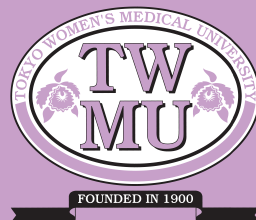


# TOKYO WOMEN'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY



An aerial photograph of a university campus, showing various buildings, courtyards, and green spaces. A teal-colored horizontal bar is positioned at the top of the image, containing the title 'Table of Contents'.

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## *Our strengths*

### **–Excellence in Education–**

The medical and nursing schools were founded for women's education. While the tradition remains the same in the under graduate educations, graduate, postgraduate and continuing education are open to both genders. The undergraduate and graduate schools are renowned for their excellence in education. The Graduate School of Nursing offers a great variety of academic professional fields.

The medical school is awarded for the Distinctive University Education Support Program and the Support Program for Contemporary Education Needs, selected by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Recent awards were given for excellence in educational quality assurance, innovative curriculum, cancer and professional education.

### **–Excellence in Medicine–**

Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital is one of the leading hospitals in Japan. It was the first in Japan to establish specialized medical centers and over decades, has provided patient-centered medicine. Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital is a major teaching hospital located within the medical school campus. It provides primary to tertiary care in all medical specialties and subspecialties. The hospital contains organ and disease centers which provide state-of-the-art medicine. Other affiliated hospitals and clinics include Institute of Geriatrics and Institute of Oriental Medicine.

Our community hospitals are the Tokyo Women's Medical University Medical Center East and Yachiyo Medical Center. In each of these hospitals or centers, advanced medical services such as organ transplantation (heart, kidney, liver, cornea and other organs), cancer treatment, robotic surgery, endoscopic surgery, alternative medicine, and clinical trials are performed according to their respective and unique functions. Every day, over 2,000 in-patients and 7,000 outpatients receive high quality medical care that lies within the philosophy of the founder, "Sincerity and Compassion."

### **–Excellence in Research–**

Our research is oriented towards clinical and basic medicine. Many researchers are working in hospitals, research labs, and research institutes throughout the university. Innovative clinical trials that include development of ambulatory artificial heart and performing robotic surgery have been carried out in recent years.

Our excellence in research is evidenced by being selected as a national center of excellence in Regenerative Medicine, and a center of excellence in Integrated Medical Sciences.



**Chancellor**  
Kinuko Iwamoto

*To continue our founding philosophy, “Sincerity and Compassion”, to be our guiding principle into the future — We have sincerely devoted ourselves to meeting the needs of our society.*

Tokyo Women’s Medical University originated from Tokyo Women’s Medical School, which was founded in 1900. The motivation to establish our school was to train women for the medical profession. The philosophy of our founder, Yayoi Yoshioka, “Sincerity and Compassion”, continues to this day.

According to the school’s 1952 charter, when we were first accredited as a medical college, our educational goal was “to produce female doctors who are totally independent and can contribute to the world.” To this day, our sincere aim is to train women to become medical professionals who not only have high levels of knowledge and skill, but also demonstrate warm hearts to care for patients with empathy. This, in turn, translates into significant contributions for all of society.

We are the only academic medical college in Japan where 100% of the medical undergraduate students are women. Given the recent establishment of the Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace, we are expected to demonstrate strong leadership in training a significant number of woman who will become future leaders in medicine. We cultivate an environment at our university where women can learn effectively and become more active than ever before without difficulty.

Our school’s leading research is conducted in specialized facilities designed to support advanced medical studies. We are eager to share our research results with the medical community to promote the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. This is accomplished by conducting a range of collaborative scholarly activities across departments representing a wide variety of medical fields.

Our five university-affiliated medical facilities all feature highly advanced medicine, community-based health care, and gender-specific medicine. Based on the idea of “Patient First,” we promise to make social contributions by providing medical care of the highest quality.

I have been appointed as the first woman to serve as chancellor since our founder, Yayoi Yoshioka, filled the chancellor position 72 years ago. In 2020, our university will celebrate the 120th anniversary of its founding. I will extend my sincere efforts to achieve great success to advance our university as we progress toward the 200-year celebration. Our specific goals include improved management that facilitates excellence in education, research, and medical care, while always keeping our founder’s philosophy of “Sincerity and Compassion” in mind.



**President**  
Yoshiro Maru

*Knowledge and virtue are the two wheels in medicine*

Since I was inaugurated as the president of Tokyo Women’s Medical University on April, 1<sup>st</sup> 2019, I have devoted myself to realizing the spirit of our founder: to master medicine, to develop a unique professional identity, and to contribute significantly to the world. To cope with the rapidly developing field of medicine, as exemplified in research areas such as genomics, bioinformatics, and the use of animal models, we will provide sophisticated educational programs that have been established by our pioneering faculty.

However, knowledge alone is not sufficient for excellence among medical professionals. Virtue is also required to confront modern medicine, which is characterized by rapid progression in multiple areas. Since 2003, we have been particularly keen to include the humanities and liberal arts in medical education, which I believe needs to be intensified. Ideally, the ultimate outcome in medical education may be learning how to build trusting relationships between patients and medical professionals.

Our university is the only one that accommodates female students in 100% of our classes. Given that the ratio of female to male physicians is very low in Japan compared to other countries, we have already made a quantitative contribution to the medical community. Evidence on the qualitative superiority of female physicians has been reported in terms of patient mortality and readmission rates (JAMA Intern Med. 177, 206, 2017). To promote the training of more women to become physicians, we strive to cultivate a university culture of inclusion for female practitioners and to develop educational programs that enable female students to safely design their own career paths with confidence and independence.

## The Founder



**Yayoi Yoshioka**

(1871-1959)

Yayoi Washiyama (maiden name of Yayoi Yoshioka) was born in Ogasawara-Gun, Shizuoka-ken in 1871. She became the 27th female physician in modern Japan in 1890. She opened a clinic and started to practice medicine as an obstetrician and gynecologist. She later married with Arata Yoshioka. In 1899, the only medical school in Japan that had been accepting female students decided to decline women's application. Knowing the importance of women's self-support and their difficulty in becoming physicians, Yayoi Yoshioka decided to establish Tokyo Women's Medical School with Arata in 1900, when she was 29 years old. The Tokyo Women's Medical School continued to grow owing to Yayoi Yoshioka's dedication to the school, and the school became a college and then a university. Yayoi Yoshioka loved her students and the school. She was recognized as a pioneer in women's higher education and women's independence.

### Founder's Conviction

In 1900, I founded Tokyo Women's Medical School, the predecessor of Tokyo Women's Medical University, with the purpose of improving the social position of women, who had very little status at that time. For women to improve their status, they needed to attain financial independence. As a doctor myself, it was my belief that medicine was a noble profession suited for women, and that the establishment of a professional medical school for women would contribute to this scheme. For these reasons I became very determined, and my intention never wavered even in the difficult times after the World War II. During the time when medical education was being reformed in Japan, many people advised me, both privately and publicly, to discontinue my adherence to an education exclusively for women. However, whatever disadvantages a women's school may have had, I insisted on my belief. I explained the reasons for the necessity of a women's medical school by referring to the success of such schools in other countries. Finally, my opinion was accepted. Currently, Tokyo Women's Medical University remains the only women's medical school in Japan.

– Cited from “My vision in establishing a women’s medical university and the significance of its existence” (1958)

# History of the University

- 1900 Tokyo Women's Medical School founded
- 1908 Medical school hospital established
- 1912 School renamed Tokyo Women's Medical Professional School
- 1930 Vocational School for Midwives and Nurses founded (closed in 1947)
- 1934 Second affiliated hospital, Daini Hospital, established
- 1944 Tokyo Women's Health Care Vocational School founded (closed in 1951)
- 1947 Medical school renamed Tokyo Women's Medical University Premedical School
- 1951 Nursing School founded
- 1952 Tokyo Women's Medical College (TWMC) established
- 1953 The Heart Institute of Japan established
- 1958 Graduate School for Medicine/Medical Sciences established
- 1965 Advanced Nursing School founded (closed in 1990)  
Institute of Gastroenterology established
- 1969 Junior Nursing College founded (closed in 2001)  
Neurological Institute established
- 1972 Second Advanced Nursing School established (renamed the Secondary Nursing Vocational School in 1977)



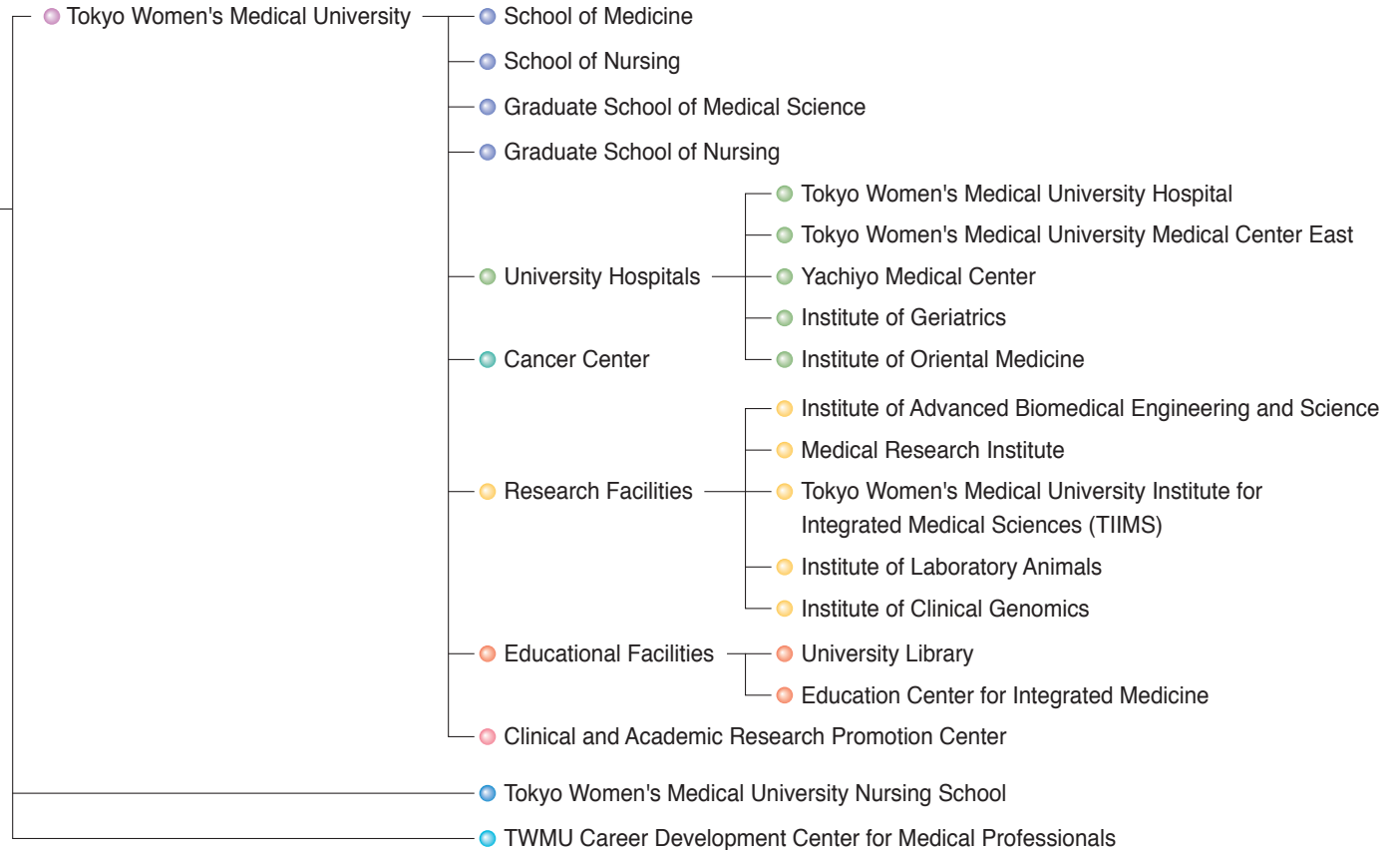
The monument at the original site of the school in Tokyo.



- 1975 Institute of Geriatrics established  
Diabetes Center established
- 1977 Kidney Center, Institute of Rheumatology, Institute of Clinical Endocrinology, Maternal and Perinatal Care Center, Critical Care Medical Center, Chest Institute, Institute of Oriental Medicine and Aoyama Hospital established
- 1995 Institute of Women's Health established
- 1998 School of Nursing added to the University  
The University was renamed Tokyo Women's Medical University
- 2002 Graduate School of Nursing established
- 2005 Daini Hospital renamed Medical Center East
- 2006 Yachiyo Medical Center established
- 2008 Tokyo Women's Medical University-Waseda University Joint Institution for Advanced Biomedical Sciences (TWIns) established
- 2010 Tokyo Women's Medical University Institute for Integrated Medical Sciences (TIIMS) established  
Joint graduate school of Tokyo Women's Medical University and Waseda University, cooperative major in advanced biomedical sciences established  
Education center for Integrated Medicine established
- 2012 Intelligent Clinical Research and Innovation Center established  
The medical school was recognized to surpass the World Federation for Medical Education Global Standards for Quality Improvement in the international external evaluation.
- 2019 New school buildings construction project in progress

# Organization

**Tokyo Women's Medical University Educational Foundation**



## Number of students (capacity)

Tokyo Women's Medical University	
School of Medicine	660
School of Nursing	360
Graduate Schools (Medical Science, Nursing, Joint graduate School of Tokyo Women's Medical University and Waseda University)	233
Tokyo Women's Medical University Nursing School	240

# School of Medicine







## Overview

The School of Medicine offers a 6-year course, as with all other medical schools in Japan. A high school diploma or higher is required for entry. Upon graduation, a Bachelor of Medicine degree is given, enabling graduates to take the national medical board (NMB) examination. Those who pass the NMB examination are required to enter a 2-year Residency Program to be eligible for practice. The Ph.D. program is an alternative or simultaneous academic pathway to the residency program after graduating from medical school.

The capacity for each class is approximately 110 students. The medical school is renowned for its excellence in education, offering an intensive yet self-developing education. A rich resource of basic, clinical, and translational research and practice are the basis of our education. Students can also enjoy campus life through various social activities.



Interactive Lecture Room

PBL Tutorial



## Education

### Policy

Educating a professional woman medical doctor based on the founder's philosophy of "Sincerity and Compassion" is the foundation of our medical school curriculum. In order to foster a "professional", education must consist not only of knowledge accumulation but also application of such knowledge in practice and acquisition of skills and attitudes as a doctor.

Students learn to develop self-directed learning, problem-finding and solving, critical and scientific thinking, professionalism, and basic medical skills in addition to basic medical knowledge required for medical practice.

### Educational Innovations

The comprehensive educational approach was first taken in 1990 (MD Program 90) when the school introduced the problem-based learning (PBL) and medical communication (interview) curricula. The communication curriculum later evolved into the attitude/ethics/professionalism education program called the Practicing 'Sincerity and Compassion'. The discipline-based education became integrated education in 1994 (MD Program 94). Integrated education teaches both normal (basic) and abnormal (clinical) status of the human body based on organ systems and

life cycle. After continuous improvement of the curriculum, a new curriculum was introduced in 2011 (MD Program 2011), which is the current educational model. While MD Program 2011 conserves the concepts of the integrated curriculum, PBL, and Practicing ‘Sincerity and Compassion’, the new program further addresses outcome-based curriculum, community-based medical practice, scientific and critical thinking and approaches, and characteristics of women doctors.

## Curriculum

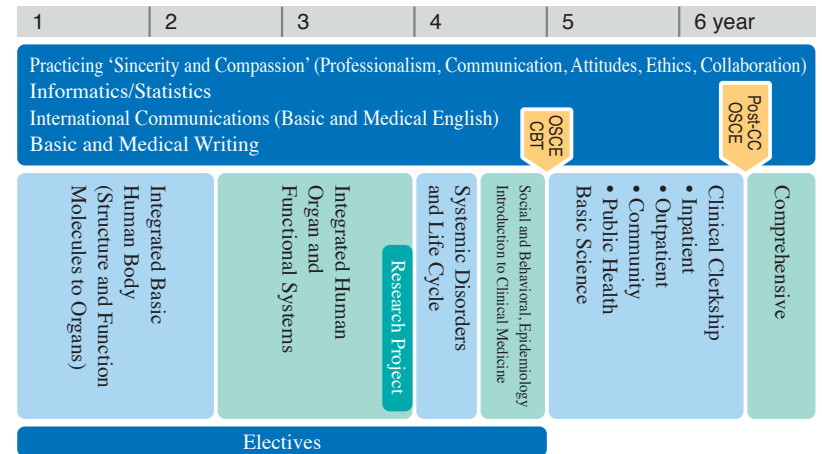
MD Program 2011 designates 6 major competencies for medical knowledge and its application, and 5 for skills, attitudes and humanities. A total of 33 educational outcomes are further divided into roadmaps (objectives in the middle of course).

The curriculum is separated into segmented education and longitudinal education (*Figure 1*). Segmented education is a part of the integrated curriculum. Integration of disciplines with clinical and basic medicine is based on the organ system, entire human body, and human life cycle. The first 3 and half years concentrate on studies of the integrated curriculum with 7 segments. These segments are taught through a combination of lectures, PBL tutorials, and basic and clinical practical.

The final 2 and half years (3 segments) are spent on clinical training including clerkship. In addition to segmented education, there is longitudinal education. Longitudinal education refers to learning continuously over the years. These include Practicing ‘Sincerity and Compassion’, Professional Writing and Expressions, Computer literacy and Statistics, and International Communications (Medical English communication). The Research Project curriculum is a basic or clinical science experience for all students to be exposed to the research environment of the university.

Students are assessed by end-of-term examinations, common

*Figure 1*





achievement test (Comprehensive test), and final examinations. Simultaneously, outcome/road map evaluation is practiced as a formative assessment.

### **PBL tutorial**

PBL was implemented at Tokyo Women's Medical University for the first time in Japan in 1990. The educational strategy remains important in the development of competencies for problem-finding and solving. About 25% of the total time spent for education in the first 4 years is spent on PBL. PBL consists of a group discussion (100 min x 4 times for one case) and self-learning. Students experience approx. 35 cases in the first 3 and a half years.

### **Team-based learning (TBL)**

TBL is an active form of lecture. All students sit as a team in the classroom. Students are given study projects prior to TBL and tested for how well they have prepared for their material. Answers are first created individually and then discussed within the team. Discussions between the teams and teachers follow the in-team discussion. TBL is used to develop clinical reasoning competency in the fourth year students.

### **Practicing 'Sincerity and Compassion'**

Professional attitude, manner, communication, and ethical practice are learnt through experience, reflection, and practice in the Practicing 'Sincerity and Compassion'. The medical school places importance on how doctors behave as professionals after graduation.

### **Research Project**

Scientific methods and thinking is a part of medicine and its practice. Students must choose one clinical or basic department to take part in research. More than 100 departments and divisions within the medical school and research institutes participate in providing this opportunity for 3rd year students. Students continue to do research after completion of the formal term.

### **Clinical Clerkship**

While early clinical exposure starts as early as the 1st year, basic clinical practice training in clinical settings begins in the 4th year, and clerkship in the 5th and 6th year. Clinical clerkship includes practice in the community and the outpatient clinic, in addition to rotations in affiliated hospitals. Students may choose many disciplines according to their interests. An international

## Social activities

exchange program is also offered as part of this clerkship, to which approximately 1/4 of our students go abroad for clerkship experience.

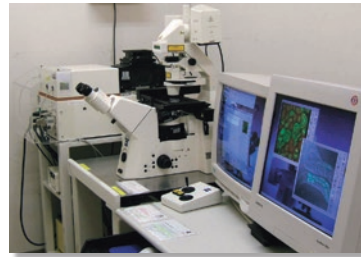
Apart from the academic, formal medical education, many social activities are also a part of campus life. The university recognizes 17 cultural and 19 athletic clubs. More than 95% of students participate in some social activities. The Eastern Conference of Medical School Students Sports Association is one of the biggest sports events in Japan, attracting some 15,000 medical students each year.



# Departments in the School of Medicine

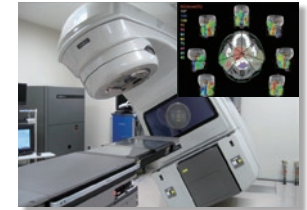
The School of Medicine has the following departments. We have over 300 faculties serving in medical practice, research, and

- Medical Education
- Anatomy
- Human Pathology & Pathological Neuroscience
- Experimental Pathology
- Biochemistry
- Pharmacology
- Neurophysiology
- Molecular and Cellular Physiology
- Microbiology and Immunology
- International Affairs and Tropical Medicine
- Hygiene and Public Health
- Legal Medicine
- Respiratory Medicine
- Endocrinology
- Daibetology and Metabolism
- Nephrology
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology
- Neurology
- Hematology



education. The strength of TWUM is its rich resource of faculty from all over the country.

- Rheumatology
- Psychiatry
- Pediatrics
- Dermatology
- Radiation Oncology
- Diagnostic Imaging and Nuclear Medicine
- Thoracic Surgery
- Breast, Endocrine and Pediatric Surgery
- Gastroenterological Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Ophthalmology
- Otolaryngology
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Anesthesiology
- Urology
- Cardiovascular Surgery
- Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
- Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- Emergency Medicine



# School of Nursing



## Overview

The School of Nursing, which was established in 1998, aims to prepare students to be highly-qualified, competent health care professionals who are capable of providing health care services that meet the needs of society. The students have the opportunity to study at two campuses: the Daito Campus and the Kawada-cho Campus. The Daito Campus is located in Shizuoka Prefecture, where the founder of the university, Yayoi Yoshioka, was born. This campus is spacious and surrounded by an abundance of nature. 1st year students spend one year at the Daito Campus, where they are able to establish close ties with the community and its residents, who provide many activities for the students, such as picking tea leaves, strawberries, and melons. These activities provide opportunities for 1st year nursing students to experience living in a rural area and to learn



communication skills.

The Kawada-cho Campus is located in Shinjuku, which is in the center of the capital city and is a well-known cosmopolitan district. On this campus, our university's main

hospital, which is well-known as one of the most prestigious university hospitals in the country, provides students with many opportunities for clinical practice.



The goal of the School of Nursing is to cultivate students who will become professionals with a sense of humanity and a global perspective, and contribute to society through their leadership and nursing expertise.



# Education

The objectives of the curriculum are based on the Following six core concepts, that enable students to:

1. Pursue and comprehend the human nature
2. Study the living environment of human beings
3. Care for health disorders and coordinating with their daily lives
4. Learn the basic nursing care for patients
5. Develop expertise in a specialized area
6. Cultivate skills in problem solving, critical thinking, and taking leadership

The curriculum integrates these concepts with clinical training allocated for each year of the study.

1st year students study at the Daito Campus, where they learn to be sensitive to human conditions, as well as acquire the basic knowledge that enables them to approach nursing from various



perspectives. Second and 3rd year students study at the Kawada-cho Campus, to acquire specialized knowledge and advanced practical nursing skills, as well as refine their

professional skills through interaction with other health care professionals. During their 4th year, students attend a class called Integrated



Nursing Practice, where they aim to develop the results of basic nursing science into specialized and integrated skills. The practice includes nursing processes, technique development, and physical assessment. After graduating from the School of Nursing, the students are eligible to take the National Nursing Examinations for the registered nurse, and public health nurse if they chose the elective course for public health nurse along with standard curriculum. The students also can apply for the elective course to obtain licensed school nurse.





## Student activities

Students actively participate in clubs at both the Daito and the Kawada-cho Campuses.

### The Daito Campus:

Chorus Club, Ensemble Club,  
Volleyball Club, Dance Club,  
Vegetable Club (Agricultural Experience Program).

### The Kawada-cho Campus:

Sign Language Club, Music Club, Pediatric Medicine Study Group,  
Obstinate Disease Study Group, Chamber Music Club,  
Light Music Club, Swimming Club,  
Climbing Club, Basketball Club,  
Emergency Nurse Rangers Club,  
Wandervogel Club.



# Departments in the School of Nursing

About 60 faculty members provide an excellent education.

- Liberal Arts
- Basic Medicine
- Clinical Medicine
- Fundamental Nursing
- Adult Nursing
- Public Health Nursing



- Child Health Nursing
- Women's Health Nursing
- Mental Health Nursing
- Gerontological Nursing
- Lifelong Development for Nurses
- Nursing Administration



## Certificate Programs

In 2004, two certificate programs were established in the School of Nursing: Surgery Nursing and Hemodialysis Nursing. In each year, 30 highly motivated students are admitted to the Surgery Nursing and 20 to the Dialysis Nursing programs. These are six-month programs in which the students pursue studies to become a certified expert nurse in a specialized field. The students attend classroom studies during the first two months and spend the next three months in intense clinical practice in hospital settings. The students must give presentations at the end of the program.

The topics of the presentations are chosen by the students, who pursue in depth the contents of the topics during their clinical practice. After completion of the program, the students are eligible to take the certificate examination in the specialized field offered by the Japanese Nursing Association.

# Graduate Schools



## Graduate School of Medical Science

An individual who has an M.D. degree from a medical school or a Master's degree of a non-medical school may apply for the Graduate program. The Graduate program is a 4-year (3-year in special cases) course. A graduate student must complete required credits, pass the board-reviewed thesis examination and the final examination in order to obtain a Ph.D. degree.

The graduate programs include 6 majors: Morphology, Functional Studies, Social Medicine, Advanced Life Sciences and Medicine, Internal Medicine, and Surgical Medicine. These majors are subdivided into several areas.

The graduate school is extremely active in research. Among many activities, regenerative medicine and collaborative research in cell biology and engineering within the many departments are front runners. One of the programs was awarded the 21<sup>st</sup> Century's Center of Excellence Award in 2003, which recognizes the world's leading research facilities in this field. Our program also includes the development of the most advanced medical equipment to meet the extreme demand of specialized and advanced medical care.

## Cooperative Major in Advanced Biomedical Sciences

Joint graduate school of Tokyo Women's Medical University and Waseda University, cooperative major in advanced biomedical sciences was established in 2010.

For rapid introduction of new pharmaceutical drugs, new medical devices, and regenerative medicine through scientific regulation resulting in contribution for patients' life under enforced risk management, new professionals with knowledge about medical regulatory science are needed.

In the Cooperative Major in Advanced Biomedical Sciences, scholastic system for regulatory science in the field of basic/ applied research, translational research, clinical studies, and regulation and evaluations has been established with harmonization with society.

This program stands on medical regulatory science, a new combination field with natural science, humanities, and social science, and fosters leading personnel responsible for materialization of advanced medicine like biomaterials, medical device, cell and tissue products, and genome medicine.



# Graduate School of Nursing

The Graduate School offers Master of Science in Nursing (MSN) course and Ph.D. in Nursing course.

## Master of Science in Nursing

The Master's program was established in 2002 and comprises the following ten disciplines.

Nursing in Nutrition

Science and Art of Nursing

Nursing Administration

Lifelong Development for Nurses

Oncology Nursing\*

Critical Care Nursing\*

Women's Health

Child Health Nursing\*

Gerontological Nursing\*

Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing\*

Community Health Nursing

\* Courses offered for Certified Nurse Specialists

## Ph.D.

The Ph.D. program was established in 2004 with the aim to prepare students to pursue a career as scholars, who are capable of developing nursing knowledge as well as addressing the health care needs for a diverse population.

The program comprises the following nine disciplines:

Nursing in Nutrition

Lifelong Development for Nurses

Nursing Administration

Oncology Nursing

Critical Care Nursing

Women's Health

Child Health Nursing

Gerontological Nursing

Interpretive Psychiatric Nursing

Community Health Nursing



# International Student Exchange Program



# International Student Exchange Program

The university has a formal international student exchange programs with 16 universities abroad.

This program is selected as JASSO Student Exchange Support Program and introduced as one of the highly acclaimed program by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2011.

## ■ Number of exchange students (as of April 1, 2019)

Country	Partner Universities	Number of students sent		Number of students received	
		Total	2018	Total	2018
UK	Cardiff University, School of Medicine	100	2	81	5
Belgium	Free University of Brussels, School of Medicine	87	6	88	5
France	Aix-Marseille University, Faculty of Medicine	21	0	34	3
US	University of Hawaii, John A. Burns School of Medicine	17	0	14	0
US	Columbia University, School of Medicine	30	2	14	2
US	Memorial Hermann Hospital, the teaching hospital affiliated of the University of Texas Medical School of Houston	7	0	0	0
US	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	31	4	23	3
US	The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University	8	1	8	0
US	Pennsylvania State University	4	4	5	3
Canada	Montreal Neurological Institute	1	0	0	0
Ukraine	Odessa National Medical University	0	0	2	0
China	Shanghai Jiao Tong University, School of Medicine	25	0	29	2
China	China Medical University	15	0	30	2
Taiwan	Taipei Medical University, School of Medicine	11	2	11	2
Korea	Ewha Womans University, School of Medicine	24	3	17	0
Turkey	Hacettepe University, School of Medicine	0	0	4	0
<b>Total number of exchange students in School of Medicine</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>26</b>
US	Alverno College, School of Nursing	57	5	63	8
US	Hawaii Pacific University, School of Nursing	182	16	9	0
Korea	Ewha Womans University, School of Nursing	44	5	40	7
<b>Total number of exchange students in School of Nursing</b>		<b>457</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>15</b>

In the School of Medicine, during their fifth year, approximately 1/4 of students spend 4 to 8 weeks for their clinical clerkship in these universities each year. The counterpart medical schools also send us approximately 30 students for their clinical practicum each year. In addition, some electives such as international affairs and tropical medicine are practiced in developing countries and at international health organizations. The international student exchange program in the medical school is related to the curriculum for international communication. The medical school's English communication curriculum "I am your doctor project" was awarded for its excellence in Education (Good Practice, GP) by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2005. The project aims to develop communication skills to communicate with people of different cultural backgrounds, and is now a formal curriculum.

The School of Nursing offers four programs for international exchange. The first program involves sending several students to Alverno College in summer for two weeks. The students attend classes in a broad range of fields, including nursing, nutrition, pharmacology, and human relationships. During the class, they interact with American students as well as other international students who are visiting. Our students have an opportunity to participate in clinical training and observe how nurses work in a hospital. The second program is with Hawaii Pacific University. About 20 students from our university participate in this study program every summer. The program includes attending lectures on healthcare systems, community health, and American nursing education. There is a clinical site visit where students listen to the lecture along with a tour of a hospital to observe its activities, and a field trip to study Hawaiian culture and history.

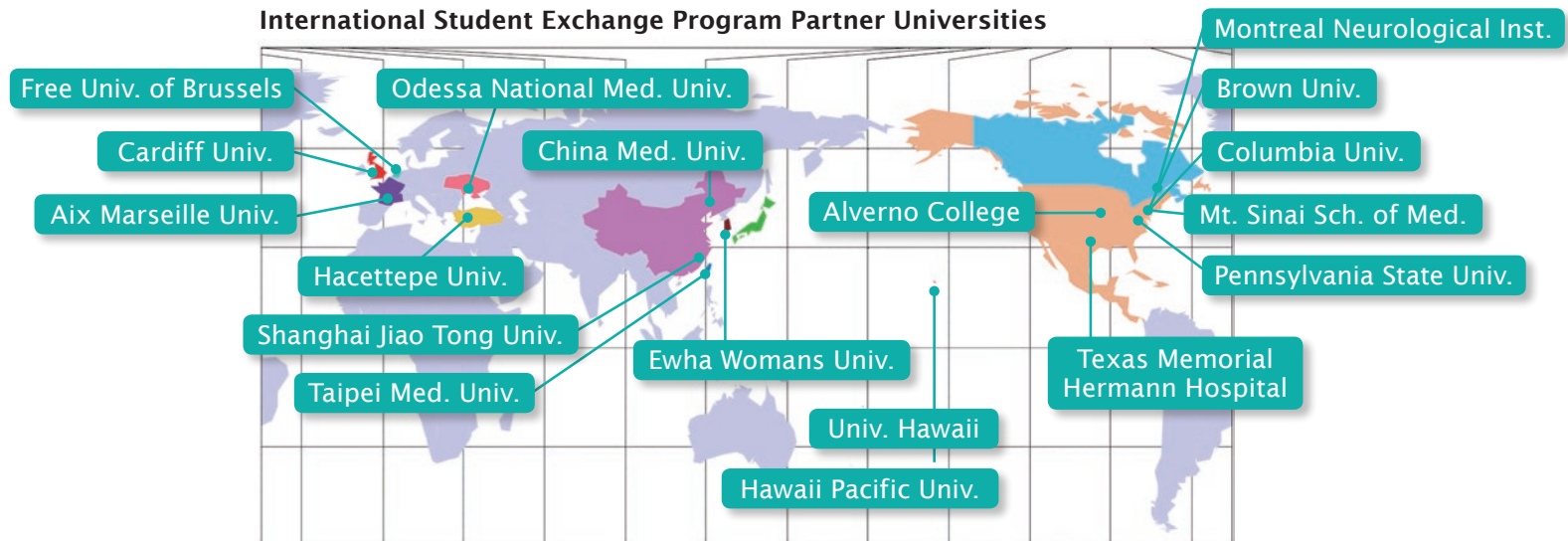
The third program is with Ewha Womans University, the top women's university in South Korea and currently the world's largest female educational institute. Our students visit there in March for that is the beginning of their school year. In this program, both undergraduate and graduate students engage in studies with Korean students in subjects as health assessment, transcultural nursing, traditional nursing therapy, and nursing informatics. They also visit a hospital where they can observe the way of care in several wards. The fourth program is held in Japan. About 25 students together with faculty members from the aforementioned universities visit our university separately for two weeks. We arrange according to each school's requests so the program is usually held in June and July. The program consists of lectures by Japanese professors as well as American professors, two clinical site visits, interaction with our



Exchange students from Alverno College

students, Japanese culture workshops, and other activities. In this way, not only students but also faculty members are able to enjoy the benefits of the international exchange programs.

### International Student Exchange Program Partner Universities





# Research Institutes and Affiliated Medical Facilities



## Research Institutes

### **Tokyo Women's Medical University Institute for Integrated Medical Sciences (TIIMS)**

Tokyo Women's Medical University Institute for Integrated Medical Sciences (TIIMS) was established in April, 2010 to take on the work of the International Research and Educational Institute for Medical Sciences (IREIIMS), established in 2005, by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's program for promoting the establishment of Strategic Research Centers (Super COE).

Tokyo Women's Medical University is one of the most eminent medical centers in Japan. Based on the clinical knowledge and medical skills obtained from our experiences, our goal is to enhance and perceive our novel scientific insights with the hope that these findings will provide valuable feedback to clinical practice. We analyze diseases through genome information in order to discover the relationship among mutations, physiological changes, probability of the onset of diseases, and the effects of drugs. Our research contributes to future medical practice in areas of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

TIIMS is comprised of 2 sections; the research section and the analysis service section. The research section is composed of both full-time and part-time researchers who work closely with medical doctors in our University hospital. The analysis service section provides researchers with analyses through deep-sequencing and bioinformatics with detailed comments on data.

### **Tokyo Women's Medical University-Waseda University Joint Institution for Advanced Biomedical Sciences (TWIns)**

New areas of advanced medicine such as regenerative medicine, robot surgery and drug delivery system merged by bringing cutting-edge technologies into a medical field beyond a border of traditional academic disciplines. In April 2008, Tokyo Women's Medical University and Waseda University established the "Tokyo Women's Medical University-Waseda University Joint Institution for Advanced Biomedical Sciences (TWIns)", with its concept "interdisciplinary fusion of medicine and engineering science".

TWIns provides the unique research environment where researchers, students and business enterprises meet all in one place for exchanging their ideas and collaborating on various research projects. The TWMU Center for Advanced Biomedical Sciences in TWIns has the Institute of Advanced Biomedical Engineering and Science (ABMES) and the Medical Innovation Laboratory (MIL). MIL was founded as a cooperative research space for business enterprises and national / public research institutes to promote various joint studies and large projects to industrialize new advanced medical technologies.

Another unique feature of TWIns is the Cooperative Major in Advanced Biomedical Science in the Joint Graduate School of TWMU and Waseda University, that we have implemented at TWIns since April





2010 as the first Joint Graduate School established by two universities in Japan. This curriculum provides systematic training in medical regulatory science. Graduate with a Ph.D. degree will be expected to exert international leadership in the areas of development, treatment, or administration of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and regenerative medicine.

We promote the development of new medical technologies and the cultivation of human resources that have global competitiveness by assembling domestic and international researchers and concentrating the wisdom of medical, engineering science and industries in TWIns.

### **Institute of Clinical Genomics**

Recently, there have been increasing expectations for “Genomic Medicine” which involves using individual genomic information to guide clinical care, leading to more effective diagnosis, treatment, and preventive measures appropriate for each person’s disposition and diseases. Genomic medicine is already having an impact, especially in the fields of oncology, rare and undiagnosed diseases. In the Institute of Clinical Genomics, we analyze each patient’s genome to identify cancer-related genes and intractable disease genes. Cancer-related gene analyses lead directly to providing optimal treatment. Clarifying the genes which is caused undiagnosed diseases will help define therapeutic approaches and detect the causes of rare diseases. The Center aims to realize the potential of advanced genomic medicine and plays a translational role to connect it with the best possible diagnosis and treatment.

### **Institute of Advanced Biomedical Engineering and Science (ABMES)**

In 1969, TWMU founded the “Institute for Medical Engineering” as an institute for engineering research in medical school, and reorganized it into the “Institute of Advanced Biomedical Engineering and Science (ABMES)” in April 2001. In April 2008, ABMES was moved into TWIns as a main part of the Center for Advanced Biomedical Science. ABMES offers Ph.D. courses in five fields and the “Bio-Medical Curriculum” which provides a one-year course in systematic medical education for non-medical researchers and engineers. ABMES mainly focuses on research topics such as biomaterials, cell sheet-based therapeutic technology, Smart Cyber Operating Theater (SCOT) novel medical instruments through active coordination with the clinical and basic medicine departments at TWMU as well as other universities and research institutes.

### **Medical Research Institute**

The Medical Research Institute was established in 1958 as a laboratory facility for all researchers in the university. Currently, it consists of a research section, and three facilities for common use in the main hospital, Medical Center East and Yachiyo Medical Center. There are large instruments such as electron microscope, confocal microscope, gene analysis system, high-speed cell sorter and common use machines. The many researchers use these facilities and perform basic and advanced research. The research results are published in the institute’s research magazine, Sougo Kenkyuujo Kiyou.

## Affiliated Medical Facilities

### Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital

In 1908, the teaching hospital of the Tokyo Women's Medical School, a predecessor of Tokyo Women's Medical University, was founded. From the 1950s to 1960s, many centers within the hospital mainly, the Heart Institute of Japan, the Institute of Gastroenterology, and the Neurological Institute were founded.

Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital is an advanced secondary and tertiary hospital with 1,355 beds.

The hospital has a dedicated staff of 2,856, comprised of 910 doctors, 1,178 nurses, 768 others. The hospital has 11 medical centers and 21 clinical departments and is visited by 3,754 outpatients per day. A state-of-the-art outpatient center is the latest addition. The hospital,



as it was a century ago, serves as a teaching hospital for undergraduates, residents, and students of continuing education.

### Medical Center East

The Center opened in 1934 as “Ogu Hospital”, an affiliate of Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital, and was then formally renamed Medical Center East in 2005. It has now 18 departments, including

Internal Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Ob-Gyn, Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology and Psychiatry, and new departments such as Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery



and 7 supporting medical divisions. With 250 doctors and 480 nurses, Medical Center East is playing an important and responsible role as a major community hospital in northeastern Tokyo (Arakawa, Adachi, and Katsushika wards). It also has the only center for tertiary emergency care in the area, ranking third in Tokyo in coping with tertiary emergency care and third among the private University Hospitals in Japan dealing with emergency care. Featured as a teaching hospital supported by the University Hospital together with a local community hospital contributing to medical care for people in the surrounding area, Medical Center East focuses on undergraduate and post-graduate medical education. In caring for patients with rare diseases usually treated only in university hospitals, as well as common illnesses, there are practical lectures relevant to real medical practice and clinical clerkships.

### Yachiyo Medical Center

The Yachiyo Medical Center opened in 2006 as an affiliate of Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital, specializing in acute phase



medical care with advanced medical technology. Located in Yachiyo City, the Medical Center plays an important role of in providing health care in southeastern Chiba, with the mission “to be a reliable hospital offering heartwarming care for the community with harmonization among acute phase, high-performance, and advanced practices.” The Medical Center was designated as a General Perinatal Medical Center in 2007, a disaster base hospital in 2009, a link hospital for patients with cancer in 2011, and an Emergency Medical Center for tertiary emergency care in 2016. It plays an important and responsible role in the care of patients with ischemic heart disease, cardiovascular disorders, malignant neoplasms, diabetes, and psychiatric illnesses as well as infant perinatal care in Chiba prefecture.



### Institute of Geriatrics



The Institute of Geriatrics opened in 1975. And is located on the 20th floor of the Shibuya Cross Tower Building. Since its opening, the center had provided health check-ups for those who are interested in preventive medicine and also provided ordinary outpatient care for patients. The outpatient section covers

medicine, cardiology, gastroenterology, diabetology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, gynecology, aesthetic dermatology and neurology including dementia diagnosis and treatment. The center also provides in addition to general health check-ups, gynecological and breast check-ups for women.

### Institute of Oriental Medicine

The institute was opened in 1992. Patients are treated holistically using oriental medicine together with modern medicine. Extracts and decoctions best suited for individual diseases and symptoms are prescribed and treatment also includes acupuncture and moxibustion. Studies are conducted to systematize oriental medicine.



### Library

The main library is located at the Kawada-cho campus and serves as a information center for the students and the faculty staffs. The branch library in Medical Center East collects mainly materials of clinical medicine. Another branch in Kawada-cho focuses on collection of documents related to nursing. The Daito branch library is open to members of the local community. A document in one library can

be used in a different library. Databases, OPAC, electronic journals and e-books are usable via the university intranet.



### **TWMU Career Development Center for Medical Professionals**

TWMU Career Development Center for Medical Professionals was established in 2017 to replace the Gender Equality Promotion Office. This center aims to foster superior female medical professionals with the leadership skills and self-confidence needed to lay the path toward a better society.

To achieve these goals, TWMU Career Development Center for Medical Professionals comprises 5 organizations under one umbrella:

- ① Yayoi Academia: Training female teachers' for leadership
- ② Women's Health Care Professionals and Research Support: Support for women who are physicians and researchers by providing research support staff and offering a childcare support system
- ③ Professional Reentry Support for Women Physicians: Supporting women who are physicians returning to clinical practice.
- ④ Career Development Support for Professional Nurses: Supporting career education and work continuation so that each nurse can

enrich both work and home.

- ⑤ Diversity Promotion Office: Promoting diverse projects by coordinating the above mentioned four different organizations. This office serves as one of the working projects of the Science and Technology Human Resource Development Fund Assistance Project. Known as the "Initiative for the implementation of the diversity research environment (Distinctive Features Type)", it was approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in 2016.

#### **Establishment of Clinical and Academic Research Promotion Center**

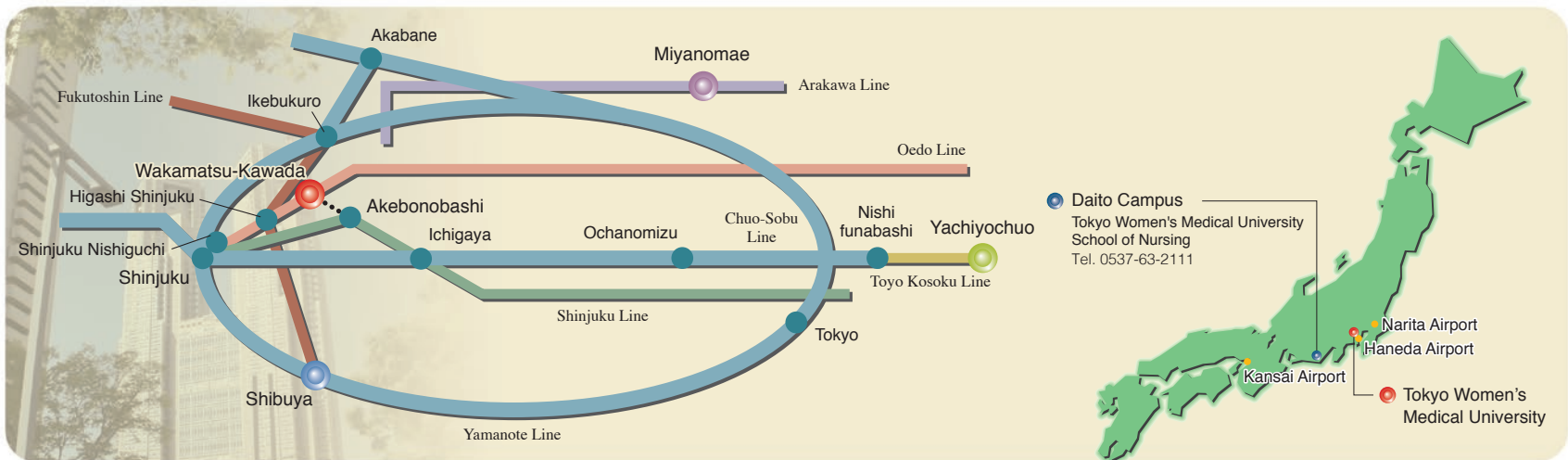
Tokyo Women's Medical University, Clinical and Academic Research Promotion Center was established in 2019 with the aim of collectively managing the university's clinical research activities and promoting education related to clinical research.

In order to promote high-quality clinical research, the Center will perform the following matters at our university's education, research, and medical facilities, and support clinical research of other facilities upon request.

- (1) Management of clinical research based on laws, guidelines and codes
- (2) Management of clinical trials and specified clinical trials
- (3) Research related inspection, audit, quality assurance, ethics and conflicts of interest
- (4) Education and research on research ethics and conflicts of interest
- (5) Education and research on clinical research
- (6) Education at Joint graduate school of Tokyo Women's Medical University and Waseda University

# Transportation Guide

<p> <b>Kawada-cho Campus</b> Tokyo Women's Medical University School of Medicine, School of Nursing Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital</p>	<p>8-1 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666</p>	<p>Tel. 03-3353-8111</p>
<p> The Tokyo Women's Medical University Medical Center East Tokyo Women's Medical University Nursing School</p>	<p>2-1-10 Nishiogu, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-8567 2-2-1 Nishiogu, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-0011</p>	<p>Tel. 03-3810-1111 Tel. 03-3894-3371</p>
<p> Institute of Oriental Medicine</p>	<p>8-1 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666</p>	<p>Tel. 03-6709-9021</p>
<p> Institute of Geriatrics</p>	<p>Shibuya Cross Tower 2-15-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0002</p>	<p>Tel. 03-3499-1911</p>
<p> Yachiyo Medical Center</p>	<p>477-96 Owadashinden, Yachiyo, Chiba 276-8524</p>	<p>Tel. 047-450-6000</p>





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This revised edition published in 2019

