy in reproductive state, pregnancy, nursing.
- 3. To describe the concerns of pharmacokinetics and pharmacotherapy and pharmaceutical care plans based on nutrition status: obesity, low Albuminemia, asities, etc.

(5) Personalized Therapeutics Plan

- 1. To provide pharmaceutical care plans in consider with patient backgrounds (e.g. genes, age, organ function) and drug information
- 2. To describe the pharmacotherapy based on companion medicine.

E4 ADME

GIO: In order to understand drug delivery system and provide individual pharmaceutical plan, to acquire fundamental knowledge of pharmacokinetics and skills of applied clinical pharmacokinetics.

(1) Pharmacodynamics and Kinetics

GIO: To acquire the fundamental issues in terms of drug delivery system and pharmacokinetic interaction.

(1) Drugs through Biomembranes

- 1. To describe transcellular route; simple diffusion, facilitated diffusion, and active transport in the movement of drug across the cell membrane.
- 2. To describe transcellular systems, and explain the role of transcellular system in the

pharmacokinetics.

②Absorption

- 1. To explain the mechanisms of absorption for oral administration drugs
- 2. To explain the mechanisms of absorption for non-oral administration drugs
- 3. To describe the factors impacting on the drug absorption system
- 4. To describe drug interactions in the absorption process.
- 5. To describe the first pass metabolism.

(3) Distribution

- 1. To list major plasm proteins binding drugs and identify drugs the highest affinity for plasma proteins
- 2. To explain in quantitatively about relationships with distribution volume, plasma protein binding, and tissue binding.
- 3. To explain the measuring and analysis of drug protein binding and binding inhibition
- 4. To explain the structure of blood tissue barrier, and drug distribution of brain or an embryo and a fetus.
- 5. To explain distribution of drugs into lymphatic system and breast milk.
- 6. To explain interaction in the process of drug distribution.

4 Metabolism

- 1. To explain major drug metabolic enzymes, and explain the sites of drug metabolism in a cell.
- 2. To give examples and explain phase I reactions (oxidation, reduction, and hydrolysis reactions) and phase II reactions (conjugation reactions).
- 3. To give examples and explain drugs metabolized by major drug metabolism enzymes
- 4. To give examples and explain a drug precursor and active metabolizer.
- 5. To give examples and explain mechanism of induction of drug metabolism and inhibition of drug metabolism, and related drug-drug interactions.

(5) Excretion

- 1. To explain the mechanisms of renal excretion.
- 2. To explain the relationship of renal clearance, glomerular filtration, active tubular secretion, and passive tubular reabsorption in quantitatively.
- 3. To list major drugs excreted by kidney.
- 4. To give examples and explain biliary excretion and enterohepatic circulation.
- 5. To give examples and explain interactions in the process of drug excretion.

(2) Pharmacodynamics and Kinetics Evaluation

GIO: To acquire the fundamental issues in terms of design, analysis and interpretation of pharmacokinetics and drug dosage regimens.

1) Pharmacokinetic Model

- 1. To describe the concept of a liner compartment model and the associated pharmacokinetics parameter (total clearance, distribution volume, disappearance half-life, bioavailability, etc.).
- 2. To analyze PK based on a linear 1-compartment model (rapid IV infusion, oral administration [single time and repetition dosage], constant-speed IV infusion)
- 3. To analyze non-liner drugs based on a non-linear compartment model.
- 4. To describe the moment analysis and the associated pharmacokinetics parameter and its calculation.
- 5. To explain hepatic clearance, renal clearance, and inherent clearance, and describe their relationship with a formula.
- 6. To be able to briefly describe pharmacokinetics-pharmacodynamics analysis.

2 TDM and Administration Design

- 1. To explain the significance of therapeutic dose monitoring, and describe
- 2. To explain the sampling timing, sample handling, and drug assay in TDM
- 3. To be able to apply pharmacokinetic parameters into induvial dosage regimens
- 4. To be able to briefly describe population pharmacokinetics and usage.

E5 Science for Drug Formulation

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the physical properties of drugs and other formulation ingredients, of the formulation designs, and of the drug delivery systems in order to understand the significance and the features of drug formulation.

(1) Properties of Formulations

GIO: To acquire the fundamentals of the physical properties of drugs and other formulation ingredients.

(1) Solid Ingredients

- 1. To describe the properties of powders.
- 2. To describe the properties of crystals (stable and meta-stable forms), non-crystalline substances, anhydrates, and hydrates.
- 3. To describe the dissolution phenomena of solid ingredients (including the solubility and the solution equilibrium) as well as the diffusion and dissolution rates of dissolved materials. [Refer C2(2)1)Acid-base equilibrium-1. and 2)Various chemical equilibria-2.]
- 4. To describe the factors (including pH and temperature) that affect the dissolution of solid ingredients.
- 5. To list and describe typical formulation methods which increase the solubility and dissolution rate of solid ingredients.

②Semisolid and Liquid Ingredients

1. To describe flow and transformation (rheology).

2. To describe the structures of polymeric molecules and the nature of polymeric solutions (including viscosity).

3 Dispersion System Ingredients

- 1. To describe the properties of interface (including interface tension, distribution equilibrium, and adsorption), and the typical surfactants and their properties. [Refer C2(2)②Various chemical equilibria-4.]
- 2. To describe typical dispersion systems and their properties, including molecular assembly, colloid, emulsion, and suspension agents.
- 3. To describe the stability and the separation phenomena (including sedimentation) of dispersed particles.
- 4. To describe typical formulation methods that increase dispersion stability.

(4) Physical Properties of Drugs and Other Formulation Ingredients

- 1. To understand the structures of polymeric molecules which are commonly used in drug formulation, and to describe the physical properties of the molecules.
- 2. To describe drug stability, including reaction rates and complex reactions. Also, to describe the factors (including pH and temperature) that affect drug stability.
- 3. To describe typical formulation methods that increase drug stability.

(2) Formulation Design

GIO: To learn the kinds, production processes, and qualities of formulations.

(1) Typical Formulations

- 1. To describe the general information and significance of drug formulations.
- 2. To describe the various formulations for oral administration and their features.
- 3. To describe the various formulations for mucous-membrane application (including eye-drops and inhalants) as well as their features.
- 4. To describe the various formulations for injections and their features.
- 5. To describe the various formulations for cutaneous applications and their features.
- 6. To describe other drug formulations (including the formulations for Kampo medicines and dialysis) and to describe their features.

(2) Methods for Formulation and for Formulation Testing

- 1. To list the typical formulation additives and to describe their usages and properties.
- 2. To describe a unit operation in the process of formulation. In addition, to describe commonly used formulation machines along with the formulation processes.
- 3. To list commonly used containers and packages and to describe their features.
- 4. To list and describe formulation testing methods.

3 Bioequivalence

1. To describe bioequivalence with an understanding of formulation features including drug application sites and the release of effective ingredients.

(3) Drug Delivery System (DDS)

GIO: To learn basic information about DDS, considering the route of administration, and drug-disposition controlling methods.

1 Needs of DDS

- 1. To describe the concept and usefulness of DDS.
- 2. To describe typical DDS technologies. [For pro-drugs, also refer E4(1)4)Metabolism-4.]

(2) Controlled Release

- 1. To describe the concept and significance of a controlled-release drug delivery system.
- 2. To name the typical controlled-release technologies for each drug application site and to describe their features.
- 3. To list typical drugs using controlled-release technologies.

3 Targeting

- 1. To describe the concept and significance of targeting.
- 2. To name typical targeting technologies for each drug application site and to describe their features.
- 3. To list typical drugs using targeting technologies.

4 Improvement in Absorption

- 1. To describe the concept and significance of improving absorption.
- 2. To name the typical absorption improvement technologies for each drug application site and to describe their features.
- 3. To list typical drugs using absorption improvement technologies.

F Pharmacy Practice Experiences

- GIO: To acquire the essential skills necessary for the pharmacist to be actively involved in pharmacotherapy, inter-professional medical care, and community healthcare, through patient-/customer-centered perspectives.
- ※F: The minimum medical conditions covered in this chapter include: cancer, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cardiac diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, neuropsychiatric diseases, immunology and allergic diseases, and infectious diseases. Students should gain practical experience in healthcare facilities and community pharmacies on an ongoing basis through clinical training that provides actual contact with patients with those disease states.

*Pre: The Basic Requirements for Students Prior to Pharmacy Practice Experiences

(1) The Fundamentals of Pharmacy Practice

GIO: To understand the appropriate attitude and basic workflow of the pharmacist in pharmacy practice settings in order to play a participatory role and to act in a professional and appropriate manner.

(1) Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience (IPPE)

*Prerequisite Course Work Prior to Completion of the Second Year

- 1. To observe and be able to discuss the role of the pharmacist and interact with pharmacists in various pharmacy practice settings to help provide an understanding from the patient/customer perspective.
- 2. To observe and be able to discuss the role of the pharmacist and interact with pharmacists in local healthcare, medical care, and welfare settings, and provide an understanding of the important and relevant issues in those settings.
- 3. To describe basic life support procedures (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, trauma life support, etc.), and be able to perform it using a simulator.

(2) The Laws and Ethics in Pharmacy Practice [Refer to A (1), (2)]

- 1. *Pre: To understand and discuss the ethical principles and legal regulations for healthcare professionals.
- 2. *Pre: To be able to keep personal information confidential while ensuring respect for the right to patient/customer self-determination.
- 3. *Pre: To understand and discuss the importance of the pharmacist's contributions to the patient's/customer's recovery, health maintenance, and quality of life.
- 4. To follow ethical principles and behave appropriately as a healthcare professional.
- 5. To ensure respect for the fundamental rights and self-determination of a patient/customer.
- 6. To be able to obtain informed consent prior to providing a drug therapy plan.
- 7. To comply with confidentiality obligations with respect to information obtained in the course of pharmacist duties.

(3) Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experience (APPE)

- 1. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the basic workflow of the pharmacist in pharmacy practice settings.
- 2. *Pre: To describe the importance of a drug therapy plan in pharmacy practice settings.
- 3. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the structure, functions, and professional relationships within a hospital pharmacy practice setting.
- 4. *Pre: To describe the job titles, roles, and responsibilities of the various personnel working in hospitals.
- 5. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the universal healthcare system (medical care, welfare, nursing care) involving pharmacists [refer to B (3) ①]
- 6. To describe the operation and management of hospital pharmacy systems and their coordinating functions with other departments.
- 7. To describe proper drug therapy plans for major disease states in inpatient settings.
- 8. To participate in treatment across the continuum from admission through discharge.
- 9. To describe a drug therapy plan in acute care (emergency medicine, intensive care, trauma care, etc.) and care that is given before, during, and after surgery.
- 10. To describe a proper drug therapy plan in perinatal care and pediatric care.
- 11. To describe a proper drug therapy plan in terminal care and palliative care.
- 12. To describe a proper drug therapy plan in outpatient chemotherapy.
- 13. To be able to briefly describe the national health insurance system requirements pertaining to the pharmacist.
- 14. To describe the workflow of the pharmacist in a community pharmacy setting.
- 15. To perform the processing and dispensing of prescriptions, and counseling patients on drug therapy under a preceptor's supervision.

(2) Prescription Processing, Medication Preparation, and Dispensing

GIO: To acquire the essential basic skills in supply and management of pharmaceutical products for safe and proper prescription processing, medication preparation, and dispensing.

(1) Compliance with Pharmacy Laws and Regulations [Refer to B (2), (3) (1)]

- 1. *Pre: To apply pharmacy laws and regulations in prescription processing, medication preparation, and dispensing processes (prescriptions, dispensing records, inquiries, etc.).
- 2. To keep complete and accurate legal documents (prescriptions, dispensing records, etc.).
- 3. To participate in the process of ensuring pharmacy compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- 4. To describe the regulatory requirements of facilities, equipments, and supplies for community pharmacies.

2 Medication Order Review and Medication Therapy Management

1. *Pre: To identify indications and usage, dosage and administration, warnings, contraindications, adverse reactions, and interactions for drugs used for major disease

states.

- 2. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the prescription ordering system and the electronic medical record system.
- 3. *Pre: To describe the legal requirements for the format and content of a prescription label.
- 4. *Pre: To describe the significance and precautions of medication verification by the pharmacist.
- 5. *Pre: To verify prescriptions and identify potentially inappropriate prescribing.
- 6. *Pre: To be able to contact prescribers for clarification of prescriptions.
- 7. To demonstrate the ability to review and assess the appropriateness of prescriptions (for drug names, dosage, and directions of use, etc.).
- 8. To demonstrate the ability to review and assess the appropriateness of injection medication orders (for drug name, dosage, rate, and route of administration, etc.).
- 9. To be able to exemplify proper prescription form requirements.
- 10. To determine if a prescription is appropriate for the patient's drug therapy, through utilizing information from the patient's medication history, medical records, and disease state.
- 11. To demonstrate the ability to communicate with prescribers utilizing information from the patient's medication history, medical records, and disease state.

(3) Medication Preparation and Dispensing

- 1. *Pre: To correctly perform prescription labeling that fulfills requirements on content and format.
- 2. *Pre: To identify trade and generic names, dosage forms, strengths, etc... of major medications.
- 3. *Pre: To be able to accurately perform any necessary pharmaceutical calculations to properly fill or dispense a prescription.
- 4. *Pre: To describe strategies for generic drug substitutions.
- 5. *Pre: To describe the mechanism of, and the characteristic evidence of incompatibility for representative injectables, powders, and liquid drug forms, etc.
- 6. *Pre: To demonstrate basic aseptic techniques and describe processes and facilities needed to provide sterile compounded parenteral solutions.
- 7. *Pre: To demonstrate appropriate and safe techniques for the handling of hazardous drugs such as chemotherapy products.
- 8. *Pre: To demonstrate the procedures utilized in verification/checking of a selection, preparation, and/or organization of a drug product.
- 9. To participate in the proper selection/compounding of the proper medication, dosage form, and amount in order to fill a prescription order.
- 10. To perform a proper selection process in generic drug substitution.
- 11. To be able to accurately perform any necessary pharmaceutical calculations to properly fill or dispense a prescription.
- 12. To identify whether tablet crushing or capsule opening is appropriate, and participate in the

- preparation for dispensing.
- 13. To identify whether one-dose packaging is clinically necessary for the patient, and participate in the preparation for dispensing.
- 14. To participate in the preparation of injectable medications.
- 15. To identify the methods of preventing incompatibility of injectable, powder, and liquid medications, etc.
- 16. To demonstrate aseptic techniques and describe processes and facilities needed to provide sterile compounded parenteral solutions including total parenteral nutrition, etc.
- 17. To demonstrate appropriate safe technique for handling hazardous drugs such as chemotherapy products.
- 18. To demonstrate appropriate techniques for the dispensing and handling of pharmaceutical products that require special attention (powerful, poisonous, psychotropic, or chemotherapy drugs, etc.).
- 19. To demonstrate the procedures utilized in verification/checking of the selection, preparation and/or organization of an injectable drug product.

(4) Professional Attitudes and Behaviors of Practice, Patient Education, and Counseling

- 1. *Pre: To exhibit behaviors and values that are consistent with the trust given to the profession by patients or customers.
- 2. *Pre: To identify the needs of individual patients who have special needs for serving or counseling, including pregnant or lactating women, children, elderly people, etc.
- 3. *Pre: To obtain important background information on the patient or customer (symptoms, psychological states, past medical history, lifestyle habits, allergies, medication history, history of adverse reactions, etc.).
- 4. *Pre: To counsel patients or customers clearly on major medications including efficacy and effects, dosage and administration, warnings, contraindications, adverse reactions, interactions, storage, etc.
- 5. *Pre: To identify lifestyle modifications that should be made in order to help manage major disease states.
- 6. *Pre: To demonstrate to the patient how to use various dosage forms (eye ointments, suppositories, inhalers, self-injectables, etc.).
- 7. *Pre: To describe the significance and importance of a medication history and medical record contents.
- 8. *Pre: To properly document medication education for patients with major disease states.
- 9. To exhibit the behaviors and values that are consistent with the trust given to the profession by patients or customers.
- 10. To obtain important background information on patients or customers (symptoms, psychological states, past medical history, lifestyle habits, allergies, medication history/reconciliation, history of adverse reactions, etc.).
- 11. To counsel patients on medications utilizing effective education techniques in accordance

- with the prescriber's intentions.
- 12. To be able to counsel/educate patients/customers in how to take their medications safely and effectively in consideration of the patient's or customer's medical condition and background.
- 13. To exhibit behaviors and values that are consistent with the trust given to the profession by patients or customers who have special needs for serving or counseling, including pregnant or lactating women, children, elderly people, etc.
- 14. To counsel patients on medications utilizing effective patient education materials such as a medical notebook, health notebook, or patient medication instruction leaflet.
- 15. To appropriately document patient information collected from a medication history and/or medical records.

(5) Pharmacy Procurement, Inventory Management, and Controlled Substance Management

- 1. *Pre: To describe the significance and importance of pharmaceutical product management.
- 2. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the workflow of pharmaceutical product management.
- 3. *Pre: To describe the conditions and procedures for the handling of powerful, poisonous, and psychotropic drugs, as well as the raw materials of stimulants, etc.
- 4. *Pre: To describe the management and handling of the blood and biological products that require special controls.
- 5. *Pre: To describe the classes and applications of representative radiopharmaceuticals and their proper storage conditions.
- 6. *Pre: To describe the significance, preparation processes, and quality assurance for hospital pharmacy compounding products.
- 7. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe pharmacy compounding products and Kampo products.
- 8. *Pre: To describe the factors affecting the quality of pharmaceutical products and their storage conditions.
- 9. To perform proper supply, storage, and disposal of pharmaceutical products.
- 10. To perform proper inventory management of pharmaceutical products.
- 11. To describe the workflow processes of the inventory management of pharmaceutical products.
- 12. To perform the proper management and handling of powerful, poisonous, and psychotropic drugs, as well as the raw materials of stimulants.
- 13. To perform the proper management and handling of specific bio-based products.

(6) Medication Safety and Quality Improvement

- 1. *Pre: To identify the most common types of medication errors in prescribing, dispensing, storing, preparation, and administration of a medicine.
- 2. *Pre: To identify the characteristics of medication errors associated with high-risk medications (chemotherapy products, medications for diabetes mellitus, controlled substances, etc.) and measures to reduce those errors.
- 3. *Pre: To understand and discuss representative medication error incidents including

- near-misses and accident reports to identify the characteristics, concrete measures, coping strategies, and opportunities to enhance patient safety.
- 4. *Pre: To describe the fundamental principles of infection prevention and control.
- 5. *Pre: To demonstrate aseptic techniques for sterile hand washing and infection control standard precautions.
- 6. *Pre: To describe applications and optimal concentrations of representative disinfectants, and consideration for their preparation.
- 7. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the risk management strategies for medication usage.
- 8. To participate in the procedures for monitoring medication safety of high-risk medications (chemotherapy products, medications for diabetes mellitus, controlled substances, etc.).
- 9. To describe the various policies, procedures, and protocols that are put into place for the prevention of dispensing errors.
- 10. To create concrete proposals and coping strategies to enhance patient safety, based on past medication error incidents including near-misses and accident reports.
- 11. To review and comply with the safety guidelines for the clinical site.
- 12. To demonstrate aseptic techniques for sterile hand washing and infection control standard precautions.
- 13. To properly handle clinical specimens and infectious waste.
- 14. To create concrete proposals for infection control (infection and spread prevention, etc.) for the hospital site.

(3) Practical Application of Pharmacotherapy

GIO: In order to provide safe and optimized pharmacotherapy to patients, to acquire skills of collecting patient information, accessing patient condition, and making a drug therapy plan.

(1) Collection of Patient Information

- 1. *Pre: To describe basic medical terminology and abbreviations.
- 2. *Pre: To obtain appropriate patient information from various information resources such as a medical record, medication history, pharmacist's note, nursing record, patient's medical notebook, and patient's own medications. [Refer to E3 (2) 1]
- 3. *Pre: To describe the purposes of a physical assessment and the applications of the physical findings to a drug therapy plan.
- 4. *Pre: To perform a basic physical assessment and evaluate the physical findings.
- 5. To apply basic medical terminology and abbreviations.
- 6. To obtain patient information from patients, pharmacy customers, and various information resources such as a medical record, medication history, pharmacist's note, nursing record, patient's medical notebook, and patient's own medications.
- 7. To apply physical findings to a pharmaceutical care plan.

(2) Management of Drug Information [Refer to E3 (2) (1)]

1. *Pre: To obtain, categorize, and synthesize drug information for pharmacotherapy.

- 2. To understand and utilize the medical information resources of a facility.
- 3. To document the DI request for pharmacotherapy and the evidence-based resources used for the response.
- 4. To understand the drug information needs of healthcare professionals and patients, and to provide drug information.
- 5. To evaluate and synthesize drug information to provide safe and effective pharmacotherapy.
- 6. To manage emergency drug information such as Dear Healthcare Professional Letters of Emergent Safety Communications (Yellow Letter), Dear Healthcare Professional Letters of Rapid Safety Communications (Blue Letter), drug products for recall and discontinued products in a healthcare facility.

3 Application of Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Pharmacotherapy (Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Recommendations)

- 1. *Pre: To develop a drug therapy plan depending on the stages of illness for major diseases.
- 2. *Pre: To select appropriate medications, usage, and administration in consideration of organ functions (e.g. kidney, liver), and physiological specificity such as for pregnant women, children, and the elderly.
- 3. *Pre: To describe the methods for evaluating medication adherence, common reasons for non-adherence, and management methods.
- 4. *Pre: To describe the basic injection techniques of various administrative routes such as subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injections, continuous infusion, etc.
- 5. *Pre: To describe typical infusion solutions and their usage.
- 6. *Pre: To evaluate patient's nutrition, fluid status, and excess/deficiency of electrolyte.
- 7. To determine pharmacotherapy strategies in major diseases by assessing diagnosis, clinical state, and scientific evidence.
- 8. To develop a drug therapy plan based on evidenced-based information such as treatment guidelines.
- 9. To provide an appropriate drug therapy plan by evaluating patient status (disease states, severity of the disease, comorbidities, functions of liver and kidney, general conditions, gene signature, etc.), patient's psychological status and preference, and characteristics of the medications (mechanism of action, pharmaceutical characteristics, etc.).
- 10. To apply drug administration protocols and clinical pathways when developing a drug therapy plan.
- 11. To evaluate patient's home medications and provide appropriate recommendations such as which medications should be continued, stopped, or switched to an alternative.
- 12. To recommend changing the prescribed regimen, usage, or administration to improve medication adherence.
- 13. To select appropriate generic medications in consideration of various reasons including efficacy, safety, and cost-effectiveness, when providing a pharmaceutical care plan /a drug therapy plan.

14. To communicate the elements of a pharmaceutical care plan /a drug therapy plan (e.g. reason(s) for choice, usage, administration, and duration of the therapy) to other healthcare professionals.

(4) Application of Pharmaceutical Care Plans and Pharmacotherapy (The evaluation of effectiveness and safety of the pharmacotherapy)

- 1. *Pre: To describe monitoring parameters such as clinical symptoms and laboratory findings to evaluate the effects and adverse effects of medicines used for treating major diseases.
- 2. *Pre: To obtain pertinent patient information to evaluate the pharmacotherapy of major diseases.
- 3. *Pre: To identify and evaluate drug-related problems of major diseases, to develop a drug therapy plan, and to document pharmacist interventions in SOAP notes, etc.
- 4. To understand laboratory parameters to monitor the effects and adverse effects of medicines, and to recommend ordering pertinent laboratory tests.
- 5. To recommend ordering therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) for patients prescribed medicines required TDM.
- 6. To predict the effects and adverse effects of medicines by analyzing the results of therapeutic drug monitoring.
- 7. To describe drug-related abnormal values of the laboratory tests.
- 8. To evaluate the effects of pharmacotherapy by assessing a patient's clinical symptoms and laboratory findings.
- 9. To evaluate the adverse effects of pharmacotherapy by assessing a patient's clinical symptoms and laboratory findings.
- 10. To advise physicians adjusting a drug therapy plan (e.g. type of medication(s), dose and administration, duration of the therapy), based on the effects and adverse effects of the current therapy, and the results of therapeutic drug monitoring.
- 11. To document obtained patient information accurately in consideration of the 5W1H (who, what, where, when, why, and how) approach.
- 12. To identify and evaluate drug-related problems, to develop a pharmaceutical care plan, and to document pharmacist interventions in SOAP notes, etc.
- 13. To document the necessary information on an adverse incident report form for the government drug safety agency, the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (Japan).

(4) Participation on an Inter-professional Team [Refer to A (4)]

GIO: In order to participate on an inter-professional team at healthcare facilities or for the community, to understand the role and meaning of the inter-professional team, and to share obtained information with other healthcare professionals to provide better medical treatment.

1 Inter-professional Approach in a Healthcare Facility

1. *Pre: To describe the role of the pharmacist on an inter-professional team.

- 2. *Pre: To describe the purpose of an inter-professional team and the role of each team member.
- 3. *Pre: To describe the importance of collaborative interaction(s) between healthcare facilities and the community, and to explain examples such as: collaborative clinical pathways, discharge counseling, collaboration between hospital and community pharmacies and other healthcare facilities, etc.
- 4. To collaborate with pharmacists and other healthcare professionals to solve drug-related problems.
- 5. To share information pertinent to patient's conditions (e.g. disease state, laboratory findings, allergy history, life environment) and changes (e.g. outcome, adverse reactions, psychological states, and QOL) after initiation of therapy with other healthcare professionals.
- 6. As a member of an inter-professional team, to discuss the patient's therapy goal and a course of treatment with other healthcare professionals during an inter-professional team conference or team rounding.
- 7. To provide the best drug therapy plan for patients by collaborating with other healthcare professionals.
- 8. To examine a discharge care plan by collaborating with other healthcare professionals.
- 9. To participate on various inter-professional teams such as an infection control team, a nutrition support team, a pain control team, or a pressure ulcer care team at healthcare facilities.

(2) Collaborative Practice in the Community

- 1. *Pre: To describe the type of professions pertinent to the local healthcare, medical care, and welfare, and to explain the meaning of collaborative practice in the community.
- 2. *Pre: To understand and discuss the importance of collaborative practice between healthcare facilities and community pharmacists.
- 3. To experience collaborative practice between healthcare facilities and community pharmacists.
- 4. To share information of the community residents between healthcare professionals in the local healthcare setting.

(5) Participation in Local Healthcare, Medical Care, and Welfare [Refer to B (4)]

GIO: In order to contribute to local healthcare, medical care, and welfare, to understand the systems and meanings of home medical care, local healthcare, welfare, primary care, and self-medication, and to be able to be involved in recovering/maintaining/improving the health of the local residents by participating in those activities.

(1) Pharmacist Involvement in Home Care and Nursing Care

- 1. *Pre: To describe the purpose, system, and support of home/nursing care.
- 2. *Pre: To describe the characteristics and backgrounds of the patients who receive

home/nursing care.

- 3. *Pre: To describe the role of the pharmacist in home/nursing care.
- 4. To perform drug therapy management in home/nursing care.
- 5. To perform nursing care service in the local community, and to experience collaboration between care managers and pharmacists.
- 6. To obtain home-care patient information of disease conditions (clinical symptoms, disease state and severity, nutrition status, etc.), progress, and life environment and then to be able to write a report.

②Advancing Pharmacy Health Literacy in the Community

- 1. *Pre: To describe the role of the pharmacist in local health care and major activities such as prevention of drug abuse, prevention of suicide, infection control, and anti-doping activities.
- 2. *Pre: To describe infection control methods in the interest of public health.
- 3. To experience the tasks of school pharmacists.
- 4. To experience pharmacist activities in local health management such as antisepsis, food poisoning prevention, and prevention of accidental ingestion of chemical substances included in everyday items.

3 The Role of the Pharmacist in Self-Medication [Refer to E2 (9)]

- 1. *Pre: To understand and discuss the importance of primary care and self-medication in the current health care system.
- 2. *Pre: For patients with typical clinical symptoms such as headaches, abdominal pain, and fever, to assess their disease from obtained information and to provide an appropriate response.
- 3. *Pre: To describe common pharmacy compounding products including Kampo, medications requiring a pharmacist's counseling, over-the-counter medications, and to handle those products appropriately.
- 4. *Pre: To advise patients on typical lifestyle modifications.
- 5. To manage pharmacy compounding products including Kampo, medications requiring a pharmacist's counseling, and over-the-counter medications depending on the risks.
- 6. To assess the patient's clinical conditions (disease, severity of the illness, etc.) and physical conditions based on patient information and physical findings.
- 7. Depending on the clinical symptoms, to provide appropriate advice to patients such as a reference to a physician, to provide first aid, recommend medications requiring a pharmacist's counseling, over-the-counter medications, test products, and lifestyle modification.
- 8. To counsel patients clearly on how to take/use pharmacy compounding products including Kampo, medications requiring a pharmacist's counseling, over-the-counter medications, health foods, supplements, and medical devices.
- 9. To advise patients disease prevention and health management.

4) The Role of the Pharmacist in Disaster Medicine

- 1. *Pre: To be able to briefly describe the fundamentals of disaster medicine.
- 2. To describe a disaster management plan including a system of medical supplies and medical aid in the community.
- 3. To understand and discuss the role of the hospital, community pharmacy, and pharmacist during a disaster.

G Research

GIO: To acquire the willingness to pursue research and the ability to identify and solve problems in order to help advance and improve the pharmaceutical sciences and healthcare.

(1) Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences

GIO: To understand the roles of research in the pharmaceutical sciences in order to develop a research-oriented mind-set and contribute to healthcare for the entire career.

- 1. To be able to describe the objectives and roles of research ranging from the basic to the clinical.
- 2. To understand that research requires autonomy and originality.
- 3. To be able to observe phenomena objectively and think logically.
- 4. To develop a creative mind to tackle new challenges.

(2) Legal Regulations and Ethical Principles for Research

GIO: To understand the legal regulations and guidelines affecting one's own research and follow them when conducting research.

- 1. To be able to briefly describe the legal regulations and guidelines affecting one's own research.
- 2. To be able to describe the considerations in conducting research and handling patient information.
- 3. To conduct research, considering its justice, social significance, and integrity, while following legal regulations. [The same as A-(2)-4-3.]

(3) Conducting Research

GIO: To develop the ability to comprehensively use knowledge and skills to solve problems through the processes of research.

- 1. To be able to search for, interpret, and evaluate domestic and international research findings related to one's own research projects.
- 2. To extract problems to be solved for the completion of projects and develop research programs.
- 3. To be able to actively conduct research, according to a research program.
- 4. To record each process of research appropriately and discuss the results.
- 5. To make effective presentations of research findings and appropriately answer questions about them.
- 6. To be able to compile research findings into reports and papers.

日本薬学会第137年会(仙台)シンポジウム

S26 大学院 4年制博士課程の現状と将来展望 - 平成 28年度文部科学省委託事業 -

Currents state and future prospects of doctoral course for students graduated from division of pharmacy (4-year program) -A survey commissioned to PSJ from the MEXT

S26-1 4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析結果

Results of a questionnaire survey on current situation and prospects of four-year doctoral program in pharmaceutical sciences

(静岡県立大学薬学部) 賀川 義之

大学院博士課程の現状と課題

文部科学省 平成28年度

「大学における医療人養成の在り方に関する調査研究委託事業」

○賀川義之、青木伸、五十里彰、石川さと子 伊藤美千穂、小澤孝一郎、桂敏也、三田智文 菅原満、杉原多公通、平澤典保、安原智久 (公社)日本薬学会 大学院4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析委員会

文部科学省 平成28年度「大学における医療人 養成の在り方に関する調査研究委託事業」

【事業の目的】

「臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うこと」を主たる目的とする薬学教育課程の修業年限が6年に延長して10年が経過した。

6年制学部に基礎をおく4年制の博士課程は、平成24年度に設置され、平成27年度で完成年度を迎えた。

日本の薬学教育の学士課程改革に一定の区切りついた時期に、 ① 4年制博士課程の教育・研究の現状と、② 同課程修了者の動向を、併設されることが多い薬学系博士後期課程(2+3年制)を比較対照として調査解析し、さらなる充実・改善に向けて課題点を洗い出し、今後の指針を示すことは極めて重要である。

本研究では、全国の薬学系大学院の現状を把握して、その結果を解析し、将来に向けた指針を示すことを目的として、アンケート 調査を実施した。

大学院4年制博士課程の現状と将来展望

【シンポジウムの趣旨】

本シンポジウムにおいて、

- ① 文部科学省委託事業のアンケート調査結果を発表し、
- ② 文部科学省から情報提供を受けると共に、
- ③ 4年制大学院の指導教員
- ④ 4年制大学院の修了者
- ⑤ 大学院修了者を採用している医療機関
- ⑥ 大学院修了者を採用している製薬企業 から4年制大学院教育の成果と課題を発表していただく。 これらをもとに、薬学4年制大学院のさらなる充実・発展に向けて計議したい。

アンケート調査結果の報告

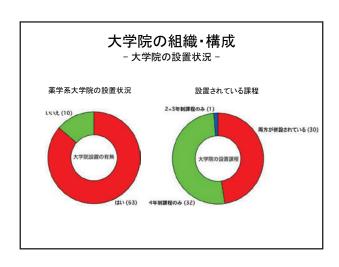
全国の薬学部を設置する74薬学部(73大学)にアンケートを送付 調査項目

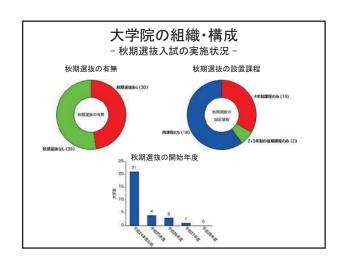
- 1. 大学院の組織・構成
- 2. 大学院の教育カリキュラム
- 3. 大学院の研究内容
- 4. 臨床施設との共同研究
- 5. 大学院修了生の進路
- 6. 特筆すべき教育および研究内容
- 7. 現状の課題・問題点
- → 回答率

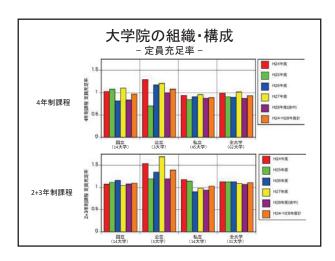
平成27年度 64大学のうち、63大学(98%)

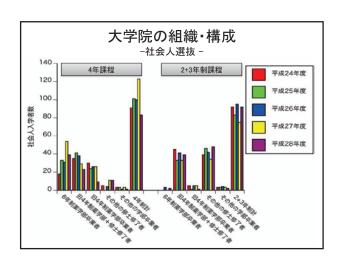
平成28年度 64大学のうち、64大学(100%)

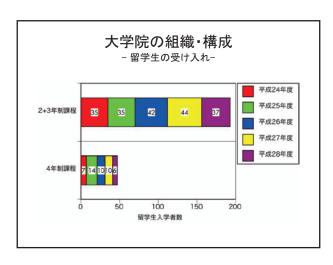
1. 大学院の組織・構成

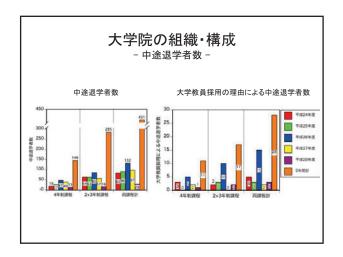




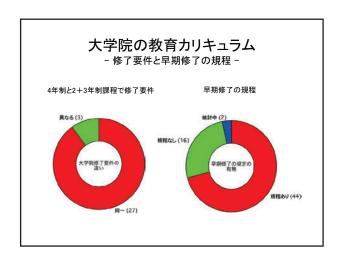


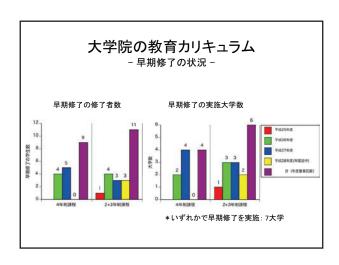




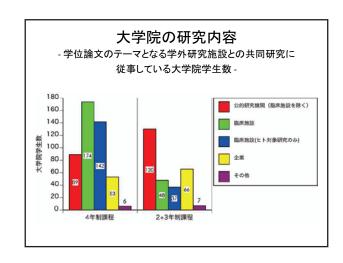


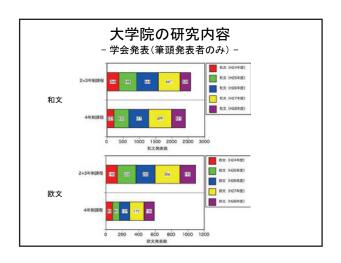
2. 大学院の教育カリキュラム

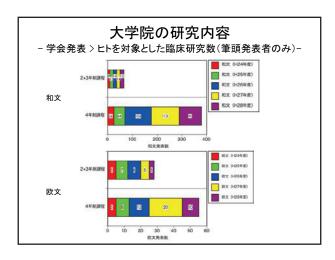


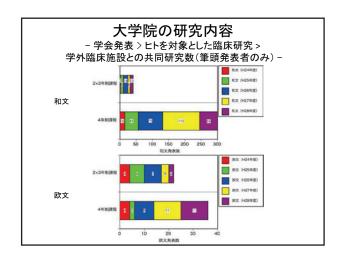


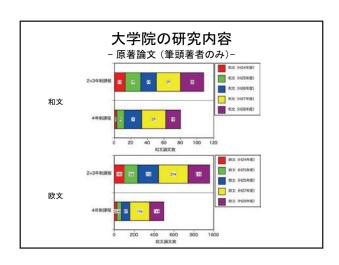
3. 大学院の研究内容

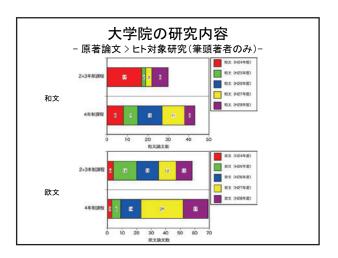


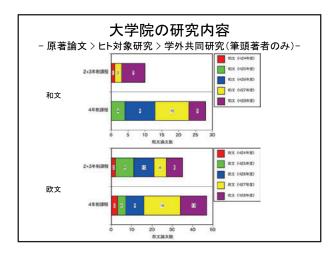


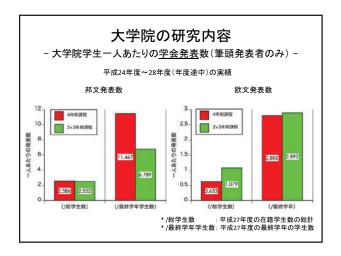


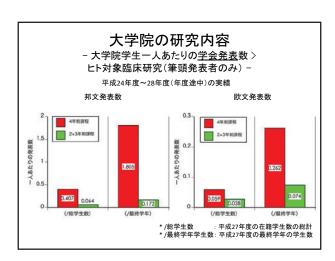


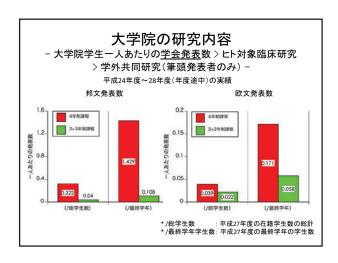


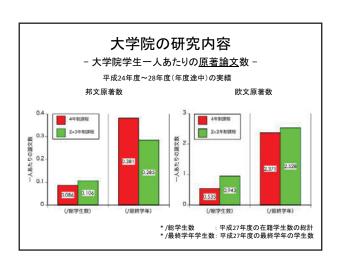


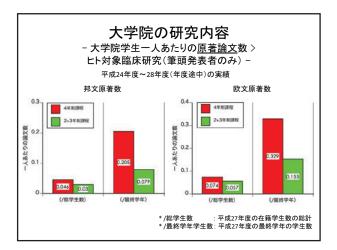


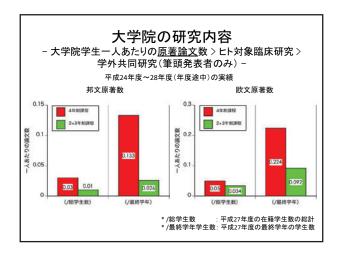


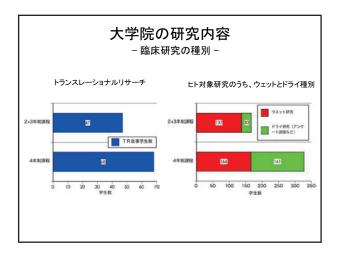




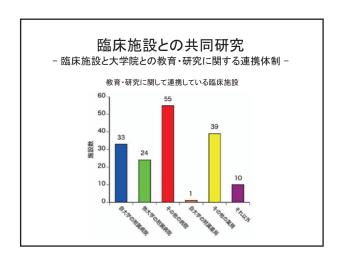




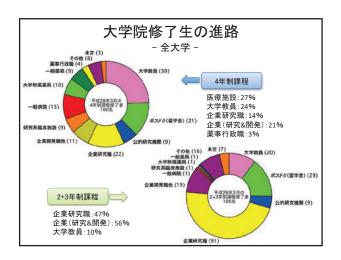


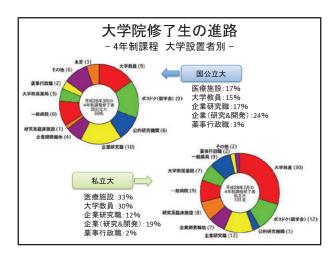


4. 臨床施設との共同研究



4. 大学院修了者の進路





まとめ-1

- 秋期入学制度を有する大学は、全体の半数近く(30校)であり、平成24年度 以前から設置されているものが大多数であった。
- 充足率は、4年制課程で1倍以下の年度が多い、一方で2+3年制課程では5年を通じて1倍を超えていた。
- 社会人選抜の入学者は、4年制課程で6年制学部卒業者が増えつつあり、 2+3年制課程では旧4年制学部および他学部卒業者が多い。
- ・ 留学生の受入は、4年制課程に比べ、2+3年制課程で4.1倍多かった。
- ・ 中途退学者数は、4年制課程に比べ、2+3年制課程で2.0倍多かった。
- 大学院の早期修了制度がある大学は44校であり、これまでに4年制課程で4 大学、2+3年制で6大学が早期修了を実施していた。
- 大学院学生が筆頭発表者の邦文および欧文学会発表は、4年制および2+3 年制課程の双方で年々増加傾向であった。
- 大学院学生を筆頭著者の欧文原著論文数は、4年制および2+3年制課程の 双方で年々増加傾向であり、5年間の総数では4年制課程に比べ、2+3年制 課程で1.9倍多かった。一方、ヒト対象研究に限ると、4年制課程の方が2+3 目年制の1.2倍多かった。

まとめ-2

- 最終学年の学生1人あたりで調整すると、大学院学生が筆頭著者の欧文原 著論文数は、4年制課程と2+3年制課程でほぼ同等であった。そのうちで、ヒト対象研究に限ると、4年制課程で2+3年制課程の2.2倍程度であった。
- トランスレーショナルリサーチを行う大学院学生数は、4年制課程で2+3年制 課程の1.4倍であった。ヒトを対象とした臨床研究の中で、ドライ研究を行う学 生数が、4年制課程では、2+3年制課程の5.4倍であった。
- 修了後の進路は、4年制課程では、2+3年制課程に比べ、大学教員、病院や薬局などの医療施設が多く、一方2+3年制課程では企業研究職が多かった。
 4年制課程に関して、私立大学では国公立大学に比べ、病院や薬局などの医療施設と大学教員が多かった。
- 以上より、課程間で研究内容や進路に違いがみられ、4年制課程の研究成果が上っていることから、本アンケート結果を基に考えると、大学院の設置当初に期待した教育成果を上げつつあると考えられる。

最後になりましたが、本アンケート調査にご協力いただいた各大学関係者に厚く 感謝いたします。

(文部科学省) 佐々木 昌弘

4年制博士課程に対する 文部科学省の考え方と期待

日本薬学会年会シンポジウム 平成29年3月26日

文部科学省高等教育局 医学教育課企画官 佐々木 昌弘

内 容

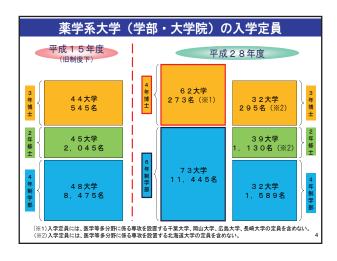
- ○薬学教育の制度改正の概要と大学数・ 入学定員の現状
- ○4年制博士課程の発足時から現在までの 検討経緯
- ○大学院の振興施策等の経緯
- ○4年制博士課程の今後の充実に向けて

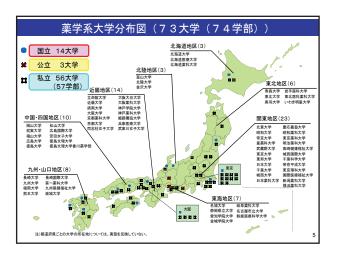
 薬学教育制度の改正概要

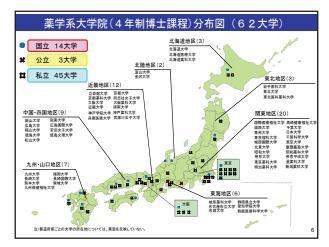
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薬系大学院(4年制博士課程)に関する経緯

- ■平成8年3月 文部省「薬学教育の改善に関する調査研究協力者会議」の最終とりまとめ →薬系大学院の在り方、研究者養成機能と同時に高度専門職業人養成機能も重視しながら、 量的・質的に整備充実を図る必要がある。)
- ■<u>平成16年2月「薬学教育の改善・充実について」(中教審答申)</u>→新薬学教育制度の大学院に係る設置基準等

■平成18年4月 6年制薬学教育がスタート

- ■平成21年3月 文科省[薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会]第一次報告 →今後の薬学系大学院教育の基本的な考え方、教育内容・方法等の充実
- ■平成23年12月「薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会」が、各大学による大学院4年制博士課程の自己点検・評価の実施を提言
 →当初計画(24年度)、中間期(26年度)、学年完成後(28年度)に自己点検・評価を行う。
- →各大学の自己評価を社会に示すことで統合的な薬学研究教育のイメージが形成されていく。

■平成24年4月 4年制博士課程がスタート

- ■平成24年11月 平成24年度に行われた自己点検・評価について(薬学系人材養成の在り方に
- 関する検討会) →各大学が実施した自己点検・評価について、検討会による検討結果を取りまとめ
- ■平成27年度~ 「4年制博士課程現状把握及び分析」に関する文科省委託調査(日本薬学会)

■平成28年3月 4年制博士課程の学年進行の完成

「薬学教育の改善について(最終まとめ)」

平成8年3月19日 薬学教育の改善に関する調査研究協力者会議

< 薬系大学院の在り方について>

- ➤ 医薬品の創製・製造及び適用、さらには衛生薬学にわたって、研究の 推進と社会の要請する人材養成を行っていく使命がある
- ➤ 量的にも質的にも整備充実を図っていく必要がある。

〇研究者養成機能の強化

- ▶ 創薬基礎科学研究の推進とそのための人材養成
- →創薬基礎科学関係の専攻の整備

〇高度専門職業人養成機能の強化

- 医療チームの一員として高度の学識をもって専門的あるいは指導的に 活躍する薬剤師を養成
- ▶ より資質の高い薬剤師に対するニーズに適切に対応する必要
- →医療薬学専攻等を置的にも置的にも整備
- →大学院修士課程(医療薬学専攻又はコース)のモデルカリキュラム骨子

「薬学教育の改善・充実について(最終報告)」 平成16年2月12日 薬学教育の改善・充実に関する調査研究協力者会

く大学院の在り方>

- ▶ 6年制学部を基礎とする大学院については、医学・歯学・獣医学と同様、 4年間の博士課程とすることが適当
- ➤ 4年制学部を基礎とする大学院は現行通り5年間の博士課程
- ▶ 6年制学部と4年制学部では教育研究の目的や内容が異なるため、当該 年限の差異については合理性あり
- → 制度的事項については中央教育審議会に検討を委ねる

<大学の生涯学習支援>

- ➤ (生涯学習支援として)社会人特別選抜の実施、科目等履修生制度の活 用、昼夜開講制の実施あるいは夜間大学院の開設・・・・等、薬剤師を含む社 会人が受講しやすいよう、各大学の工夫が必要
- ★望する社会人等に対しては、長期履修学生制度の活用も検討される必 要がある

「薬学教育の改善・充実について(答申)」

平成16年2月18日 中央教育書議会

6年制学部を基礎とする大学院

- >修業年限は4年
- ≥学位

博士(薬学)

>研究分野

主として臨床に係る教育研究 の高度化に対応するため、**医療薬学・臨床薬学に**重点をお いて教育研究を行うことが想定

4年制学部を基礎とする大学院

≥学位

修士(薬科学)

博士(薬科学)

➢研究分野

基礎薬学、創薬科学、生命薬 学等に重点をおいて教育研究 を行うことが想定される。

新制度の導入後、各大学において学部段階の教育研究が行われる中で、 大学院段階で必要となる教育研究の内容が具体的に明らかになることから、 詳細については、今後、検討が必要

「薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会」について

1. 検討会の目的

薬学系大学の人材養成の在り 方に関する専門的事項について 検討を行い、必要に応じて報告 をとりまとめる。

2. 検討事項(課題)

- (1) 今後の社会的要請を踏まえ た薬学教育の在り方について
- (2) 薬学教育における臨床教育 の充実と評価の在り方について
- (3) 生命科学の進展を踏まえた 研究開発等薬学系研究者養成 の在り方について

3. 委員 (平成27年2月時点)

- 〇 市川 厚 食庫川女子大学薬学部長
 - 福垣 美智子 金沢大学大学院医療保健学総合研究科教授
- 乾 賢一 京都薬科大学長 O 井上 寺三 帝宣大学副学長
 - 生出 泉太郎 公益社団法人日本薬剤師会副会長 広島大学大学院医會薬学総合研究科教授
 - 太田 茂 勝野 眞吾 岐阜薬科大学長
 - 北澤 京子 日経BP社 日経メディカル編集委員
- 倉田 雅子 納得して医療を選ぶ会事務局長 O 永井 良三 自治医科大学長
 - 野木森 雅郁 アステラス製薬株式会社代表取締役会長
 - 横田 充 京都大学大学院薬学研究科教授
 - 平井 みどり 神戸大学医学部附属病院薬剤部長・教授 松厘 和夫
 - 一般社団法人日本病院薬剤師会副会長 村上 雅美 公益財団法人先韓医療振興財団事務理事
 - 望月 正隆 東京理科大学薬学部教授
 - 望月 黄弓 慶応義塾大学薬学部教授 森山 芳則 岡山大学薬学部長

「薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会第一次報告」① (平成21年3月23日 薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会)

新薬学教育制度のもとでの大学院については「学部段階の教育研究が行われる中で 必要となる研究内容が明らかになることから、その詳細については、今後、検討が必要である」(平成16年2月18日中央教育審議会答申)

今後の薬学系大学院の教育の在り方や具体的な方策などを取りまとめ

<今後の薬学系大学院教育の基本的な考え方>

- ○現行薬学教育においては、6年制学部と4年制学部で教育研究の目的や内容が異なる ため、大学院についてもその違いを明確にし、高度な専門性を培い、社会のニーズに 対応できる人材養成が必要。

 - 駅子車で無効により、○ヘイが 腹床的**原理を対象とする奇**究領域を中心とした高度な専門性や優れた研究能力を 有する薬剤師等の養成に重点をおいた教育研究を行うことを主たる目的とする。

- 4年制学部を基礎とする大学院 →創業科学等をはじめとする薬学領域における研究者の養成に重点をおいた教育研究 を行うことを主たる目的とする。
- Oただし、各大学の多様性にも配慮することが必要。各大学院が自ら強化すべき教育内容 を設定することで、より個性化を図ることが重要。

「薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会第一次報告」② (平成21年3月23日 薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会)

< 薬学系大学院教育の充実のための具体的方管>

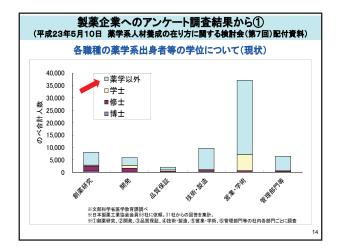
〇教育内容・方法等の充実

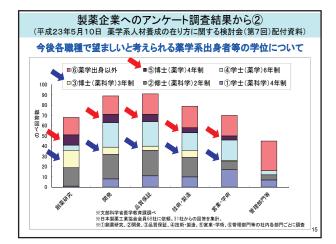
- → 国体現場での実践的な教育活動、当該専門領域に係る学術的な知識や研究能力等を体 系的に修得させるための教育プログラムが必要。
- 示的に参考さというでは、コレンスの心が安さ。 ・ 密度機関・薬局等関連施設との機構的な連携が必要。 ・ 研究内容として、薬剤疫学、薬物のトランスレーショナルリサーチ、レギュラトリー サイエンス、医療安全、医療経済、素物療法などの臨床に密接な問題のほか、疾患に おける薬物動態、薬物の有効性や有害事象の発現機序、個々の患者に最適な薬物療法
- · ① U DENEN ・ 登成する人材像として、<u>臨床薬学・医療薬学の研究者・教育者</u>、がん領域等の専門薬 利師、治験・<u>臨床開発の従事者</u>などが想定。

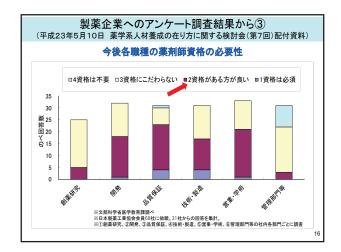
4年制学部を基礎とする大学院

- →研究者に求められる創業科学等の研究遂行に必要な基本知識や技術を体系的に修得させるための教育プログラムが必要。
- 〇体系的な教育課程の翻成とそれを支える教員の教育指導研究能力の向上が重要。 〇実効性のある人学者混扱の工夫、入学者の受入れ方針の明確化が必要。 〇修丁者の多様な追踪への開拓を図るため、医療理場や優原基品の研究・展発企業等の連携強化、修了 者の知識・技能のアピール、活躍できる環境や場の拡大に向けた取組が必要。

院評価の在り方について今後検討が必要。







4年制博士課程教育のフォローについて (平成23年6月27日 薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会(第9回)で了承)

- ▶薬学系4年制の博士課程の大学院は初めての設置であ り、今後大学院にふさわしい教育研究が行われるようフォ ローすることが必要。
- ➤新たな4年制博士課程が社会のニーズを踏まえた、質の 高い大学院となるよう教育及び研究環境等について適切 な指標で、今後フォローアップしていくこととし、必要に応じ て改善方策を取りまとめる。
- ▶フォローアップについては、検討会にWGを設置する。
- ➤WGの意見を踏まえ、文部科学省としては、各大学に対し、 改善を促すとともに、薬学教育の改善・充実に努める。

新制度の『大学院4年制博士課程』における研究・ 教育などの状況に関する自己点検・評価の提言 (平成23年12月13日 薬学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会)

- ➤ Pharmacist Scientist の育成には、4年制博士課程の果たす べき責務はきわめて重い。
- ➤医療提供施設等との連携を深め、大学の優れた研究·教育 と医療現場の実務が融合し、成果をあげることが期待される。
- ▶各大学が、どのような人材を、どのような理念のもとに、どの ような方略で育成し、その質を保証するかについて<u>自己評価</u> を通じて社会に示すことが必要。これにより統合的な薬学研究 教育のイメージが形成されていく。
- ▶平成24年度は、当初の計画、実施の状況を、中間時期には 問題点や変更点、改善計画などを、完成年度の翌年度である 平成28年度には成果を含む総括を公表。

自己点検・評価の項目(平成24年度)

- 〇 理念とミッション
- O アドミッションポリシー
- 〇 受験資格
- 〇 入学者選抜の方法
- 〇 入学者数(平成24年度)
- O カリキュラムポリシー
- 〇 カリキュラムの内容
- 医療提供施設との連携体制
- 〇 学位審査体制・修了要件
- O <u>ディ</u>プロマポリシー

平成24年度に行われた『大学院4年制博士課程』における 研究・教育などの状況に関する自己点検・評価について(報告) (平成24年11月8日 葉学系人材養成の在り方に関する検討会)

検討会の「提言」に基づいて、各大学が平成24年度に実施した自己 点検・評価について、WGにおいて検討した結果を検討会に報告。



- ➤概ね提言の趣旨が良く理解され、理念とミッションに反映されているが、実際の教育効果や実績については、今後時間をかけて評価する必要がある。
- ➤医療安全等の分野で、また医薬品開発の過程で医療薬学の果たすべき重要な役割を鑑みると、大学院におけるレギュラトリーサイエンス、薬剤疫学、薬剤経済学等の分野について人材養成の一層の充実が望まれる。

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自己点検・評価の項目(中間期(平成26年度))

- 〇 入学者数、在籍学生数
- 理念とミッション、アドミッションポリシー、 カリキュラムポリシー、ディプロマポリシー と実際の教育との整合性
- 〇 入学者選抜の方法
- 〇 カリキュラムの内容
- 医療機関・薬局等関連施設と連携した 教育・研究体制
- 〇 学位審査体制・修了要件
- 〇 修了者の進路の基本的な考え方

平成28年3月 薬系大学院博士課程修了者就職動向 | |6年制学科に基礎を置く大学院博士課程修了者(n=119) ■4年制学科に基礎を置く大学院博士課程修了者(n=193) (進路) 進学 🛂 保険調剤薬局 1 病院薬局・薬剤部 14 製薬(営業·MR) 🔱 製薬(研究・開発) 化学·食品等 官公庁 1 教育·研究職 その他の職業 非就職者 21 (一般社団法人薬学教育協議会調べ)

自己点検・評価の項目(完成後(平成29年度))

- 入学者数、在籍者数、退学・修了者数
- 理念とミッション、アドミッションポリシー、カリキュラム ポリシー、ディプロマポリシーと実際の教育との整合性
- 〇 入学者選抜の方法
- 〇 カリキュラムの内容
- 〇 全大学院生の研究テーマ
- 医療機関・薬局等関連施設と連携した教育・研究 体制
- 〇 学位審査体制・修了要件
- O <u>修了者の博士論文名、学術雑誌への掲載状況、</u> <u>進路状況</u>
- 〇 社会人大学院生への対応状況
- 〇 今後の充実・改善

大学院の振興に関する施策等の経緯

■平成17年9月「新時代の大学除教育」(中教書各中)

一大学院教育の実質化(教育課程の組織的展開の強化)と教育の質の向上等を提言

■平成18年3月「第1次大学院教育振興施策要編」の策定(平成18~22 年度)

大学院設置基準を改正して、人材養成目的を研究科又は専攻ごとに策定し公表すること、FDの実施、成績評価基準の明示、厳格な成績評価・修了認定の実施等を義務付け、グローバルCOEプログラムや組織的な大学院教育改革推進プログラム(大学院GP)による支援を実施

■平成23年1月「グローバル化社会の大学院教育の更なる改善を提言

■平成23年8月「第2次大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成23~27 年度)

大学院設置基準を改正して博士論文研究基礎力審査制度(Qualifying Examination)を導入するとともに、博士課程教育リーディングプログラム等による支援を実施

■平成27年9月「未来を牽引する大学院教育法との)の育成~」(中教書大学分科会書職まとめ)
・「知のプロフェッショナル」育成のための大学院改革推進を提言

■平成28年3月「第3次大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育振興施策要網」の策定(平成28~32年度)

・「未来を牽引する大学院教育改革(番騰まとめ)」と踏まえ、大学院教育改革は各大学院が自主的・自律的に取り組む事柄であるということを基本に据えつつ、文料省として取り組む施策を明示

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「未来を牽引する大学院教育改革〜社会と協働した「知のプロフェッショナル」の育成〜」 (平成27年9月15日中教審大学分科会 審議まとめ)より

- 3. 大学院教育の改革の具体的方策
- (1)体系的・組織的な大学院教育の推進と学生の質の保証

(医療系分野の大学院教育の在り方)

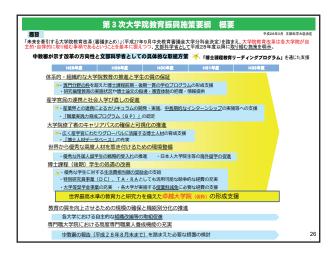
現在の医療を取り巻く環境は日々変化しており、より安心かつ安全な医療の提供及び質の高い 医療人の養成に対する国民の要求は高まっている。医学分野では、高年齢化・減少傾向にある基 課系研究者や、医療の高度・専門化に対応する医療系人材などの研究及び高度・専門職業人材 の養成について、国際的な動向上離まえつつ、適切な修士・博士課程のカリキュラム等において 対応することが必要である。

このため、各大学院においては、その機能・特色に応じ、優秀者への表彰・フェローシップの充実 や基礎系研究者の養成ユースの設定などとともに、医薬品や医療機器の有効性や安全性、手技 や手術方法に関する医学的課題を解決するために行う臨床研究や、法医学など人材の不足が指 摘される分野の養成を推進することが求められる。また、

- 平成29 年(2017 年)度開始予定の新専門医制度への対応
- ・ 創設されて10 年余り経過した公衆衛生大学院の検証
- 薬剤師に求められる薬学の知識・技能が専門分化されると同時に高度化される中での6年制の薬学教育学士課程修了者への対応

いて、脚杏研究を進めることが必要である。

COMPLAINE CONTRACTOR OF CONTRA



使康・医療戦略推進法 国民が健康な生活及び長寿を享受することのできる社会の形成に資するため、世界最高水準の医療の提供に資する医療分野の研究開発及び当該社会の形成に資する新たな産業活動の創出等を総合的かり計画的に推進するための健康・医療戦略の策定、これを推進する健康・医療戦略推進本部の設置等の計畫を指する。 法律の概要 1. 企業の概要 1. 企業の概要 1. 企業の概要 2. 本本的数(第10条・第10条) ○ 法律の制象 本理念、国命の責務を定める。 2. 本本的数(第10条・第10条) ○ 以社の目的を対象の機能に関し、以下の基本的能策を終する。 - 医会外野の研究開発が起びたその理論の整理とび成果の管急とびの健康具身社会の形象に資する新たな重素措施の解放が関係と対しており取扱の機能に関し、以下の基本的能策を表現する。 - 医会外野の研究開発の規定とでの理論の整理とは成果の管急とびの健康美身社会の形象に資する新たな重素措施の解放が関係と対象に対している理論の要と、表現を分野の研究開発の企業を表現の提及、概念の服务、人材の提集等 - 医会外野の研究開発を必定を介護の登集、人材の提集等 - 医会外野の研究開発を対して必要な実施の企業、会の企業、会会を表現を表現を表現を表現を表現した。の関係となが必ずるとというなど気に関する原理を表的かか計画的に推進するため、健康・医療機能を定める。 - 医会外野の研究開発を対象に関する原理を影響があり計画的に推進するため、健康・医療機能を定める。 - 医会外野の研究開発を通過を表現を表現して必要な表現の要素とび思える。 - 医会か野の研究関係を表現とは、その関係の表現を表現して必要を表現しまして、担任で設定とおいまして、生産で対象の対象に関する原理、関系を表現となる。 - 国際は一般で表現とは、日本医療研究開発機能と、医会分野の研究開発及びその環境整備の実施・助成について中核的な投資を制める発展とは、自体医療機能とする。) - 日本医療機能技术系の関係(第20条~第20条) - 日本医療機能技術系の関係(第20条~第20条) - 日本医療機能技術系の関係(第20条~第20条) - 日本医療機能技术系の関係(第20条~第20条)

○ 1・2は公布日(平成26年5月30日)、3~5は公布日から3か月以内で政令で定める日(平成26年6月10日)(附則第1条)

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<u>薬系大学院4年制博士課程の充実に向けた論点</u> (仮)

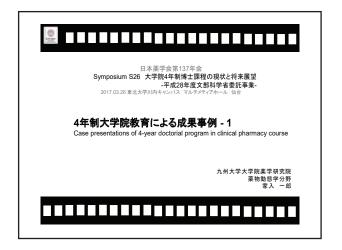
- 1 医療の担い手としての薬剤師のこれからの多様 なキャリア・パスを見据えた、博士課程プログラム の構築
- 2 基礎から臨床までを通じた世界水準の創薬研究 の推進のための人材育成
- 3 体系的・組織的な大学院教育の推進と学生の 質の保証のための教学マネジメントの確立

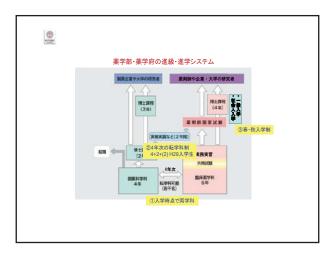
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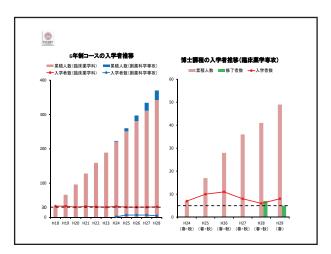
S26-3 4年制大学院教育による成果事例

Case presentations of a 4-year doctoral program in clinical pharmacy course

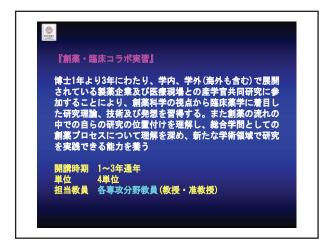
(九州大学大学院薬学研究院) 家入 一郎







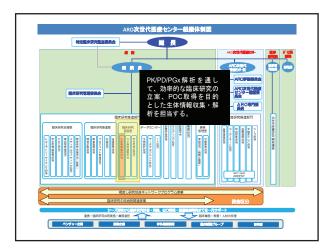


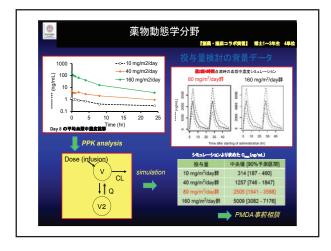


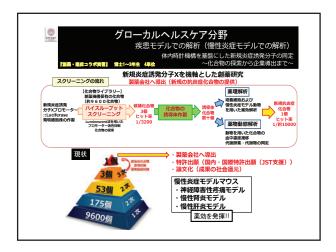
















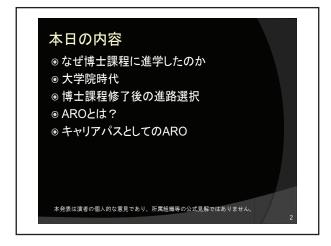
S26-4 4年制大学院教育による成果事例

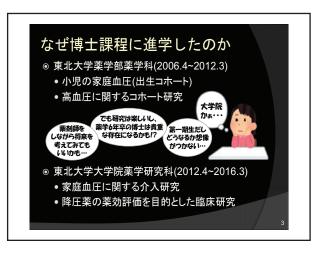
- 大学院 4 年制博士課程修了後のキャリアパスとしての ARO (Academic Research Organization) -

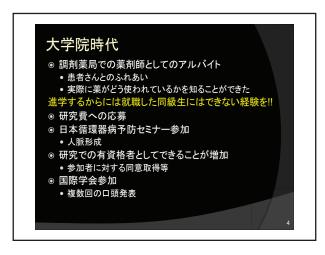
ARO (Academic Research Organization) as career path for the 4-year doctoral program students

(東北大病院臨床研究推進センター) 保坂 実樹

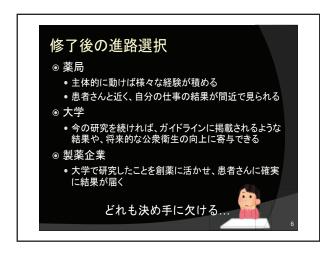








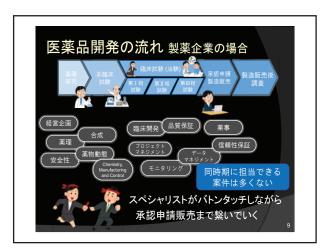




Academic Research Organization; ARO

 アカデミアの基礎的な研究を実用化に向けて橋渡しする(トランスレーショナルリサーチ)
 特に、企業が開発を行いにくい、希少疾患や難治性疾患を中心に開発が行われている
 研究者が持つシーズを実用化につなげる支援
 きっかけは研究室の准教授
 シーズを登録しており、どういったことをしているのか聞くことができた
 実際に東北大学病院臨床研究推進センター開発推進部門の部門長に話を聞くことができた







博士課程修了後のキャリアパスとしてのARO

・ 概念ができてまだ日が浅く、手探りの部分が多く、知名度も低い
・ 人手が足りなく、常に忙しい
・ 日本発の画期的な新医薬品・医療機器・体外診断薬の開発に携わることができる
・ 複数の開発過程を入職1年目から目の前で見て、経験することができる
・ 博士課程での経験も活かすことができる
・ 研究者が仕事相手の一人



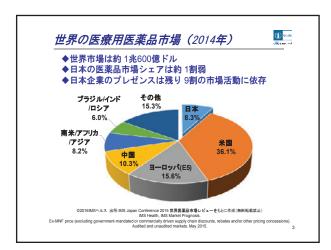
S26-6 4年制大学院修了者への期待-2

Expectation for the graduates from the 4-year doctoral course

(中外製薬株式会社) 高梨 契典

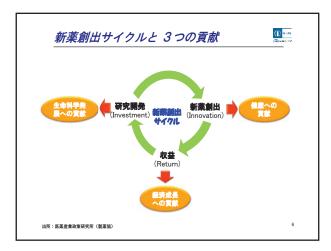


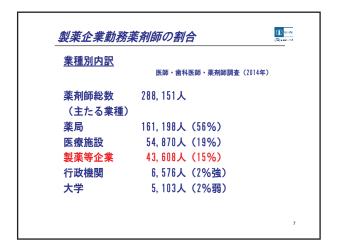






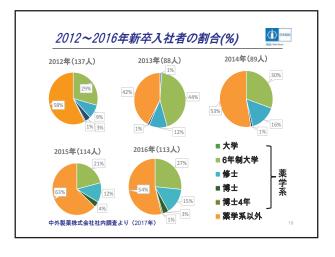




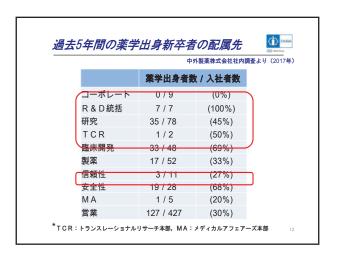












薬学部への期待



- ・製薬企業としては、薬学部にいわゆる創薬の 担い手としての役割だけを期待していない (バイオ創薬であれば、農学部、理学部、工 学部が先行)
- ・製薬企業が薬学部に期待するものは、薬剤師として患者の目線に立って、バランスの取れた適切な判断力をもって、「研究開発をリードできる人財」や安全対策など「リスクマネジメント」を行いうる人財の輩出

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グローバルにビジネスをする



- ▶ 世の中で起きている大きな流れを見る癖を
- ▶ 自分の強み、適性、関心を"知る"ために、多様な経験を
- ▶ 日本の文化・歴史と、異文化に対する理解を
- ▶ ビジョンと志をもち、失敗を恐れず新たな事に 勇気をもってチャレンジする
- > 人前で自分の意見を表明する習慣、訓練を
- ▶ なるべく早くからの語学学習

人材(人財)が決定的に重要 ~ 人財育成、ダイパーシティ(多様性) ~

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S26-7 海外の薬学教育

Comparing the pharmacy education between Japan and the foreign countries

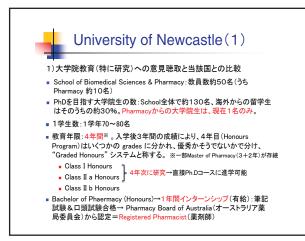
(広島大学大学院医歯薬保健学研究院) 小澤 孝一郎















University of Newcastle (3)

Competency		Standards	
Domain 1	Professional and ethical practice	Practise legally, Practise to accepted standards, Deliver 'patient-centred' care, Manage quality and safety, Maintain and extend professional competence	
Domain 2	Communication, collaboration and self-management	Communicate effectively, Work to resolve problems, Collaborate with members of the health care team, Manage conflict, Commitment to work and the workplace, Plan and manage professional contribution, Supervise personnel	
Domain 3	Leadership and management	Provide leadership and organisational planning, Manage and develop personnel, Manage pharmacy infrastructure and resources, Manage quality service delivery, Provide a safe and secure work environment	
Domain 4	Review and supply prescribed medicines	Undertake initial prescription assessment, Consider the appropriateness of prescribed medicines, Dispense prescribed medicines	
Domain 5	Prepare pharmaceutical products	Consider product requirements, Prepare non-sterile drug products, Aseptically prepare sterile drug products, Prepare cytotoxic drug products, Deliver primary and preventive health care	
Domain 6	Deliver primary and preventive health care	Assess primary health care needs, Deliver primary health care, Contribute to public and preventive health	
Domain 7	Promote and contribute to optimal use of medicines	Contribute to therapeutic decision-making, Provide ongoing medication management, Influence patterns of medicine use	
Domain 8	Critical analysis, research and education	Retrieve, analyse and synthesise information, Engage in health, medicines or pharmacy practice research, Formally educate and train students and healthcare colleagues	

Performance Criteria	Evidence Examples			
Element 1 – Comply with statute law	, guidelines, codes and standards			
Understands the requirements of statute law, professional guidelines, codes and standards that comprise the legislative environment for practice.	 Ability to describe the key legislative instruments and their impact on professional practice and the delivery of pharmaceutical services and products. Ability to describe requirements of professional codes, guidelines and standards adopted as part of the legislative framework for practice. 			
2 Applies legislative requirements directly applicable to the provision of pharmacy services.	 Ability to promptly access and correctly interpret the requirements of statute law in relation to specific statutorics (e.g. provision of medication management review) in residential aged care - Ability to discribe examples of how common pharmacy practice activities are undertaken to comply with legislative requirements (e.g. storage and documentation of corridoral substitutions liabelling of practication indications). 			
~7				
Element 2 – Respond to common law	w requirements			
Understands the pharmacist's duty of care to consumers and other clients of the service.	 Ability to discuss the concept of professional 'duty of care' and the legal implications of professional actions being considered 'unsatisfactory professional conduct', 'professional misconduct' or 'hegilgence'. Ability to explain the purpose of professional indemnity insurance and demonstrate currency of indemnification. 			
Considers the rights, responsibilities, duty of care and/or legislative obligations applicable to other health professionals/facility personnel.	 Ability to describe factors relevant to professional service delivery that arise from the legislative obligations, rights and responsibilities or duty of care of collaborating health professionals/facili personnel (e.g. medical practitioners and nurses). 			
3 Responds promptly to situations of uncertainty in regard to professional conduct.	 Ability to describe the timing and order of steps to be taken in the event of an error, potential misadventure and/or claim of professional misconduct or negligence. Ability to describe circumstances where the professional conduct or impairment of a health professional may warrant intervention or mandatory notification. 			



University of Newcastle (5)

3)薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について

オーストラリアをはじめ各国が、その時々の国内事情に合わせて、薬学部 教育の制度を変えてきている。例えば、オーストラリアの場合は、薬剤師の 数を増やすためなどの理由で。各国がそれぞれの課題を解決するために、 独自の制度を持つことは、止むおえないことであると思う。そのような状況で、 異なる国の間で薬剤師免許を共通化することは、かなり難しいと思われる。 ある国で薬剤師をしている者が違う国に移った場合は、移った先の国で求 められている資格習得条件に合わせ再調整するために、時間と労力を費や すことはある程度仕方がないのではないかと考える。しかしながら、その時 間と労力を最小限にすることは可能であると思う。そのためには、できうる 限り全世界的に薬学教育を同様な内容そして同様なレベルに保ち、交換留 学などによりお互いを知り、常に<mark>情報交換</mark>をし続けていくことが不可欠だと 考える。



National University of Singapore (1)

井原久美子(昭和薬科大学)

調査機関: Department of Pharmacy, National University of

協力者:

Alexandre Chan, Pharm.D., MPH, FCCP, BCPS, BCOP Deputy Head and Associate Professor

学生構成: NUS薬学部の入学定員は200人。学生の約6割が女

性、約4割が男性。 大学の特徴:シンガポール唯一の薬学部 入学者:高校時の成績は全員オールA、GCE Aレベル試験の結果もA Pass。選び抜かれた成績優秀者。



National University of Singapore (2)

			日本		シンガポール(NUS)	補足
学 部 (under graduates)	6年または4年			7	士課程 Bachelor of Science(Pharmacy):薬剤 師養成(4年):4年次=研究+実習 Minor in Pharmaceutical Sciences: 医薬 品研究開発者養成(4年)	90%以上 若干名
薬 剤 師 国 家試験	6年卒業時に受験				年制を卒業(B.Sc. (Pharm))後、6か月 re-registration training)の研修を経て受	研修は登録病院にて
		4年制	進路:大学など	6	MSc 課程(修士)2年(最長4年): Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology Program(2008年設置)	進路:企業
大 学 院 (post			7	7	Pharm.D.課程(2年):臨床薬剤師養成 (2009年設置)	進路:病院
graduates)		進路:製薬 企業など		National Pharmacy Residency Programmes (1~2年):PGY1/PGY2 薬剤師レジデント	進路:病院	
				Ph.D.課程(4~5年):基礎研究 (Pharmaceutical, biomedical sciences)	進路:大学・企業	



National University of Singapore (3)

- 1)大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と当該国との比較
- 大学院に進学: MSc (修士課程 Master of Science、Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology Program, 2008年設置)、PhD.(博士課程)、Pharm.D 課程 (2009年設置)
- MSc課程は2年(最長4年)間のプログラムであり、特にシンガポールのバイオ医薬品会社への就職を目指す学生に勧められる。
- Ph.D.課程は4~5年。
- Pharm.D.課程は薬剤師を対象とした2年間(パートタイム:4年間まで)のプログラムである。
- NUSにおける博士課程:博士課程!年目のコースワーク(講義)において研究手法の基礎を学ぶ 一2年目終了時にPhの qualifying examination (26) :課題論文への試問(1時間、数名の研究指導 教員)一合格=博士課程を継続、不合格=継続できず、修士で卒業。博士課程に入学した学生 の約20%が不合格。
- 情土課程に進学する学生数は毎年異なり、一人の教員が博士課程の学生を何人指導できるかは、担当教員がActive grantをいくら取得しているかによる。一方で、学生自身が既にグラントを取得している場合は受け入れられやすい。
- 指導学生数:最大6人/教員
- 構成人数: Principal Investigators(PI)約30人、大学院学生数80人程度
- 博士課程の学生は大学において400時間Teaching Assistant (TA)をする義務があり、それを越える時間に対しては大学が賃金を支払っている。



National University of Singapore (4)

- 2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較
- 全体的な感想としては、包括的かつ豊富な内容である。しかし、シンガポールでは高等教 育課程で習う内容である基礎系科目(例:化学、有機化学、生化学等)の項目がかなり多い印象を受ける。
- 新コアカリキュラムの内容で、NUSのカリキュラムに含まない項目:
 - Public Health (Environmental Health):公衆衛生(衛生化学、環境保健) ■ Disaster Medicine: 災害医療
- 日本のコアカリに含めるとよいと勧められた項目
 - Pharmacoeconomics (薬剤経済学または医薬経済学)
 - Drug development and regulatory system(医薬品開発とそれに関わる規制)
 ※コアカリB項目にある内容だが、ADRsなどについてまで含めているか。
 - Joint Commission International (医療監査について)

※シンガポールの公立病院は、JCI認定を受けることが必須となっている。

- その他表現についての指摘:
 - "Kampo"は意味が通じない。
 - PharmacognosyとHerbal Medicineは似ている。NUSでは生薬を教える講義は1コマ。



National University of Singapore (5)

- 3)薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について
- シンガポール薬剤師会(Singapore Pharmacy Council: SPC)が統括しており、以下の 条件を満たしたものがシンガポールの薬剤師申請をすることができる。
 - ①SPCの承認する以下の国の所定の薬学部を卒業し、必要条件を満たした者 ★カナダ、アイルランド、マレーシア、ニュージーランド、オーストラリア、英国、米国
 - ②シンガポールでのPre-registration trainingを受ける所定の施設が決まっている ③2つの試験に合格する(Pharmacy Laws + Competency Examination)
 - ④Competency Standardsを満たしている
- 以前はマレーシアを中心に、上記の国の薬学部を卒業した者を受け入れていたが、 外国の薬剤師の受け入れを3年前より中止している。理由:シンガポール国内でNUS の卒業生が増え、研修施設の空きがない。
- ■薬剤師免許の共通化:個々の国の事情があるので難しい。シンガポールについても 薬剤師が飽和状態になっていることから、海外から薬剤師を積極的に受け入れてい ない。日本は毎年シンガポール薬剤師数の2倍を超える薬剤師を輩出しており、共通 化試験等を通じて、海外から薬剤師を受け入れる状況にはないのではないか。



National Taiwan University (1)

調査者:小澤孝一郎(広島大学薬学部) 調査機関:Graduate Institute of Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University 協力者: Dr. Fe-Lin Lin Wu

- 1)大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と当該国との比較
- 日本の大学院は頑張っている。
- 台湾も最近学部での研究ができなくなり、同時に大学院での 研究力も下がっており困っている。



National Taiwan University (2)

National Taiwan Universityにおける学士課程教育

- The Objectives of NTU General and Liberal Educational Curriculum: Objectives, Description 18 credits for Liberal Education Courses, which covers 8 major areas, namely "Literature
- and Arts (A1)", "Historical Thinking (A2)", "World Civilization (A3)", etc.
- The 6-year-program is proceeded from 2014.
- Freshman: Calculus (general Mathematics), General Physics, General Chemistry, etc.
 Sophomore: <u>Analytical Chemistry</u>, <u>Analytical Chemistry Lab</u>, Physiology, etc.
- Junior: Microbiology Lab, Microbiology and Immunology, Pharmaceutics Lab, Pharmacology, Pharmacology Lab, etc. Senior: Introduction to Health Policy and Health Insurance, Dispensing Pharmacy & Clinical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Analysis, Therapeutics, Drug Information and Analysis,
- Fifth Year: Therapeutics, Clinical Pharmacokinetics, Orientation to Clinical Skills in Pharmacy, Clinical Trials, Pharmacoeconomics
 Skith Year: APPE—Intensive Care Unit(ICU), PPE—Hospital Pharmacy and Administration, APPE—Community Pharmacy



National Taiwan University (3)

修士課程教育

- Required credits: 24 ~ (excluding thesis)
- Required courses :
 - Thesis, Seminar, Seminar in Pharmaceutical Sciences, New Drug Discovery, Instrumental Analysis, Natural Product Chemistry, Stereochemistry in Drug Research, Advanced Organic Chemistry, etc.

博士課程教育(Pharmaceutical Technology)

- Required credits: 18 ~ (excluding thesis).
- Required two courses: Biopharmaceutical Delivery, Drug Isolation Techniques, Molecular Biology, Instrumental Analysis, Advanced Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, Advanced Pharmaceutics, Discussion in Advanced Organic Chemistry, etc.



National Taiwan University (4)

- 2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との
- ■台湾には同様のものはないが、教育内容は共通項目が多い。
- ■モデル・コラカリキュラムは非常に詳細で良くできている。
- ■小児、救急、栄養など一部内容が少ないものがある。
- ■逆に基礎的な部分が厚い、研究があることは素晴らしい。
- 3)薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について
- ■薬剤師免許の共通化は、個々の国の事情があるので難しい。

数年前にアジアでの共通化が進んでいるとAASPで聞いたことから後退?



UCSF(University of California, San Francisco)(1)

調査者: Eric M. Skier (日本大学薬学部) 調査機関: UCSF(University of California, San Francisco) 協力者:

Steve Kayser (Professor Emeritus, UCSF)
Don Kishi (Dean of Students, UCSF)
Lisa Kroon (Chair of the School of Pharmacy, UCSF)
Marcus Ferrone (Pharm.D./J.D., UCSF faculty)
Sheri VanOsdol (UCSF faculty)
Aileen Chi (pharmacist specializing in transplants, UCSF hospital)

1)大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と当該国との比較



UCSF(University of California, San Francisco)(2)

2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較 改訂モデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見:

- "pharmaceutical" は"industry"を連想させるため、使用しない。
- "Adverse Pharmaceutical Events"→ "Adverse Drug Events," (ADEs).
- Fundamentals and basics have two different meanings:
 - Fundamentals refers to how some knowledge is used.
- Basics refers to something not necessarily useful.
- "Symptomology" \rightarrow "Pathophysiology"
- Medication Safety and Risk Management →
 - Medication Safety Concepts
 - Medication Safety Strategies
 - Medication Safety and Quality Improvement
- "Kanpo" → "Herbal"
- "Pharmacy Practice" → "Pharmacy Practice Experiences"



the University of Portsmouth (1)

調査者: Eric M. Skier(日本大学薬学部) 調査機関: the faculty of the School of Pharmacy, the University of Portsmouth, UK

- 1)大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と当該国との比較
- 5年制課程: a pharmacist & a Master's
- <u>日本での6年制課程が学士号しか得られないことに驚き。もしイ</u> ギリスでこれをすれば、誰も pharmacist になろうとはしない。
- 博士課程:Ph.D. Program
- 問題点: <u>進学者が極めて少ない</u>。そのため、博士課程(臨床的) についての聴取は困難であった。
- At the UoP, the junior faculty often work and earn a Ph.D. as they work. Otherwise they will not be able to become full-time (tenured?) faculty.



the University of Portsmouth (2)

2) 英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較

改訂モデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見:

- "drug-targeted"→"Potential Drugs" or "Potential Therepeutics"
- "Kampo Medicines" →"Japanese Herbal Medicines"
- "drug disaster" →"significant ADR (adverse drug reaction)"
- "Common citizen" →"Member of society"
- "drug sellers" →"drug company representative"
- $\qquad \text{``anaphylactic shock''} \rightarrow \text{``anaphylaxis shock''} \\$
- "POS" →"POMR".
- "SOAP" was not understood in the UK.

Model Core Curriculum for Pharmaceutical Education in Japan

We have set 10 professional competencies for future pharmacists

- 1. Professionalism
- 2. Patient-oriented attitude
- 3. Communication skills
- 4. Inter-professional team-care
- 5. Basic sciences
- 6. Medication therapy management
- 7. Community health and medical care
- 8. Research
- 9. Lifelong learning
- 10. Education and teaching

Model Core Curriculum for Pharmacy Education -2015 version

February 21, 2017 Draft

The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

- Table of Contents

 A) Philosophical Principles for the Education of Student Pharmacists
 B) The Pharmaceutical Sciences in Japanese Society
- C) The Fundamentals of the Pharmaceutical Sciences
- D) Pharmacy for Public Health
- E) Therapeutics: Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacotherapy, and Pharmacokinetics
- F) Pharmacy Practice Experiences

A) Philosophical Principles for the Education of Student Pharmacists

(1) The Mission of the Pharmacist GIO: To acquire a sense of responsibility as a pharmacist through recognition of the history of medical care and pharmacy and understanding the roles of the pharmacist to manage a public health, provide a safe medical service, and prevent a drug disaster.

1 As a Healthcare Professional

- 1. To always keep a viewpoint of a patient/customer and act with due attitude as a healthcare professional.
- 2. To have a responsibility to actively contribute to recovering and maintaining the health of a patient/customer.
- To act with a sense of responsibility as a member of inter-professional team, regional healthcare, healthcare, and welfare.
- 4. To describe one's own idea about the healthcare professional(s) required by a patient and his/her family, or a customer.
- 5. To describe one's own idea about the meaning and the role of living through life and death.
- To describe one's own idea about the meaning and the role of living as a common citizen.
- 7. To describe in one's own words the significance of accepting various senses on life and death, values, and beliefs

まとめ

- 1)大学院教育(特に研究)への意見聴取と調査国との比較
- 薬剤師養成課程の上の博士課程は進学者が少なく、苦戦している。
- 国によっては、大学院が成立していない状況にある。
- 日本の大学は、それなりに頑張っている。
- 2)英訳したモデル・コアカリキュラムへの意見聴取と当該国との比較
- ✓ モデル・コアカリキュラムは包括的かつ詳細である。
- 基礎系が強く、研究、教育、トレーニングが明記されている。
- "Kampo"、"SOAP"など、理解が困難なものが含まれている。
- 3)薬剤師免許の共通化や薬学教育の国際化について
- 個々の国の事情があるので難しい。
- 薬剤師就職先の確保が難しい。



平成29年度に向けた課題

海外の大学院における調査

- 学士課程教育と大学院教育との連動性
- 数値的調査:大規模書面調査
- √ 数値を用いた、日本と海外との比較

英語版モデル・コアカリキュラムの完成

- 各専門分野での用語チェック
- 全国説明会の開催
- パブリックコメント
- ブラッシュアップと最終版作成
- 🗸 承認と公開

謝辞

- 海外能力者:
 University of Newcastle
 Dr. Darryl Knight
 Dr. Jenniler Schneider
 Dr. Therese Kairuz
 Dr. Oliva Thornton
 Ms. Jacqui McLachlan
 Dr. Shu Chuen Li
 Dr. Susan Hua
 Dr. Manohar Garg
 National University of Sin

National University of Singapore Pharm.D. Alexandre Chan

National Taiwan University Dr. Fe-Lin Lin Wu

UCSF Dr. Steve Kayser

Dr. Don Kishi

Lisa Kroon Pharm.D. Marcus Ferrone Mr. Sheri VanOsdol Pharm.D. Aileen Chi

the University of Portsmouth

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□ 1 / 1/突転打采即至 ○ 井原 久美子(昭和萊太) ○ 岩澤 真紀子(北里大薬) ○ 上海 (北里大薬) ○ 小澤孝一郎(広島大院医歯薬保) 金子 利雄(日本大薬) 日下部 吉男(帝京大薬)

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ご静聴 ありがとうございました

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望月 眞弓 (慶應大薬):6G改訂コアカリチーム責任者

鈴木 匡 (名市大院薬):7G改訂コアカリチーム責任者

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本報告書は、文部科学省の大学改革推進委託費に よる委託業務として、公益社団法人日本薬学会が実施 した平成28年度大学における医療人養成の在り方 に関する調査研究委託事業「薬学教育の改善・充実 に関する調査研究」の成果を取りまとめたものです。 従って、本報告書の複製、転載、引用等には文部 科学省の承認手続きが必要です。

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公益社団法人日本薬学会 薬学教育の改善・充実に関する調査研究委員会 大学院4年制博士課程の現状把握及び分析委員会 海外の薬学教育との比較調査委員会 改訂コアカリ英訳作業部会