

大学の世界展開力強化事業（医学・公衆衛生学分野のキャンパスアジア） 大阪大学

世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究

グローバルリーダー育成プログラム

活動報告

ごあいさつ



大阪大学大学院医学系研究科

キャンパスアジアプラスプログラム事務局

社会医学講座公衆衛生学・教授

川崎 良

大阪大学のキャンパス・アジア・プラス・プログラムは、東アジアや ASEAN 地域で複雑化する健康課題に挑むため、グローバルな視点を持った研究者・リーダーの育成を目指しています。大阪大学を中心に、中国・韓国・タイの大学と連携し、最先端の研究と国際的な学びの場を提供してきました。本プログラムは、礒博康・前・公衆衛生学教授、金井好克・前・生体システム薬理学教授のもと、医学・保健分野では実現が難しかった学生交流プログラムとして、現在まで発展的に継続されてきました。日本・中国・韓国の3カ国にタイ王国を加えた4カ国8大学の学生が、医療・保健分野において国境を越え、アジア全体を俯瞰する広い視野で学んでいます。

本プログラムの特徴は、医学部・看護学部の学生から博士課程の大学院生まで幅広く交流している点にあります。また、博士課程ではダブルディグリー制度を導入し、2つの大学で学位を取得できる意欲的な教育体制を整えています。さらに、本プログラムでは海外との交流プログラムや大学院での専門的な学びに加え、企業・研究機関・国際機関でのインターンシップを通じて、

学生一人ひとりが実践力とリーダーシップを着実に身につけていきます。この環境で得られる経験は、単なる学びにとどまらず、将来の進路や視野を大きく広げる力になります。世界の健康課題に本気で向き合いたい方、自分の可能性を試したい方にとって、ここは挑戦する価値のあるフィールドです。ぜひ一步踏み出し、グローバルヘルスの未来を切り拓く一員になってください。

本活動報告はこれまでの10年間の歩みの記録として編纂いたしました。そして、2026年3月現在、次の5年間の継続とさらなる発展・拡充を計画しています。学部カリキュラムへの組み入れや、修士課程、博士課程でのさらなる交流などを計画しています。先人から受け継いだこのプログラムを大阪大学の医学・保健分野全体の国際的な発展に貢献できればと思いますので、引き続きのご支援をお願いいたします。

CAMPUS Asia Program Workshop 2018

2018年8月6日～25日、延世大学校（韓国）にて開催された「CAMPUS Asia Program Workshop」へ参加しました。

日程：2018年8月6日～25日

会場：延世大学校（韓国・ソウル）



日中韓研究交流会

2018年12月4日、大阪大学吹田キャンパスにて「日中韓研究交流会」を開催しました。

日程：2018年12月4日

会場：大阪大学 基礎研究棟セミナー室



キャンパス・アジア モニタリング訪問調査

2019年1月21日、大阪大学吹田キャンパスにて「キャンパス・アジア モニタリング訪問調査」が開催されました。

日程：2019年1月21日

会場：大阪大学 共創イノベーション棟



ACP for CVDP and CAMPUS Asia session

2019年3月15日～16日、韓国にて開催された延世大学校主催「ACP for CVDP and CAMPUS Asia session」へ参加しました。

日程：2019年3月15日～16日

会場：Grand Walkerhill Hotel Soul（韓国）



**Agenda for Campus Asia Symposium on International Education March 21-
23, 2019
Itinerary**

20-Mar, Tianjin (Wed)

Time	Activity	Remark	Venue
All day	Registration and accommodatio n arrangement	Administrative staff	Society Hill Hotels & Conventions

Society Hill Hotels & Conventions

No. 198 Zhijing Road, South Railway Station, Xiqing District, Tianjin 300380 P. R. china

21-Mar, Tianjin (Thu)

Time	Activity	Remark	Venue
9:00	Gather together and go to TUTCM by bus	Administrative staff	Society Hill Hotels & Conventions
9:00-9:30	Registration	Administrative staff	International Education College

9:30-10:30	Greeting 1. TUTCM 2. Peking U 3. Campus Asia 4. Group introduction 5. Alumni Association 6. Alumni ceremony 7. Group photo	1. Prof. Guo Liping, Vice-president 2. Prof. Wang Peiyu 3. Prof. Iso Hiroyasu 4. Partner Universities 5. Mr. Liu Keyang 6. Ms. Ren Zhongxia, China Mr. Ohirosi Funabashi, Japan Ms. Jae Won Yang, Korea	International Education College
10:30-10:40	Tea break		
10:40-11:00	Trend and progress of Campus Asia Project 2018-2019	Prof. Iso Hiroyasu	International Education College

11:00-12:00	Introduction and update of educational system (each 10min)	1. Prof. Iso Hiroyasu, Osaka U 2. Prof. Park Sahng Wook, Yonsei U 3. Ms. Xu Shuyan, Shanghai Jiaotong U 4. Prof. Xu Baiyu, Peiking U 5. Prof. Chu Lirong, TUTCM	International Education College
12:00-13:30	Lunch		Ruolin restaurant
13:30-14:00	TUTCM Campus Tour	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	TUTCM
14:00-14:25	International symposium (I) (20min speech, 5min discussion) Chairman: Prof. Park Sahng Wook	Prof. Yamashita Toshihide, Osaka U Prof. Wang Hui, Peking U Prof. Takeda Kiyoshi, Osaka U	International Education College
14:25-14:50			

14:50-15:15			
15:15-15:35	Tea break		
15:35-16:25	International symposium (II) (8min speech, 2min discussion) Chairman: Prof. Wang Hui (Shanghai)	Oral presentation for exchange students 1. Ms. Jae Won Yang, Yonsei U 2. Mr. Ohiroshi Funabashi, Osaka U 3. Ms. Tang Wenfang, Shanghai Jiaotong U 4. Ms. Wu Zijun, TUTCM 5. Ms. Gong Huiting, Peking U	International Education College
16:30-17:00	Awarding Ceremony Chairman: Prof. Iso Hiroyasu		International Education College
18:00-20:00	Welcome Reception	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	Ruolin restaurant

22-Mar, Tianjin (Fri)

Time	Activity	Remark	Venue
9:00	Gather together and go to First Affiliate Hospital by bus	Administrative staff	Society Hill Hotels & Conventions

9:30-11:30	Visit the First Affiliate Hospital of TUTCM (Chinese medicine, Acupuncture and moxibustion, rehabilitation of Traditional Chinese Medicine, etc.)	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	First Affiliate Hospital of TUTCM
12:00-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-15:30	Visit Tongrentang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Traditional Chinese Medicine and Chinese Culture, etc.)	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	Tongrentang Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd
15:30-18:30	Move to Peking University	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	Prof. Wang PY arrange

23-Mar, Beijing (Sat)

Time	Activity	Remark	Venue
9:00-10:00	1. Research communication for partner Universities	Partner Universities	Peking University
10:00-12:00	2. Roundtable Conference: (1) Summary of Campus Asia 2018-2019 ; (2) Discussion on next year's plan	Prof. Iso Hiroyasu Prof. Park SahngWook Prof. WangPeiyu Faculty and Staff	
13:30-16:30	Visit	Faculty, Staff, Alumni	Peking University

24-Mar, Beijing

25-Departure

CAMPUS Asia Faculty Meeting and Symposium を開催しました

2019年3月21日～23日、天津中医薬大学、北京大学にてキャンパス・アジア国際交流シンポジウム・国際教員会議が開催されました。

日程：2019年3月21日（木）～3月23日（土）

会場：天津中医薬大学（中国 天津市）、北京大学（中国 北京市）

○ 1日目（天津中医薬大学）

キャンパスアジア・プログラムに参加している大阪大学、延世大学校、北京大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学における、2018年度の事業実績報告および学生交流やダブルディグリー教育プログラムのアップデート等が紹介されました。



インターナショナル・シンポジウム（I）

大阪大学 山下俊英教授、竹田潔教授、北京大学 Wang Hui 教授による最先端の研究内容をご講演いただきました。



インターナショナル・シンポジウム（2）：キャンパス・アジア同窓会

同窓生(本プログラムの交換留学生)によるプレゼンテーション



○ 2日目（天津中医薬大学附属病院等）
施設見学



○ 3日目（北京大学）
本プログラムに参加している日中韓の大学教職員による国際教員会議を開催しました。



CAMPUS Asia Program Summer Workshop 2019

2019年7月22日～8月8日、本学にて「Campus Asia Program Summer Workshop」を開催しました。

日程：2019年7月22日～8月8日

会場：大阪大学



Osaka University CAMPUS Asia Program

July 22th –Aug 8th

	Mon(月)	Tue(火)	Wed(水)	Thu(木)	Fri(金)	Sat(土)	Sun(日)
	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25	7/26	7/27	7/28
AM		10:00-11:00 Administration work 11:00-12:00 Orientation / Associate Prof. Shirai, Assistant Prof. Liu	11:00-12:00 Lecture: Cardiovascular Disease Prevention / Associate Prof. Imano	11:00-16:00 Fieldwork /	10:00-12:00 Lecture: / Assistant Prof. Baba		
PM		12:00-15:00 Lunch, Campus Tour / TA	14:00-16:00 Lecture: Fundamentals for regression analysis. / Associate Prof. Ethab		14:00-15:00 Lecture: Introduction of researches in Japan, Environment and Children's (JECS) Study. / Assistant Prof. Dong 15:00-16:00 ECCOCHIL tour		
		Arrive in Osaka					
	7/29	7/30	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4
AM	10:00-12:00 Lecture: / Assistant Prof. Muraki	Lab work	Labwork	10:30-12:00 Lecture: Population-based cohort study on health effects of asbestos exposure in Japan. / Assistant Prof. Zha	Labwork	9:00-17:30 The Osaka Public Health Seminar: Social Determinants of Health in Japan	9:00- The Osaka Public Health Seminar: Social Determinants of Health in Japan
PM	13:30-15:00 Lecture / Prof. Iso	14:00-16:00 Lecture: Aging society in Asia. / Associate Prof. Shirai and Assistant Prof. Liu	Osaka U Hospital & CoMIT tour	12:00-13:00 Info / Mr. Haytham	14:00-17:00 Fieldwork/ Dr. Tabuchi	17:30-19:30 Party	
	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/10	8/11
AM		Lab work	10:30-13:30 Presentation				
PM		13:30-15:30 Fieldwork/	14:00-16:00 Farewell Party	Return to Home University			
		Lab work					

国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議

2020年1月12日～15日、韓国延世大学校にて行われた国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議に参加し、プログラム参加大学と2019年度の事業実績等について情報共有を行いました。同時開催されたキャンパスアジア同窓会では、留学中の学習・研究成果の報告や留学後のキャリアプランについて、同窓会会員よりプレゼンテーションが行われました。

日程：2020年1月12日～15日

会場：韓国 延世大学校



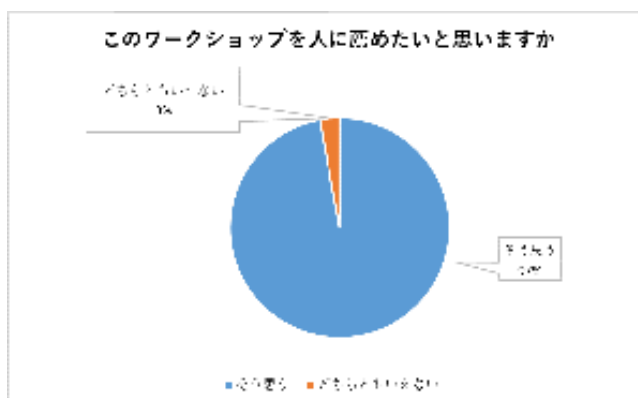
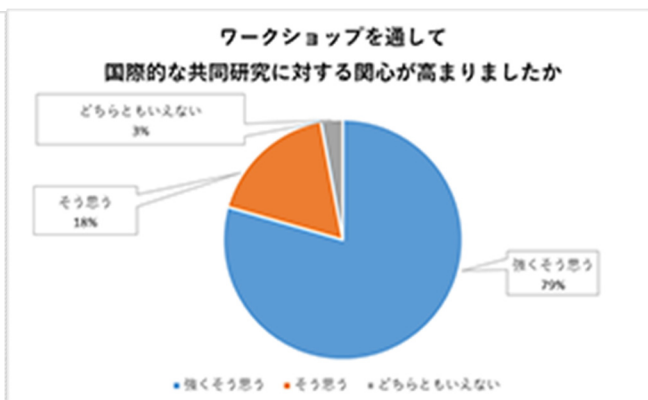
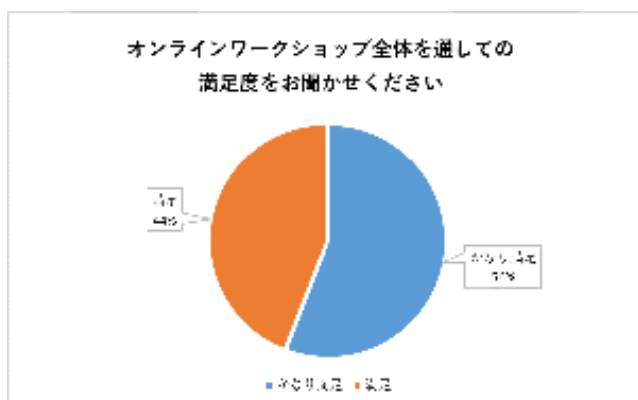
CAMPUS Asia Autumn Online Workshop 2020

2020年11月4～6日、17日に、オンラインワークショップを開催しました。ワークショップではコンソーシアム大学の教員17名による講義と、参加学生によるグループワークと発表が行われました。

日程：2020年11月4～6日、17日

主催：大阪大学

共催：北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、延世大学



2020年度 大学院研究セミナー
Aging in Asia :Medical and Public Health Challenges from the global perspectives
 キャンパスアジア協定校と合同で、オンラインによる集中講義を開催いたします。韓国の延世大学校、中国の北京大学、清華大学、天津中医薬大学、上海交通大学、そして大阪大学の教授が、アジア諸国における高齢化と老化関連疾患の現状と、解決に向けた最先端の研究に関する講義を行います。また、3カ国の学生によるグループワークと発表を行います。日本にいながら海外の大学の講義を受講し、学生同士で交流できる貴重な機会となっています。

CampusAsia online workshop2020

日時：2020年11月4日(水)～6日(金)講義
 17日(火)24日(火)グループ発表

形式：ウェビナー形式(ZOOM使用)すべて英語講演(参加費無料)

申込：申込フォーム <http://u0u0.net/NmiW> 締切/2020年10月23日(金)

共催：北京大学・延世大学校・清華大学・上海交通大学・天津中医薬大学

履修条件

- 医学部・医学系研究科(学部3回生以上・修士・博士)の学生で申請書時の成績評価係数GPAが2.3以上であること。TOEFL iBT 61、IELTS 5.0、TOEIC 550相当で、英語での講義受講・ディスカッション参加に支障がないこと
- 英語でのグループ発表並びに規程の課題を提出できること

受講内容

- 中国・韓国・日本、各大学教員による集中講義(18コマ)を受講
- 参加学生は少人数のグループに分かれ、共同で研究計画を作成し、研究発表を行う。
- 17日および24日にグループ発表・意見交換を行う

※スケジュール詳細は後日公衆衛生学教室HP
[\(http://www.pbhel.med.osaka-u.ac.jp/\)](http://www.pbhel.med.osaka-u.ac.jp/)にてお知らせいたします
 ※このセミナーは大学院研究セミナー対象となります。

主催：大阪大学 大学院医学系研究科 公衆衛生学教室
 CAMPUS Asia 事務局
 E-mail: campus_asia@pbhel.med.osaka-u.ac.jp
 Tel: 06-6879-3914

参加申込フォーム

学生の留学報告

▶ 短期・中期留学体験記(受入)

2019 年度

- Gu Yanjun·····p17-p20
- Hongping Guo·····p21-p24
- HyunTaek Jung Guo·····p25-p27
- Pin LI·····p28-p30
- TAN Wangxiao·····p31-p34

2018 年度

- Huang Yue·····p35-p36
- Jae Won Yang·····p37-p38
- Yu Hanyang·····p39-p40

2017 年度

- Huang Xuhao·····p41-p42
- Kim Sung-Hae·····p43-p45

2016 年度

- Huang Chao·····p46-p47
- Wu Zijun·····p48-p49

▶ 短期・中期留学体験記(派遣)

2019 年度

- Ahmed Arafa·····p50-p52
- 周萌·····p53-p56
- 唐誠堯·····p57-p60

2018 年度

- Gita Nirmala Sari·····p61-p62
- Yan Fangyu·····p63-p64
- 河野楓·····p65-p66
- 小川憲人·····p67-p68

2017 年度

- 大内詩野·····p69-p70
- 恋水諄源·····p71-p72

2016 年度

- Victor Romanov·····p73-p74
- 白杵里恵·····p75-p76

▶ DDP 留学 (受入)

2019 年度

- Kang Seongeun·····p77-p83
- Wang Xiaowen·····p84-p87

▶ DDP 留学 (派遣)

2019 年度

- YANG YIYI·····p88-p94
- 船橋王博·····p95-p97

【CAMPUS Asia Report】 Gu Yanjun

Your major in home university : Pharmaceutics

The period of the stay : 2019.10-2020.3

The laboratory you were accepted : Bio-system Pharmacology (Kanai Lab)

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

I want to learn more knowledge about Pharmacology and how to be a good researcher. I am also interested in Japanese culture, so I want to have a precious experience of living in Japan and learn deeper expertise.

For one hand, I took Pharmacology when I was a first-year student, it's an important part of pharmaceutical sciences (my major), so in this point I want to learn more Pharmacology knowledge, which may bring more helps to my future learning. In the other hand, I was interested in Anti-cancer drugs when I had Cell Biology and Biochemistry class.

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科 生体システム薬理学 (金井研究室)

Language: JP/EN

ホーム >
研究内容 >
メンバー >
研究業績 >
アクセス >
Gallery >

LINKS
大阪大学
OSAKA UNIVERSITY

ABOUT US

私たちの研究室では、物質の選択的輸送を担う膜タンパク質“トランスポーター”を研究対象としています。トランスポーターの構造と機能の理解、分子間相互作用や機能制御機構の解明などを通じ、多様な細胞・組織特異的機能の発現や病態形成におけるトランスポーターの重要性、創薬標的としての意義を広く明らかにしたいと考えています。従来の結晶学的・薬理学的な輸送活性解析に加えて、膜タンパク質に特化したプロテオミクス解析、リン酸化プロテオミクス解析、メタボロミクス解析、遺伝子改変動物の表現型解析などの広範な実験手技を駆使し、分子・細胞レベルから組織・個体レベルまでの生物学的取組を網羅した研究を展開しています。

大学院生を募集しています！

After I saw the home page of Kanai's lab, I thought it's may be a good start to learn about cancer cell and more cellular mechanism, which I lack in my current college learning. There's a lot to learn. And after contacting to Professor Kanai, I thought he will be a good mentor for me.

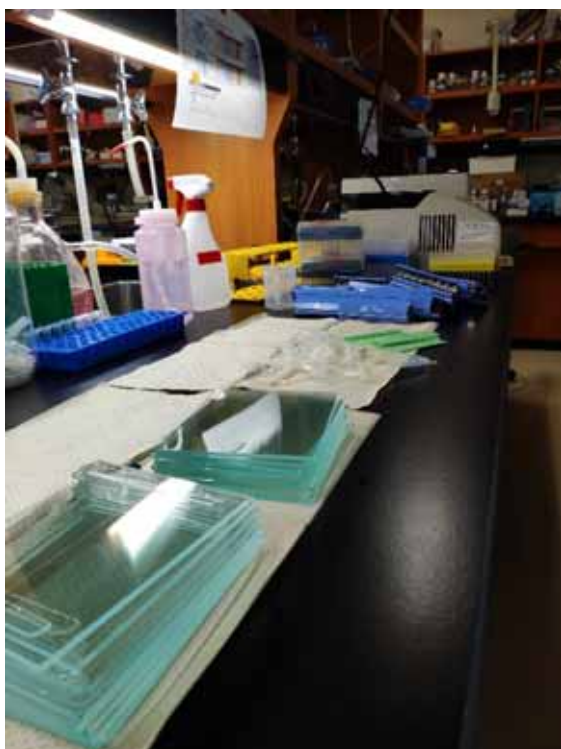
Following contents are what I want to learn as a student of Campus Asia program.
1-2 months: better communication skills in English and Japanese, life skills,

experimental operations and principles, necessary knowledges of my research direction.
2-6 months: How to carry out the experiment smoothly and how to solve the possible problems, how to find and read literatures more efficiently, how to concise and write a scientific paper.

2. What did you study in this program?

My professor helped me make a good plan.

1-4 weeks: Basic technical training (including basic cell culture of cancer cell lines, Western blotting, RI experiments, and animal experiments etc.)

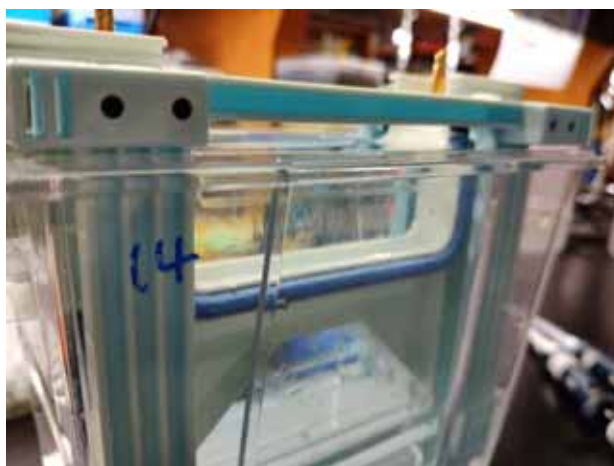
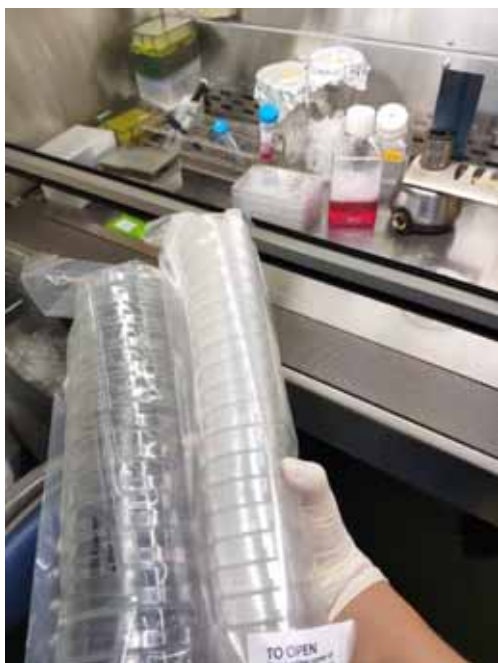


5-8 weeks: Advanced technical training (including gene transfection, gene knock-down, cell growth inhibition, and cell cycle measurements etc.)

9-12 weeks: Select TCM components with anti-tumor activity and examine their activity to induce apoptosis in cancer cells. Aim to determine whether the compounds have potential or possible anti-cancer ability.

17-20 weeks: Aim to determine the mechanisms of the anti-tumor-action of the compounds by means of phosphoproteomics.

21-24 weeks: To confirm the involvement of the proposed cellular signaling pathway by means of gene knock-down and Western blot etc.



3. How was the stay in the country you visited?

During the six months I spent in Japan, I felt that people were very understanding, teachers were responsible, and people were friendly wherever I went.

In addition to my studies, I also traveled to many surrounding places, such as Nara, Kobe, Kyoto, these places are beautiful scenery, I am very happy.

The only thing I'm not happy about is that some of the communications are slow and didn't communicate well. The school reserved an extra month's dormitory for me, but then I contacted the dorm and the school and returned the extra month (April). I quit my dorm at the end of March and went back to China. I had been back for almost a



month by April, but the dorm manager sent me an email at the end of April asking me to pay back the dorm fees for April. In the end, the problem was solved through multi-party coordination. I hope such a thing will not happen again in the future.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

Doing scientific research gives me a great sense of accomplishment and enables me to learn all kinds of things such as my communication skills. It also increases my knowledge and ability to deal with events. I have great admiration for my professors and predecessors, and I really thank for their help.

But doing scientific research is also very hard, like a practice, I decided to do a chemistry teacher, hope to cultivate students 'interest and spirit of scientific research, and help students who has scientific dreams to chase their research dream.

【Campus Asia Program Report】Hongping GUO

Home university : Peking University in China

The period of your stay : 2 WEEKS

The laboratory you were accepted : Osaka university medical college, researchment department public hygien

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

First of all, I always want to see the living, studying and scientific research environment abroad. Secondly, if someone wants to make further progress in the professional field, she/he should not only have solid professional knowledge and scientific research ability at home, but also discuss with domestic experts and classmates in the professional field. In addition, the Campus Asia program gives me the opportunity to learn from international experts, and at the same time provides the cost of exchange, so that students studying abroad can have no worries. Thanks for the Campus Asia program.

2. What did you study in this program?

I learned that Japanese invests a lot of manpower and financial resources in terms of human health and disease of three large cohort studies, many famous experts in listen to the lecture, after understanding to various research hotspot and frontier in the field of public health, such as cardiovascular disease, maternal and child health research, pneumoconiosis research and so on. I also had the honor to participate in the lecture on global health issues, and saw teachers and students from various universities in Japan discussing together and giving advice on global aging health. At the same time, I have seen how Japanese teachers are devoted to teaching and scientific research, and I have also seen how Japanese students carry out their daily scientific research work. In addition, we formed a team with students from Korea and Japan, in which we help each other with a sincere heart for scientific research. We also visited the Cardiovascular Disease Research Center in Japan, a hospital for physical examination and health education, where doctors give personalized guidance on health knowledge during physical examination. Japan has done very well in physical examination, health education and diagnosis and treatment of diseases, which are worth learning and using for reference.



3. How was the stay in the country you visited?

When I first came to Japan for study and exchange, I could not find a classroom because I was not familiar with Osaka University. During the whole course of our exchange and study, two graduate students from Osaka University acted as our teaching assistants, assisting the teachers in class and our daily life. Every day, when we took the school bus from another campus to Osaka University, we had a beautiful and considerate assistant sister to show us the way. After class at noon, she would take us to different canteens to enjoy the delicious food of Osaka University.

Experience is a bad thing: once, we returned on the school bus from Osaka university campus accommodation, my friend couldn't find her mobile phone after we got off the bus. We were not sure whether it was in school bus or somewhere else, we wanted to call the driver of the school bus, but the language is also a big barrier. Finally, with the helpful help of another school bus driver, we knew that the mobile phone was still on the school bus, but the school bus had already driven back to the terminus which was one and a half hours' drive away from us. The driver was particularly good at telling us how to get there, and also called the bus terminal to reserve the time for us to pick up our mobile phone. After this accident, I felt that good people were always there.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

The Campus Asia program is a great program to apply for and participate in. First of all, you can go to other countries for scientific research and academic exchanges, and learn about the current research situation and hot spots in the international field of your major. Secondly, you can discuss with teachers and students from different countries in the process of communication. Only through cooperation and communication can ideas and progress be ignited. In addition, you will gain genuine friendship by communicating in small groups. In a word, when you go abroad, you will find many new and different things in other countries, and you will naturally compare them with your motherland. Every communication is an opportunity for you to grow.



【Campus Asia Report】 HyunTaek Jung

Your major in home university : Medicine

The period of your stay : 5 weeks

The laboratory you were accepted : Department of public health (Professor Hirayasu Iso)

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

I was given 5 weeks of 'specialized elective course' in my university, which is a program that students can freely choose an institute and supervisor to conduct research and get clinical or academic experience. I chose Campus Asia program since it provides financial support for staying abroad. As an undergraduate student in medical school, I wanted to learn more about the social function of medicine as prevention of diseases and support for communities. Japan is known to have more experiences for caring the elderlies and monitoring daily lifestyles to manage and prevent chronic diseases, so I aimed to observe such systems established in local communities.

2. What did you study in this program?

I went to several field trips to see rehabilitation centers, local nursing homes, visiting nurses center, and health check-up center. I also experienced cohort research going on in Osaka and was able to take lectures about research in prevention medicine. I was able to compare the community care systems of Japan and Korea. Since Japan is suffering from more advanced stage of aged society than Korea, there were specialized managements for the elderlies. The visiting nursing care was more available to many elderlies and routine check-ups were well provided for residents. Furthermore,



<Lab tour>

since local community care centers and cohort studies can collaborate to gather more data from the general public, the research infrastructure for public health and preventive medicine was well established.



<Symposium>

3. How was the stay in the country you visiting?

It was not easy to adapt in Japan because the language was totally different and there were many times I cannot communicate with people in English. However, while staying in Osaka, I studied Japanese and was able to practice in daily conversations every day. As a result, I got more used to speaking in Japanese. I enjoyed traveling around Kyoto, Kobe, Nara, and Osaka and trying delicious Japanese foods. I believe tourism is one of the great power Japan has.

Since I visited in January and February, there were not many lectures to take in Osaka University. I only stayed for 5 weeks, so it was not easy to get involved in the cohort research. I had much free time to enjoy for tourism and study Japanese but had to set up my own academic goals while staying in Japan.



<Japanese traditional tea experience>

4. Others or some messages for future participants

Learning Japanese is not essential for staying in Japan, but it will substantially boost experience in Japan. I was motivated to study Japanese while staying in Japan because there are not many people who can freely talk in English. Japanese people can obviously talk more freely in Japanese, speaking in Japanese can help learn more in detail, rather than brief explanations. You do not have to be perfectly fluent in Japanese, but the more you know, the more you will see.



<Studying Japanese in library>

【Campus Asia Program Report】 LI PIN 李玘

Your major in home university : Nutrition and Food Hygiene

The period of your stay : 2019.07 to 2019.08

The laboratory you were accepted : Osaka University, participated in Summer Workshop

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

Firstly, I planned to conduct a research on related nutrition problems of the elderly, so learning the latest researches about the elderly would help a lot. The Campus Asia Program aims to raise leaders in medical science and public health to solve global health problems, such as non-communicable disease, dementia and other age-related diseases, so it's a precious opportunity for me to deepen my interests of research and widen my capacity of problem solving. Besides, I believed that communicating with different students from other countries and subjects could improve my flexibility of thinking as well as logical thinking. At the same time, I wanted to feel the academic atmosphere of foreign universities and bring new inspiration to my study and research. Also, this kind of experience could bring me many new friends.



2. What did you study in this program?

This exchange enables us to have a certain degree of understanding of the current situation of Japan's aging problem and relevant coping policies, think more about China's aging problem, and look into the future direction of China's aging society construction. Meanwhile, the similarities and differences between China and Japan in



the field of public health are also compared, such as the main research direction of scientific research projects, public health institutions and public health policies. We attended various academic lectures in Osaka university and visited nursing station , Osaka U Hospital & CoMIT and public health center in Japan. Visiting Osaka University and Osaka university medical department also made me experience different campus cultures.

3. How was the stay in the country you visited?

Life in Osaka is very fulfilling and meaningful. The academic activities at Osaka University are very rich and involve different specialties and projects. In addition to the explanation of theoretical knowledge, what is very rare is the experience of several field visits. The interaction with the elderly in the senior center has become a very unique memory. In addition to our studies, we also took time to visit some scenic spots and had a better understanding about the Japanese culture and life. All the teachers received us warmly and treated us seriously and responsibly. Several upperclassmen from Osaka University also gave us a lot of help. So this visit was very successful and enjoyable in every way.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

In fact, Osaka University has already arranged various aspects of the communication. The main advice for the following students is to cooperate with the university, reasonably plan their time in Japan. You can consult the person who has participated in the school for specific details. If you have not been to Japan, it is recommended to carefully look up the Japanese travel strategy, such as how to apply for the traffic card and the way of garbage classification and so on. Take the daily necessities you need, so as not to be in a hurry after arriving in Japan. Before the program starts, Osaka University will send an email to the participants. The email contains many important information. Please read it carefully. After you have made preparations in all aspects, you can enjoy your exchange time in Osaka University more leisurely and comfortably. The team of Osaka University is very professional, so you don't need to worry too much. You would have your own wonderful memories in the project.



【Campus Asia Report】 Wangxiao TAN

Your major in home university : Chinese Materia Medica, Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

The period of your stay : July 22, 2019 – Aug 8, 2019

The laboratory you were accepted : Public Health Graduate School of Medicine Osaka University

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

The Campus Asia Program is cooperatively established by Osaka University with the partner universities in Korea and China, of which the objective is to raise research leaders in medical science and public health. I am a doctoral student mainly engaging in the research of cardiovascular disease from Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. This program is an opportunity for me to broaden my academic horizon. First of all, I can have an understanding of Japan's ageing society and public health, which may provide reference for my future research. On the other hand, communicating with foreign teachers and classmates may help me to better understand the humanities and social customs of Japan and improve language skill. Altogether, the program is an opportunity and also a challenge for me to broaden my international vision.



2. What did you study in this program?

The workshop at Osaka University run from 2019 July 22 to August 8, during which time the department of public health of Osaka University held a variety of activities, including lectures, fieldwork, seminar, presentation and party. The theme of this program is ageing society. Through these lectures (the picture below is one of the lectures), I have had a preliminary understanding of ageing society, especially the severe ageing situation in Japan, Korea and China. Population ageing will bring a series of social problems, such as age-related diseases, which can seriously affect life quality of old people. Therefore, more effective measures are needed to solve the problems. On the theme of ageing society, we visited Nursing Station, Osaka U Hospital, Center of Medical Innovation and Translation, Osaka International Cancer Institute and Fujiidera Public Health Center. These successful practices of ageing community building and the public health system impressed me deeply. In addition, visiting and communicating with teachers and other participants broadened my vision and improved my language, thinking and communication skills. This program is a good exchange platform for young scholars in medical science in Japan, Korea and China.



3. How was the stay in the country you visited?

I had a wonderful time in Japan. The teachers at Osaka University and the people in the dormitory are nice, and with their help, my study and life in Osaka went smoothly. The environment in Japan is very beautiful. The sky in Osaka is blue and the clouds are white, like paintings. After a day's study, I liked to take a bus for a while and then walk back to my dormitory, enjoying the beautiful scenery by the roadside, which was a wonderful experience. (The picture below is the scenery along the way back to the dormitory.) It was a pity that the schedule was tight and the dormitory was too far away from Osaka University, which took a long time on the road, so that there was not enough time to go around the campus and stay in the library. Overall, exchange study at Osaka University was an unforgettable experience.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

As an exchange student for the Campus Asia Program, I have some suggestions for future participants in study and life. First of all, this program is a good platform for learning and communication. Keep curious and be brave to ask questions and communicate with each other, which is an opportunity to improve thinking ability and language skill. Secondly, Osaka is hot in summer, but it's cool indoors; it's better to

carry an umbrella and a coat with you. The distance from the dormitory to the school may be far, and some visits will be arranged in the schedule; preparing a pair of sneakers will reduce your fatigue. In addition, Kobe, Nara, Kyoto and Uji are all good tourist attractions, and they are close to Osaka, so you can take short trips in your free time to get a better understanding of Japan's local customs and culture. I went to Kyoto and Uji on one Saturday, which was an amazing trip. Finally, there will be a presentation at the end of the workshop. Prepare well and it is an opportunity to show yourself. I wish all the future participants a good time in the program. (The pictures below are Uji and the presentation respectively.)



【Campus Asia Report】 Huang Yue

Home university : School of Public Health, Peking University

Period of your stay : March 2019

Name of the host department : Public Health

1. Program description

Campus Asia Program is designed to encourage international exchanges and cooperation among universities (especially among their students) in China, Japan and Korea. This program covers a number of important disciplines, and as for the field of public health, its aim and vision is to cultivate academic and/or professional talents who can integrate Oriental wisdom to solve a variety of complex public health problems. Therefore, in our student exchange, the following courses are specially arranged for us to learn: 1) Statistical analysis by Stata software, 2) Introduction of Japanese cohort study (JPHC, JACC, JECS, JAGES), 3) Global aging and aging in Japan, 4) Origin of the modern epidemiology, 5) Field work (at Osaka Center for Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease Prevention), 6) other relative lectures.

2. Learning outcomes

My knowledge about public health has been refreshed and increased, by establishing contacts and exchanging ideas with students from different fields of public health, and listening to various lectures of different fields of public health from scholars and experts; 2) I have learnt and mastered some more advanced research tools in the field of public health, such as the Stata software for statistical analysis. 3) I have learnt more rigorous, scientific and systematic research design, especially the cohort study design. 4) My direct feeling and understanding about scientific research have been deepened by the experience of field work in Osaka.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

To me, Japan is a rigorous, orderly, friendly, modern and beautiful country. I was deeply impressed by its clean streets, quiet and orderly subway stations, high urban greening rate, convenient public facility and service, and cherishing of their traditional culture.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

Through this study tour, I have known and made some new Japanese friends from field of public health. With the development of globalization, transnational exchanges and cooperation among scholars from different countries are rapidly increasing. By establishing contacts with these scholars in the same research field, I further realized the joy of research, and determined to become an excellent scholar with international vision in the future. Therefore, further research cooperation between us in the future is quite expected, and we are indeed considering possible research cooperation on my research field, maternal and child health.

5. Comments

I am very grateful that this program has given me a valuable opportunity to experience Japanese culture/life, make new international friends and also improve my research level. In addition, I am also very grateful to all the working staff of this program. Their efforts have guaranteed me a wonderful experience during the whole study tour.

【Campus Asia Report】 Jae Won Yang

Home university : Yonsei University

Period of your stay : April 2018 – June 2018

Name of the host department : Public Health

1. Program description

I went to Osaka University in Japan from April 13th to June 20th, 2018 through the Campus Asia program. During this period, I took lectures on various medical and pharmaceutical issues, including psychiatry for foreign students, public health status in Japan, and pharmacological mechanisms to treat chronic disease. Professor Iso have discussed various research fields and have experienced various cohorts and researches. In particular, I was interested in the JECS (Japan Environment and Children's Study) cohort, and came back with a research plan on maternal depression and sleeping time of newborn babies.

2. Learning outcomes

Study proposal: Association between maternal depression and infants' sleep period

Infants spent over half of day, by the end of their first year and sleep is known as a major factor affecting infants' development such as cognitive, learning, and physical development. Infant sleep patterns develop rapidly over the first year of life, characterized by inconsistency during the first half of the year but stabilizing by the second half. It has been reported that infants' sleep pattern may be associated with parental mental health as it significantly impacts their baby's sleep behaviors. Increased maternal stress at 4 months has been associated with concurrent infant sleep problems and a decrease in the percentage of night sleep, as well as with greater variability in infants' night sleep at 12 months, with infant temperament serving as a possible mediator in this latter relation. Furthermore, greater maternal stress has been associated with infants' sleep problems and, among mothers on maternity leave, with longer night wakefulness and shorter day sleep duration. Altogether, the above studies suggest both infant characteristics and maternal characteristics can significantly affect the development of infant sleep patterns. However, the factors that contribute to sleep period in early neonatal period have not been fully investigated, and the

relationships between these factors remain poorly understood. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between mental depression and infants' sleep period.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

The best experience through Campus Asia was an environment in which we could freely discuss and advise on each other's research topics and methods, as well as the future direction of the thesis. Rather than simply sharing ideas among students, many professors also helped me to develop my research. JACC study Even when I attended regular meetings, there was a brief briefing and sharing of the progress of research topics in each detail. The process of collaborating in developing each other's research was impressive and meaningful time to me.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

I came back to Korea about the subject that I was interested in in Japan and wanted to study more and apply research method.

【Campus Asia Report】 Yu Hanyang

Home university : Tsinghua University

Period of your stay : July 2018 – August 2018

Name of the host department : Department of Pathology

1. Program description

As a member of Prof. Chang's lab, I enjoyed a project called "The molecular mechanism of CREPT (a novel oncogene) in the instigation of normal cells into tumors by cancer-derived exosomes." To have a deep understanding of this pathway, we went to collect all-round information and evidence to map this story. Therefore, I was sent to Prof. Morii's lab to stain CREPT on different tumors to complete our project and also to learn advanced techniques in pathology.

2. Learning outcomes

It is definitely a golden opportunity for me to participate in this exchange program. Through this one-month study in Japan, I not only finish the assignment of our project, but also learn a lot of advanced techniques and acquire massive knowledge of pathology, which is really important and helpful to my future study.

Through this one-month study in Japan, I have stained 204 cases of 11 different kinds of issue, including colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, uterine cervical cancer and so on. I have stained more than 250 slides and carefully recorded the information of every slide and taken photos for them. I have also prepared near 200 unstained slides to take back to China to finish my future research. Through this one-month's trying and learning, I have acquired sophisticated ability of performing immunohistochemistry and is well aware of how to change different conditions to get the best result. Also I have tried advanced technique like doublestaining which really broaden my horizons.

Also during my work, I have encountered a lot of problems for sure. When I became confused, I went to ask Dr. Tahara, the teacher who is in charge of me. And he will explain the slide for me, teach me a lot of knowledge and discuss with me why some patterns might occur in this way. By talking with him, I learned a lot in pathology and had a deeper understanding into this subject.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

This is the first time for me to stay abroad alone for academic purpose. It is really

challenging for me, not only in academic field, but also in language issues and living in a different country by myself. Through this one-month study, I have improved my Japanese by taking every chance to practice talking and try to communicate. Although I have not systematically learned Japanese and am still poor Japanese speaker, I can still convey my thoughts through a little bit English and gesture. Also, living alone means being responsible for myself. So I made plans everyday not only for academic research but also every aspect in my life. I also walk from Osaka University to Senri-Chuo almost every day after work to keep myself healthy. It is really a great chance to improve myself in all dimensions.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

I am determined to become a clinical doctor as my lifetime career. This learning opportunity in Japan no doubt strengthen my faith in this. One of my medical teacher in Tsinghua University always teaches us that, "Pathology is the golden rules for diagnosis." In this month, I had new insights into the subject of pathology and for the first time understood the real charm of pathology. Also, working in the Department of medicine of Osaka University gives me chance to go to the hospital to observe. In this month, I have experienced completely two kinds of hospital culture between Japan and China, which helps me think more and more thoroughly about future career planning. So, it is a really precious opportunity for me!

5. Comments

The program is really supportive and helpful. It helps students, like me, have access to an open world, observe a different society and experience different culture. Really thankful for offering me this golden opportunity!

【Campus Asia Report】 Huang Xuhao

Home university : Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Period of your stay : October 2017 – March 2018

Name of the host department : Bio-system Pharmacology (Kanai Lab)

1. Program description

I work in Bio-system Pharmacology laboratory as a research student for 6 months. The research is supposed to begin on October 1, 2017 and end on March 31, 2018. I work on project related in amino acids transporters and amino acids signal pathway research. My research works were under professor and assistant's supervision. We also have structure biology club on Saturdays where we learn the logical thinking and practical skills.

2. Learning outcomes

During the 6 months in Kanai Lab, I studied many experimental technologies, such as high performance liquid chromatography experiment, Cell experiments and so on. With the application of these technologies, I finished my prize of "Effect of five amino acids stimulation on mTORC1 signaling pathway in HEK293T cells." In addition, I won the prize of "Excellent Poster Presentation" at the Campus Asia Faculty meeting.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

During the 6 months in Japan, I have an excellent time. Campus Asia activities, such as visiting Osaka International Cancer Center and Osaka Prefecture Office, not only broaden my horizon but also rich my experience. What are more, Japanese historical and cultural monuments gave me a meaningful experience. For example, Temple of Golden Pavilion and Kiyomizu Temple left a deep impression on me. In terms of academic events, we participated in the Japanese Pharmacological Society and Pharmacology Alumni Association, which helps us learn and understand the progress of Pharmacology research. To sum up, this 6 months experience will have a profound influence on my future life.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

During the period of exchange, I am following Ohgaki sensei researching in mTORC1 signaling pathway, this pathway is very intricacy, but it is very interesting. Not only I have studied about the experiment skills, but also improved the scientific research thinking which is stirring. So I want to study the amino acid sensor molecule and the mechanism of amino acid sensing further in Kanai Lab.

【Campus Asia Report】 Sung-hae KIM

Home university : Yonsei University

Period of your stay : August 2017

Name of the host department : Bio-system Pharmacology (Kanai Lab)

1. Program description

In professor Kazuto Kanai's laboratory that focuses on study of biotechnology and health policy, we had active discussions for about three to four times a week, sometimes 1:1 discussion, yet often in a small group of three and four researchers. The topics include health research and development policy (AMED system in Japan), culture differences and public's perception about new biotechnology, further medicine (robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), stem cell therapy and clinical application, etc.), how to provide correct and adequate health information to the publics, eHealth, public engagement in health policy making, and many more.

2. Learning outcomes

In discussion with a Japanese medical doctor, we have found out that many Japanese people seem to struggle with health literacy, perhaps due to its aged population; yet its essential problem might be that people have less interest in listening to detailed health information, which is difficult to understand for nonmedical experts. Doctor - patient's relationship is based on the trust, which is very important in clinical setting, so in Japan, patients strongly believe what their doctors say. However, this relationship seems to be in a paternalistic position, while in Korea patients are more likely in position of consumer, yet with the tradition of medical tourism. In Korea, there were constant civil movements in 1960s and 80s nationwide that derived from student movements. From this experience, Korean citizens learned if they speak up together, their voices could be heard. Therefore, this is the nation that fully understands the power of public voice, and they have strong willingness to decide themselves about the matters that may change their life. This seems similar for patient's willingness to make his/her own medical choices. More and more, the patients want to learn about their health and receive correct health information that they tend to search their symptoms on Internet through smartphones, and want to listen to doctor's advice online. A part of the government's long term eHealth project included the provision of online health

information, and this is nowadays helping patients to participate in making health decision.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

While discussing about the dynamic informed consent project for rare genetic disease RUDY with Professor Kato, I was convinced that research of nowadays should no longer remain at domestic setting, but indeed requires interdisciplinary and international collaboration. If we stay within the country, we tend to remain the same, always meeting the same people, and ideas same – it is then difficult to move step forward. Certainly, innovation is limited if we do not learn and experience new outside world.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

This program helped me confirming the importance of international research collaboration in academic areas, including health policy, even though this is the field that needs to greatly reflect national situations. When we talk about 'globalization', many people first think about modernization or sometimes believe this aims to make society more westernized, but I personally believe globalization is about learning how to communicate comfortably with different nations, in spite of our historical, cultural, social, and economic differences. As a young generation who lives in this era of globalization, I believe I am having more opportunities to work with various experts who frequently share the same ideas, which derived often from different perspective, and I believe this is one of the most exciting work processes that an academic researcher could find out. CAMPH allowed me to discover my potential to work abroad.

5. Comments

It would have been much meaningful if there were some opportunities I could meet other Japanese students/researchers and/or other Campus Asia students of different fields, not just seeing the research from the laboratory I was assigned to. I think doing so, this CAMPH program would create stronger interdisciplinary network among its Japanese and foreign students.

Also, I thought that for undergraduate students, 3 to 4 weeks of exchange program would be enough to stimulate their research enthusiasm, but this term seems to very short for a graduate student, who is willing to do more research focused activities. However, this short visit was enough for researchers – both from Japan and abroad – to

know each other, share different ideas, and find out common research interests for future collaboration. If a graduate student wants to do actual research, I would recommend to stay more that 3 to 6 months.

【Campus Asia Report】 Huang Chao

Home university : Peking University

Period of your stay : March 2017 – April 2017

Name of the host department : Public Health

1. Program description

Global aging has made a paradigm shift from communicable disease to non-communicable disease, dementia and other aged-related diseases. Asian countries, composing a large world population, boosted the global aging with declining birth rates. So advanced research on prevention, treatment and medical care will be essential to provide new evidence, skills and technologies to solve the health problems of global aging. This program aimed to raise research leaders in medical science and public health to solve global health problems through the Campus Asia Project among Japan, Korea and China.

2. Learning outcomes

First, I learned lots of lectures, including the cohort studies and outcomes in exchange laboratory and Japan, environmental medicine, maternal and child health. Also we have learned some basic theories about epidemiology, such as cause of disease, regression and correlation, three levels of prevention and so on. Then, I gave two presentations to teachers and classmates in the exchange laboratory about my own current work and some data on non-communicable diseases in China. Professor Iso and other teachers gave valuable advice on my work and we discussed current situation on important health problems in Japan and China together.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

I thought this would be a good memory for me. Thought it was a short time, I have experienced much about the culture and customs about Japan. First, we had abundant lessons covering different fields in public health. Then, I visited lots of places of interesting, such as Kyoto, Osaka Castle, Tsutenkaku. Third, I tasted kinds of food, like Takoyaki, Okonomiyaki and Sushi. All of them were delicious. Last, I made many new friends and took lots of photos. All in all, I really felt very lucky to have this opportunity to be in Japan.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

First, teachers gave me much advice about my research which would help me to improve my design and work. Second, I have considered to get a PhD degree when I finish my graduate school for a long time, but I have not decided which school to apply for. Through this short-term exchange, maybe I will think about to go to Japan, especially Osaka, to learn for my PhD degree.

5. Comments

I think all the relative staff were very enthusiastic and kind. Which is the most important thing is that teachers and classmates were pretty serious and careful about this project and I felt comfortable and convenient to do many things, so I just want to thank for all the people I have met in Japan.

【Campus Asia Report】 Wu Zijun

Home university : Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Period of your stay : March 2017

Name of the host department : Bio-system Pharmacology (Kanai Lab)

1. Program description

As a post graduate student of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, I had a good opportunity for practicing in the program for nurturing medical research leaders to solve global health problems of CAMPUS Asia Project at Osaka University. It is a traditional program run by China, Korea and Japan. The aim of the program is to promote academic communication between schools, enhance the level of excellent young talents in both international cooperation and cultural exchange, strengthen the globalization of the university education, so as to improve the quality of higher education.

2. Learning outcomes

It is a very fortune that I had a opportunity to study in the laboratory of professor Yoshikatsu Kanai at Osaka University. In the laboratory, I had finished the experiment that I have never done before and gained a great result. From the experiment, I learned a new skill to culture cell and used the machine to detect the fluorescence in cells. In addition, I had a chance to present a paper which was published by researchers in this lab. From the paper, I learned many classical experiment methods and new knowledge. I also participated in the seminar in the lab, knew more research contents about the lab and communicated with the teachers and students about more of my thoughts.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

In the laboratory, there are many advanced instruments and equipment. From doing the experiment and reading papers, I learned a lot of experimental methods. The most impressive to me was rigorous academic attitude of people here, everyone was very busy and efficient. I enjoyed the condition and felt a sense of fulfillment. In the life, living in Japan is very convenient, especially the transportation. It is very punctual and fast. The environment around me is beautiful and fresh and people are gentle.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

Through the exchange program, I had a deep impression on both study and life in Japan. I have come back to my motherland and will continue my study. I realize that although what I have done is a very little part, but it is an important part in the development of human health. I think that in the future I will be more rigorous and steadier on my research, and I hope to further my study if it is possible.

5. Comments

I really thank you for providing me such a program to exchange in Japan, although it is only one month here, I am interested in the study and life. It is the first time to come to Japan, it may be better if you can introduce the exchange students about the history and culture and so on of Japan and the university they exchanged.

【Campus Asia Report】 Ahmed Emadeldin Arafa Abdellatif

Your major in home university : Public Health

The period of your stay : 1 Month

The laboratory you were accepted : Peking University, Tianjin University for Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yonsei University

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

CAMPUS Asia (Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia) is a student exchange program funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). Since I am interested in global health, I found that participating in this program could help me in understanding the major public health challenges facing different countries in Asia. Also, I planned to meet professors and academics with similar interest from other Asian universities. In addition, I have never been to China or South Korea, therefore, I found the program a great chance to visit both countries and know more about the academic life in their universities.



2. What did you study in this program?

During a period of 1 month, I did the following: 1) Attended lectures and seminars at Yonsei University, South Korea for 2 weeks. These lectures covered several environmental health, occupational health, public health, and global health issues. I had also a great chance to listen to presentations given by other students. 2: I attended the

Diabetes Epidemiology Conference. Throughout the days of the conference, I had a chance to attend many lectures and listen to the critics and comments on the presentations. I also met many academics from Australia, Hongkong, the USA, and Korea, 3: I attended a 1-week lectures about traditional Chinese Medicine in Tianjin China, 4: I attended many lectures about epidemiology and risk prevention in Peking University China.



3. How was the stay in the country you visited?

In Yonsei, the dormitory was wonderful, the subway system in Seoul was convenient, and mentors were helpful. I also appreciated the tour in the Yonsei University Hospitals. Although the traditional Korean food was a bit strange to me, I started to like it by the end of my travel.

In China, the hotel in Peking was amazing and the dormitory in Tianjin was OK. The Chinese students were very helpful, and they guided us throughout our tours. They also helped us with tourist visits and shopping. I believe that the Asian culture is very precious.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

I encourage students to participate in CAMPAS ASIA programs. It will be wonderful if they had their own plans day by day in addition to the program schedule, so they can get the best of every moment they spend in the foreign universities. I also recommend them to socialize and make friends, visit the cultural and historical places, and get in touch with the academic life in these universities. It will be wonderful if students according to their specialties could cooperate in future research. This may open a new aspect for the program.



【Campus Asia Report】周萌 Zhou Meng

Your major in home university : Public Health

The period of your stay : 2019.06.30 ~ 2019.07.20

The laboratory you were accepted : Public Health in Yonsei University

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

Campus Asia Program provides us an opportunity to learn more about how to conduct researches on prevention and control of global health issues, especially lifestyle and aging related diseases. We can expect to establish fruitful networks which will enable us to work closely and efficiently with researchers and professionals in the future. I hope to improve the comprehensiveness and flexible ways of thinking, as well as logical thinking through this program. I believe if I have the chance to take part in this program, it will become extremely precious experience to help strengthen my ability to solve health issues scientifically.



2. What did you study in this program?

I had a better understanding of medical system in South Korea, how they collect medical information and make use of it on decision making. I learned what research professors in Yonsei University are focusing on, and the challenges they are faced with. During the preparation for final presentation, I understand the relationship between climate change and health in ageing group, and I gained the ability to assign task to each team members and work together to give a better presentation. This workshop helped me improving my ability of teamwork. I also learned about the Korean policy on HPV vaccine, which is different from Japanese Government's "not advocate" attitude, South Korea have a positive attitude and provide HPV vaccination for free. Last but not least, we attended Korean language class, it's pretty interesting.



3. How was the stay in the country you visited?



It was a wonderful stay in Korea. Professors and students there treated us very warmly so that I got many chances to experience Korean culture. The dormitory provided for us is neat, comfortable and near from the lab we have to attend. Life and study in Korea even more convenient than I stay in my home university. Campus Asia program arranged colorful culture activities for us during the weekends, we could carve a seal for our own Korean name, and had a tour in Gyeongbokgung Palace dressed in Korean traditional clothing, Hanbok. We also went to Bukchon Hanok Villiage to learn about the structure of Korean traditional house and knit our own Korean knot, they are so beautiful. We also enjoyed many delicious food like Korean barbeque, traditional Korean cuisine, Bibimbap, troop pot and Samgyetang. At the last day, I can even go for a concert on my own with my poor Korean. My stay in Korea is so unforgettable for me.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

Japan, China and Korea are all Asian countries, they share similar culture in many ways. Although we are Chinese who come from Japan, Professors in Yonsei University taught us much useful knowledge in Public Health and Medical Law warmly. Although

we have many things in the same, I still get to know their different treatment on medical information collecting and terminal patients. We can get to know the basic medical system in near countries and outstanding researchers. I think we can have more corporations and exchange on research and policy making, it can help us to learn from each other. It's also the first time I went to Korea, I learned a little Korean, experienced many Korean traditional culture activities and enjoyed many Korean food. Participating Campus Asia program really left me very precious memories.



【Campus Asia Report】唐誠堯

Your major in home university : Public Health, Osaka University

The period of your stay : 2019/06/30 - 2019/07/20

The laboratory you were accepted : Yonsei University

1. Why did you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

Firstly, as one who comes from an Asian country, public health and its relevant studies are closely associated with us. Through Campus Asia program, I can know more about current status of public health in Asian countries. I am of full enthusiasm to devote myself to the development of public health in Asia and make the best efforts on the way to achieve a global leader. Secondly, public health is quite a subject of solving practical matters. Only when such practical works are went through, can I have a better comprehension on researches in this field. Campus Asia program is a good chance for me to experience the practical process of solving problems, so I am motivated to join Campus Asia program. Moreover, global view is of great significance. Globalization does not only lie on economy, but also medical science and public health. Research in each country should be considered as an integral whole rather than a single one. Since global view now is eagerly required, I am motivated to participate in the international workshop of Campus Asia which can cultivate my global view on public health.

2. What did you study in this program?

First, we had an opening ceremony as picture shows. We introduced ourselves to each other and discussed agenda of the following days. We had five lectures during my stay in Yonsei University. Lectures about risk factors, psychiatry epidemiology and R were done at the first week. Lectures about medical law and aging



were done at the second week. We watched a movie and had a discussion about the movie and the social phenomenon the movie reflected. We learned how to calculate SMR by using R. I think these lectures are very helpful. And I am very glad that you attached importance to statistics and statistical practice. I hope you can give participants more opportunities to do some statistical analysis on their own. As well, I think more team work could be better.

I attended lab work of the Department of Public Health at the third week. First day, I attended the group meeting. And we learned some useful statistical knowledge during the meeting with two professors. At the last day, we had a lunch meeting with the professor. As these picture shows, I worked with one student from Peking University to do a research on association of dietary pattern with an aging related disease, sarcopenia. We reviewed relevant literature and presented our results to professors, tutors and other groups.



3.How was the stay in the country you visited?

It was a very excited experience for me in Korea, because they prepared a lot for us. I was so satisfied with the dormitory. Moreover, two tutors were designated to one group for helping our research. The two tutors of our group were very friendly. They guided us to use library resources and provided us with plenty of useful advice.



The coordinators of this program in Yonsei University was also very friendly. We had a great chance to experience Korean culture, because we were guided to visit Gyeongbokgung Palace, Bukchon and national museum.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

Aging now is one of the most serious issue in the field of public health. Through this workshop, I have a better understanding on it, and I hope I can contribute myself to solve this issue to some extent. Also, it is helpful for me to acquire education in different countries. I think I should participate in more such international affairs. The exchange program of Campus Asia is a great opportunity for medical students, especially those who are concerned about global health, to have a global view on whatever they are working on right now.

【Campus Asia Report】 Gita Nirmala Sari

Major in your home university : Public Health

Period of your stay : August 2018

Name of the host department : Yonsei University college of Medicine

1. Program description

2018 Campus Asia Workshop is a program designed for students studying in medical fields in associated universities in CAMPUS ASIA consortium. The workshop will give experience about Yonsei University's remarkable scientists' talk discussing the challenge and opportunities facing medical and public health problem in aging society. Besides, there is program about cultural and social experiences for understanding trilateral communities will be the other important features of CAMPUS Asia workshop.

2. Learning outcomes

1. Increased knowledge and insight into research on aging and metabolism, social factors and healthy aging, aging and immunity, cardiovascular disease and aging
2. Increased knowledge and insight into research on Geriatrics
3. Increased knowledge and research insights on Neurodegenerative diseases, dementia and Alzheimers Diseases
4. Increased knowledge and insight into research on orthopedic and surgical issues in aging society
5. Increased knowledge and insight into research on the types of research conducted at the Yonsei University College of Medicine preventive medicine department
6. Increased knowledge about Global Health and Law and Bioethics and Medical law
7. Enhanced the experience of Korean sociocultural society

3. Experiences in the country you studied

I received a lot of things during the 3-week workshop at Yonsei University College of Medicine, such as knowledge and insight on aging and factors related to aging. In addition, the description of the types of research conducted in the Department of Preventive Medicine also inspired me to develop a further research framework. We also got the opportunity to attend a meeting of researchers who discuss their report progress in a research collaboration. Then, the introduction of Korean culture was also very useful for me. Experience visiting historical places such as the Korean Folk Village, Gyeongbokgung Palace, and several museums in Korea such as the National Folk

Museum, War Memorial Museum of Korea, the National Museum of Korea provided many important lessons on the importance of history and culture for the Korean nation. We also got the opportunity to take Korean language classes that was very useful for simple communication while in Korea.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

The results of this workshop will be very useful for the development of my next research framework especially regarding the health problems of aging population, especially women during menopause. A model of cohort study conducted at Yonsei University in collaboration with several universities in Seoul using community data from the National Health Insurance Corporation gave me the idea to be able to adopt a research system like this for my country later. Then the Global Health problem is important to understand and it attracts me to learn more and hopes to make an important contribution to Global Health activities for the community, especially for maternal and child health by building partnerships with several important world institutions such as WHO, UNICEF and etc .

5. Comments

Thank you very much to the Campus Asia Program, especially Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Public Health Department and Yonsei University College of Medicine for this valuable opportunity for me. The experience of attending this workshop is very important to me especially when I return to my country later. In addition, from this workshop, I was able to collaborate with other students from China and Korea, which was very useful for the development of cooperative relationships in the future. As an improvement material for the same activities in the future, it would be better if each student was given the opportunity to be able to study in the laboratory according to specialization and not just lectures from the professor. Besides that, it would be better if students were given the opportunity to learn the types of data used in the public health laboratory and given the opportunity to try to use the data in a study of health epidemiology and public health.

【Campus Asia Report】 Yan Fangyu

Major in your home university : Public Health

Period of your stay : February 2019

Name of the host department : Department of Public Health, Yonsei University

1. Program description

This program contents vivid activities which make me feel valued during the program. It contains Korean class, Lectures, Culture Experiencing program, Hospital Tour and CMERC cohort studies field study.

2. Learning outcomes

During the 20 days I started to learn of some easy Korean language like alphabet, greeting phrase and some easy sentences, words and grammars. I learned lot through this class and will continue to learn Korean.

I also learned a lot from the lectures. Professor Kim gave us a lecture about the health condition and the change through the years. He also introduced the data base they have and introduced the CT research center they have, which impressed me a lot. The insurance database is a valued data resource which can reflect almost all the health condition changes. Then I had a lecture about the occupational health given by professor Jin-Ha Yoon and mental health problems and the related chronic diseases lecture given by professor Sun-Jae Jung. The occupational health lecture is carefully designed and really interesting. I knew the basic knowledge of occupational health and what we should focus in this Subject - that is change something we can change like the working conditions and the worker's awareness. Professor Yoon introduced the obligations and rights of the workers, governments and companies. Something I used to believe is the companies obligations actually is something should be done by governments. After this lecture, we had the lectures given by professor Jung. Professor Jung is really smart and knowledgeable. She introduces her research in PTSD patients and their chronic diseases condition. It is the first time that I know the PTSD patients also have the high risks of cardiovascular diseases. If we know what kind of problem they may have, we would know how to protect them better. The psychological problems may become more severe these days in Asia. So psychological epidemiology may be a hot point of epidemiology research. Professor Jung also

introduced some other research topics like GWAS which inspired me with my future research a lot. I also joined the CMERC cohort studies field study during my stay. I observed how the students and researchers collect the data of the patients and what kind of data they are collecting. I have read the papers of the CMERC baselines and one difference I noticed was collecting the saliva of the patients which is now showed in the former study. That is collected just from this follow-up. And they will test the biomarkers which can reflect the cardiovascular and metabolic disease. And this also reminds me that we could also do this kind of test in our cohorts. With the development of technology and with the price of the test goes down, we should have more possibilities in our cohort.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

This is the first time I visit Korea. I watched several Korean dramas several times before. The drama was selected and with great quality. At that time I was looking forward to visit Korea and thanks to the Campus Asia Program I finally have this chance. Like China and Japan, Korea has long history, and as a part of Asia, Korea share the similar culture to China and Japan. As for the eating habits, Korean has a great vegetable intake. They have several kinds of vegetables in one meal. The pickled Kimchi which made by cabbage increases Korean People's vegetable intake a lot. I have not eaten the same dish during 20 days. I love Korean food so much. The price is much cheaper and the taste is really great. The spicy flavor makes me feel home. I visited Busan and Incheon during this time. I really admired Korean artists work which is really gorgeous. And the natural scenery is also attractive. The coast line and the mega city goes together. It is a kind of view which I never saw before.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

This time visiting Yonsei University make me know much about their studies which inspired my future research. I have more idea about the future research and after my coming back I will find out what I am going to do with my research during the doctor program. In addition, I know a lot about the Public Health Department in Yonsei University. I appreciate their research very much and want to have the chance to study there. I was astonished the Big Data study in the national insurance study. I want to have the chance to do this kind of study in the future.

【Campus Asia Report】Kaede Kouno

Major in your home university : Public Health

Period of your stay : February 2019 – March 2019

Name of the host department : Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Yonsei University

1. Program description

The program was consisted of study part and cultural part. About study part, I took three lectures by professors (explained below). Moreover, I visited and observed the research site of the CMERC cohort study. I learned the overall process of follow-up, and the contents of the questionnaire. Lastly, I participated in the hospital tour. I was impressed by the International Health Care Center, which provides quality medical care to foreigners. Also, the whole building was not like “hospital” for patient’s comfort. As for cultural part, I joined the traditional tour and took Korean language classes (explained below). Also, Professor Kim and members of the laboratory invited me to the welcome dinner. The last day, I delivered my final presentation to professors and we discussed about my topic.

2. Learning outcomes

I took three lectures by professors. In the first lecture, I learned health problem in Korea and how social economic status affects people’s health. In the second lecture, I learned about the occupational health and each responsibility of the Government, employers, and workers. The last lecture was “linking mental health and physical health”. I learned two linkage that are changing health behaviors and biological alterations. I got many aspects of public health to compare with Korea and Japan. In addition, about the cohort study, the process was similar to Japanese one. However, the study conducts jumping test in order to check the body condition (in Japan, standing test is conducted). It was interesting that the way of testing is different depends on the country.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

I joined the traditional tour planned by Ms. Kim (the coordinator of the Campus Asia Program). I wore the traditional costume of Korea “Chima jeogori”, walked around the place “Gyeongbokgung”, enjoyed the Korean dishes, and tried Korean calligraphy. Moreover, I learned Korean language. My teacher was very kind, so I enjoyed learning

every time. I will continue to study after I come back to Japan. At the first weekend, I had a trip to Busan with participants of the program. I visited the artistic village “Gamcheon Culture Village”, beautiful seacoast “Igidae Natural Park”, and so on. Lastly, I tried Korean food when not only when I ate out, but also when I ate at cafeteria at my dormitory. Some of them were similar to Japanese dishes. I love all the Korean food which I tried. Someday I want to be able to cook Korean food.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

In my stay in Yonsei, I was interested in the dietary reference intakes of Korea because I saw the nutrition facts every day. I found some differences between Korea and Japan. According to the Korean standards, for example, the standard of sodium intake is same as the standard of WHO. It means that it is more strict level than Japan even though Korean diet also includes salty food as Japanese diet. Moreover, I saw the sign for “Green food area” in Seoul city. It indicates that it is not allowed to sell foods which have bad effect on children’s health in all areas around elementary schools. I realized again, that it is important to improve the environment for people’s health. Therefore, after I graduate, I want to contribute such improvement for the viewpoint of dietitian.

5. Comments

During this program, the Yonsei University was at the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, the number of lectures was not many. Of course, I was satisfied with not only lectures, but also cultural experiences. However, I had plenty of time several days per week, so if more lectures had been scheduled, it would have been better. Also, I spent a lot of time with some Chinese participants from the same laboratory. We talked a lot about our own thoughts, culture, and feelings in Korea. So, including the time out of program’s timetable, I spent precious time.

【Campus Asia Report】 OGAWA KENTO

Major in your home university : Public Health

Period of your stay : February 2019 – March 2019

Name of the host department : Public Health, Peking University

1. Program description

"First, I'm really appreciate for allowance to join this useful program. This program included the following classes and opportunities, Public Health overview health education, visit of Psychiatric hospital, Global health, Health economics, fangshan Cohort study, Infectious disease, food safety, Air pollution of PM 2.5, CKB data. There were more than 30 hours time in this 3 weeks and we can ask and discuss the questions of the theme directly. We are satisfied of these classes."

2. Learning outcomes

"I have two good results, generally. I could deepen the knowledge about the ongoing public health environment in China, in addition, the expectation of the Chinese government policy to cope with that situation. And, There was an opportunity to present my own topic of research for Chinese researchers in Peking University. They gave me some constructive ideas through discussions. "

3. Experiences in the country you studied

Through the experience the life in Beijing of three weeks, I could gain the two views about the surroundings in China. China is one of the most rapid developing countries, and has been already developed country. There are still some problems about the public health, in particularly, air pollution, smoking habit of people, metabolic issue. I could experience those things directly. Moreover, I could understand the research environments was ideal mainly because professors, teachers and other researchers are supportive to researchers.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

Now I'm planning that the studying abroad for one year to Peking University. In order to enable to study for long term, I could get the valuable information about selections of the topic, choosing of the supervisor, and basement of the daily life. This is a quite good opportunity to get to know actual situation of studying in Peking University.

I could imagine some part of the future plan.

5. Comments

There is one Chinese proverb, yan jian wei shi 眼見為實. This proverb is literally right. A lot of things about Chinese public health fields surprised me. Finally, Thank you for immense support for me.

【Campus Asia Report】大内詩野

Major in your home university : Public Health

Period of your stay : September 2017

Name of the host department : Department of Social Medicine and Health Education

1. Program description

(1) Lectures about public health in China

Public health in China (food safety, environmental problems, nutritional epidemiology focused on breast milk etc.)

(2) Studies in Peking University

With professors and students at Peking University who majored health education or biostatics, (nutritional/genetic) epidemiology, we discussed about studies which conducted in Peking University and also in Japan in team meeting.

(3) Field trip

I visited WHO Beijing office, there public health centers/stations and study site of Fangshan Cohort Study.

2. Learning outcomes

Studying in Peking University was great opportunity for me to learn public health in Asia. The most interesting point was the Chinese health care system. Chinese health centers play an important role of not only disease prevention and health promotion but primary access to medicine for residence. It is one of the major differences from Japanese ones. I think Chinese health centers are more familiar with residents than Japanese one if flows of patients are improved. Another difference is workers in health center. In China, there are doctors and nurses but very few other health professionals like dietitians. I was also surprised to know that dietitian is not popular in China. It was great experience for me to discuss about the role of dietitian in China and Japan with professors and students because it gave me an opportunity for rethinking about my role as a dietitian in public health.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

I was also interested in Chinese diet as a dietitian. I learned Chinese dietary culture through discussing with professors and students. In Peking University,

professors and students gathered from all over the country. So I could learn many Chinese dietary cultures which has features by region. I also diligently visited groceries stores or restaurants and checked what kinds of food were sold or served. I felt that fruit and vegetables are easily available (because there were a lot of groceries and fruit and vegetables are cheap) and absolutely essential for Chinese diet. It contributes to higher consumption of fruit and vegetables among Chinese. This notice were very helpful for my master thesis, it focused on relationships between eating behaviors and obesity.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

It was already decided that I would be public health dietitian in April 2018 when I visited Peking University. So it was a great opportunity for me to compare the local health care system between Japan and China. Both countries have similar serious problems for example aging society and increasing NCDs patients and they have led to increase medical expenditures. I think it is important to rethink about the function of health center to improve public health situation in Japan. I hope I could make use this experience to my future work.

Also, I learned interest of studying abroad. I could get a lot of new viewpoints/hints to solve problems in Japan. This experience made me more eager to study/work abroad.

5. Comments

It is honor to study in Peking University using Campus Asia program though it was only 3 weeks. I wish to express my appreciation for professors and students who met via this program. I wish this Campus Asia program will have many more successful years.

【Campus Asia Report】 恋水諄源 Jungen KOIMIZU

Major in your home university : Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy

Period of your stay : January 2018 – February 2018

Name of the host department : Asian Institute for Bioethics and Health Law, Yonsei University

1. Program description

In this stay, I studied social issues on robotic surgeries and ethical issues on precision medicine with literature review and tried to compare Japanese and Korean situations. My mentor had time to discuss my idea and helped me to refine my arguments. I made presentation twice in this stay: on Jan 31st as the progress report, and on Feb 13th as the final presentation. In addition to these main studies, I had chance to visit the Department of Plastic Surgery in Severance Hospital (on Jan 29th) and to learn the actual circumstances of Korean plastic surgeons. Also, I attended informative lectures and meetings discussing Korea health system, strategic foresight of technology and society, and sustainable development. Furthermore, all of students visiting with this program including the students from Beijing University, attended Korean language lecture every evening.

2. Learning outcomes

This stay provides me very good circumstance for research, because it free me from daily duties which interrupt my concentration. I completed two articles in relation to the study in this stay after I came back to Japan. As the AIBHL, the department which accepted me, was timely planning to publish a new bulletin, I submitted my articles to it. Also, as an outcome of the Korean language lecture, I became able to provide oral reading of picture books in Korean to my sons, making comparison with Japanese version.

3. Experiences in the country you studied

I could have chance to make comparison between Japanese and Korean situation in relation to my research field and the medical systems. My mentor prepared for me the opportunities to meet the famous researchers in Korea. I greatly appreciate her coordination. Besides, the Korean language lecture was also fruitful not only for

language skill but also knowledge of Korean culture. The class was also a good place to communicate with the Chinese students. We could discuss our differences and common grounds in the culture and social systems.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

Because I am student working as medical doctor at the same time, it may be difficult to connect this experience directory connect to my career goals. I fact, I feel it will be interesting for me to work in Korea or the other foreign countries as a researcher. However, it seems nearly impossible for me to do so actually, because my MD license does not work in foreign countries. Even if I could have an occupation as a researcher, I will need to have part time jobs as a medical doctor in order to support my family. The choice of clinician researcher is my fundamental problem of which I hope to achieve a balanced solution, although it might be unrelated to this program.

5. Comments

In this stay, I enjoyed the comfortable circumstances in Yonsei University where I could concentrate on my research. Though the length of the stay, just one month, was too short to achieve some academic outcomes like a peer-review journal article, I could experience fruitful discussion with Korean researchers. Here, at the end of this report, I would like to show my great appreciation for those who cooperated on the program, including Prof. So Yoon Kim, Ms. Ji Hyun Yang my mentor, Ms. Soo Kyoung Kim the Korean Campus Asia officer, the Japanese Campus Asia officers and the other colleagues.

【Campus Asia Report】 Romanov Victor

Major in your home university : Osaka University graduate school of medicine

Period of your stay : March 2017

Name of the host department : Xinhua Hospital affiliated to Jiao Tong University of Shanghai

1. Program description

I had been training in Xinhua Hospital, affiliated to Jiao Tong University of Shanghai from March 2nd to March 25th. During my training I got acquainted with the organization, clinical work and scientific research of nuclear medicine department of Xinhua hospital. I took part in weekly meetings and had been reviewing pediatric and adult oncology PET-CT studies. I have also visited nuclear medicine departments of two other hospitals, affiliated to Jiao Tong University.

2. Learning outcomes

During my training I could see many interesting, rare and representative cases of pediatric diseases, like pahygyria, hepatoblastoma, clear cell sarcoma of the kidney, panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma, small-blue-round-cell tumors and many others. Many cases were at advanced stages, with metastatic spread. As for the adult patients, I could see many cases of tuberculosis, including cases of tbs with uncommon presentation, not very common in Japan. In other hospitals I could see interesting and up-to-date equipment, like a camera for scintimammography, semiconductor cardiac SPECT and new PET-CT cameras, manufactured in China, could see images acquired with these new devices.

3. Experiences in Japan

In Japan I have been studying nuclear medicine for two years, first year as research student and the second year as PhD student. I have seen a big variety of clinical studies of general nuclear medicine and PET-CT and several research studies. I participate in creation of teaching database of clinical cases in English. I also got acquainted with Boron Neutron Capture Therapy, very promising therapeutic modality, and FBPA (4-Borono-2-(18F)fluoro-L-phenylalanine) PET as a novel diagnostic modality. And my current research work is related to prediction of boron concentration in normal tissues before BNCT in order to reduce radiation injury.

4. Influence on future career goals or choices

In Xinhua Hospital I have realized that pediatric oncology is a very special field of medicine. Many malignancies occur only in childhood, and other tumors, arising in both pediatric and adult patients have not only different clinical presentation and tracer uptake features but even treatment and prognosis. So I understood, that I have to improve my knowledge in pediatric oncology.

【留学体験記】 白杵里恵

所属 大阪大学医学系研究科

留学期間 2017年2月

留学先での所属 延世大学校

1. 留学プログラムの内容

- ・延世大学校公衆衛生大学院 Prof. Hyeon Chang Kim 研究室において行われる3つのコホート研究 Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Etiology Center (CMERC study), Jangseong Hight School Study (JHSH), The Korean social life, health and aging project-health Examination Survey (NHANES)について、共同研究の可能性を探りながら情報交換やフィールド見学を行った。
- ・延世大学校医学部公衆衛生学院において、講義、プレゼン発表、ディスカッション、施設見学を行った。
- ・National Cancer Centerにて、「National Cancer Control Program in Korea」, 「Cancer Burden in Korea Cancer Registration」, 「Cancer Prevention Smoking Cessation Program」, 「Hospice, Palliative Care」, 「Cancer Early Detection」, 「Cancer Information Center」のレクチャーを受けた。
- ・大阪大学公衆衛生学教室で現在行っているコホート研究(JPHC-NEXT、CIRCS 研究)のプロトコル及びその成果についてプレゼンを行い、研究や、生活習慣病対策についてディスカッションを行った。
- ・prof. Il Sun (Cardiovascular disease, Nutritional epidemiology, Genetic epidemiology)、prof. Sun Ha Jee、prof. Changsoo Kim (Environmental Medicine/Clinical epidemiology)との面談を行い、研究について情報交換を行った。
- ・Korean Society of Cardiometabolic Syndrome 2017 Annual Scientific Sessionへ参加した。
- ・週2回2時間韓国語習得のため、語学教室へ通学した。(bestfriend academy)

2. 学習成果

フィールド調査見学を2回行った Korea Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)は、1995年より実施されている。調査の目的は、健康のリスクとなる要因の傾向と主な慢性疾患の有病率を把握し、韓国人の栄養状態や健康評価を行うことである。また、健康政策の構築や評価のための基礎データを提供し、韓国を代表する統計学的な健康栄養状態を把握するために行われている。具体的には、国民の健康計画の指標の確立と基本データの作成、健康リスクの行動の動向把握（喫煙、栄養摂取、飲酒、身体活動等）、主

要な慢性疾患の有病率の動向と管理状態の把握、生活の質や活動制限、障がいや疾病の医療記録の分析、他国と比較可能な健康指標の統計解析があげられる。対象者は、全国の192地域から多段階確率抽出された1歳以上の1万人である。調査方法は、スタッフは訓練を受けた医療関係者で行われ、対象者の自宅での調査：世帯情報等の調査を実施 Mobile Examination Centers (MECs)での調査 (Health Interview/Examination)：訓練された医師、各項目の測定員らによって実施 栄養調査：MECs での調査から1週間後に、対象者の自宅で実施がある。主な調査項目は、Health Interview (世帯、個人)、Health Examination、栄養調査 (24時間思い出し法) である。KNHANES のデータは、オープンアクセスであり、広く研究に用いられ、国際比較も可能である。CMERC study、JHSH、KSHAP についても同様に、研究プロトコル、解析に用いられる変数、発表されている論文について学んだ。今後、共同研究も視野に入れ、研究テーマを見つけていきたいと思う。

3. 留学先での経験

日本の健康問題である生活習慣病は、韓国においても共通の課題であり、韓国と日本が協同して健康問題を解決する必要性を強く感じた。また、同世代の韓国大学校の学生と交流を行う中で、研究に対する姿勢に刺激を受けた。また、チャンスがあれば他大学にも留学に行きたいと考え、そのための英語の勉強を継続して行っていきたいと思う。

4. 今後の進路への影響について

同世代の研究者と交流する機会をいただき、とても刺激になった。今後の進路についても、広い視野を持ち続け、延世大学校とのグローバルなネットワークを活用して、日本だけでなくアジアでも活躍できる人材になりたいと考えるようになった。

【留学体験記】 カン ソンウン

所属 延世大学校医科大学一般大学院人文社会医学協同課程

派遣期間 2019年10月～2021年9月（予定）

派遣先での所属 大阪大学大学院医学系研究科医の倫理と公共政策学分野

1. キャンパスアジアプログラムに参加した動機

動機として、まず、キャンパスアジアプログラムが学生として海外で研究できる最後のチャンスだと思いました。日常と研究の使用言語である日本語に対する抵抗がなかったのも、一つの理由でした。また 大阪 という新しい場所で、研究室生活ができる点もとても魅力的でした。こうした経験は、私自身を一人の専門家のみならず、どこでも活動できるオールラウンドプレイヤーとして、自己成長ができると思いました。大阪大学での学びをもとに日韓、ひいては東アジアの医学研究における架け橋的存在になりたいです（図 ）。

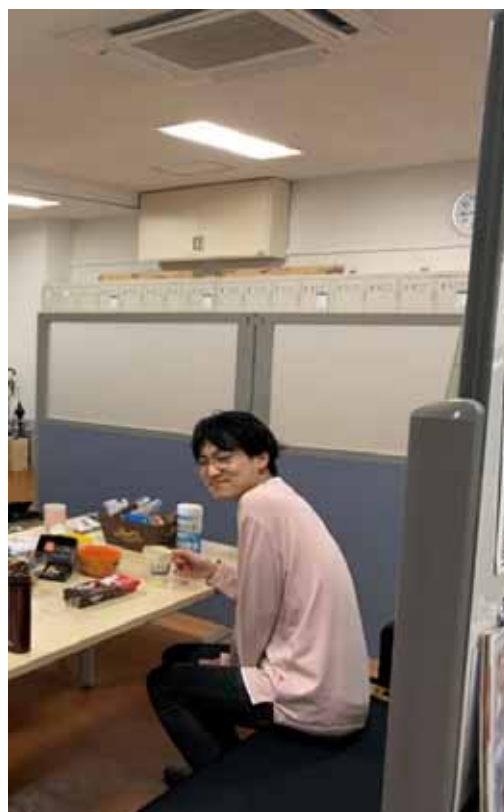


大学にて行われた、キャンパスアジアプログラム
同窓会でのセッション（2020年1月）

2. 派遣先での学習

医の倫理と公共政策学教室で、最初の半年は、毎週ある教室セミナーと研究倫理に関するシンポジウムなどで基礎の勉強や現場での学びを積んできました（図 ）。今年からは、研究プロジェクトにも参加しております。ここで私は、二つの柱にガバナンスの視点でアプロ

ーチを試みようとしています。その一つは、ヘルスケア領域において AI に関する研究開発、実装、利活用などを同定し、どのようなレベルまでに来ているのかに関し、スコーピングレビューという科学的文献調査の手法による現状分析をすることです。もう一つは、スコーピングレビューの結果をもとに、患者をはじめ、医師、看護師、医療提供者、医学研究者、医薬器の開発者に至るまでのヘルスケアにおけるさまざまなステークホルダーを対象に行う半構造化インタビューです。そもそも医療における AI に興味をもったきっかけとしては、昨年、東京で開催された AI ホスピタルのシンポジウムに参加してからです。そこで、人工知能が現場に実装しているものの、この導入が実のニーズに基づくものであるかどうかを調査する必要があると思いました。この研究を通し、医療政策のためのガバナンスの視点からの提言、そして結果を市民・患者参画型の仕組みにすることを目論んでおります。



吹田キャンパスの研究室にて

3. 派遣先での生活において、よかったことや大変だったこと

楽しい毎日です(図、)。生活の面においても、研究の面においても、何不自由なくやっております。これも、キャンパスアジアプログラムや研究室の方々の手厚いご支援、ご協力があったのもです。本当に感謝に思っております。ありがとうございます。ただ、滞在の時期が悔しくも現在進行形のパンデミックでしたので、大阪で経験できるものが限定的になっていたのが大変でした。けれども、ちゃんと「三密」を守るなり、学校側が



豊中キャンパスの学寮からの眺め

らの適切な対応があったため、通常通り、留学生活にまい進しております。



カップヌードルミュージアム
(2019年12月)



中崎町にて(2019年12月)

4. その他参加を検討している学生に伝えたいことなど

私は、長期プログラムに参加しておりますが、実際、留学するまで約1年間の準備期間が必要でした。ホーム大学と派遣先大学のキャンパスアジアの事務局の方々に、かなりの頻度でご相談にのっていただきました。両研究室の指導教授の方々にも、ご協力たくさんございました。事実、博士課程に在籍しながら、海外でもう一つの領域を専攻する機会はなかなかないと思います。キャンパスアジアプログラムは、あなた次第です。このプログラムは、研究者として成長でき、見聞を深め、海外の同僚研究者に出会えるごくまれなチャンスですので是非ご検討ください。私でよろしければ、ご相談にのります。

【Campus Asia Report】 KANG SEONGEUN

Your major in home university ; Department of Medical Humanities and Social Sciences, Graduate School, Yonsei University College of Medicine

The period of your stay : October 2019 – September 2021

The laboratory you are accepted : Department of Biomedical Ethics and Public Policy, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University

1. Why do you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

I was motivated by the fact that this Campus Asia program is the last chance for studying abroad not as a researcher but as a student. And the language barriers, significantly Japanese is not being a problem for me to conduct the research on social medicine and to spend my everyday life comfortably. I also believe that Osaka is an attractive place, and it's new to me. I was thus convinced that various experiences would grow me into not only a specialist but an all-round player. I'd want to be an academic connector between Korea and Japan, by extension, East Asia through DDP program in Osaka University. It's one of my goals (Figure).



Campus Asia alumni session
@Yonsei Univ., Seoul (January 2020)

2. What do you study in this program?

During the first six months, I studied the basics of medical ethics and conducted

some gemba walks through our classroom weekly seminars and symposiums on the research ethics and bioethics (Figure). I have been participating in research projects since this year. Here, I'm trying to approach two pillars from a governance perspective. One is to identify research and development, implementation, and utilization of AI in the healthcare area, and analyze the current state of the AI through a scientific literature survey called scoping review frameworks. The other is a semi-structured interview based on the results of a scoping review of AI in healthcare and its various stakeholders; patients, doctors, nurses, healthcare providers and researchers, AI developers. The first time I became interested in AI in healthcare was indeed when I participated in the AI Hospital Symposium held in Tokyo last year. Although AI was implemented and is still implementing in the clinical coalface, I thought it was necessary to investigate whether this implementation was based on true needs. Through this project, our team aim to make recommendations from the viewpoint of governance for public policy in healthcare and make the results more participatory way of publics and patients.



Lab life in Suita campus (March 2020)

3. How is the stay in the country you visiting?

I am spending every day in a meaningful way and doing well both in my life and research (Figure , ,). This is also due to the generous support and cooperation of the Campus Asia Program staffs and our Kato lab members. Thank you very much. My stay, actually it was an ongoing pandemic of COVID-19, so I had a hard time with limited experience in Osaka. This notwithstanding I do keep my “social distancing” properly, and because of the appropriate measures from the university, I am continuing to study in Osaka as usual.



Scenery of dormitory in Toyonaka campus



Nakazaki-cho, Osaka
(December 2019)



Cupnoodles Museum, Osaka
(December 2019)

4. Others or some messages for future participants

I am participating in a long-term program at present, but actually it took me about a year to prepare myself for my studies in Japan. I have made quite many contacts on the DDP program to both Campus Asia Program offices in Yonsei and Osaka universities. And my two advisors helped me a lot with my plan to study in Osaka. In fact, there's not much chance of opportunity for PhD students to major in another field, and even that in overseas. This chance, Campus Asia Program, is up to you. Please consider this program as it is a rare opportunity to grow you up, get some broader insights, and meet new colleagues. If you are okay with me, I'll listen to you anytime!

【CAMPUS Asia Report】 Wang Xiaowen

Major in home university : Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University Health Science Center.

The period of study (including both country) : 2019.10~2023.10

The laboratory you are accepted : Public Health, Department of Social Medicine, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine.

1. Why do you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

The CAMPUS Asia Double-Degree Program (DDP) aims to raise leaders in medical science and public health to solve global health problems, such as non-communicable disease, dementia and other age-related diseases. This program provides students with the opportunity to obtain simultaneously two Ph.D. degrees (each granted by one university), after accomplishing study and research at both universities and successfully fulfilling the requirements of each institution, which is able to help me improve my scientific research abilities in preparation for future careers. Most importantly, studying in different education background and culture gives me the sense of ethics, harmony and comprehensiveness, and flexible ways of thinking as well as logical thinking.



2. What do you study in this program?

In this program, the doctoral studies shall be conducted and completed within 4 years. I must study at both universities and successfully fulfill the requirements of each institution for granting a Double Ph.D. Degree. In general, the credits are from three

parts: courses, seminar, and thesis. The courses include public compulsory courses, major compulsory courses, and elective courses, such as methods of epidemiology (compulsory), applied multivariate statistical analysis (compulsory), application of software packages in epidemiological studies (compulsory), nutrition and diseases (elective), development of research of molecular epidemiology (elective), global health (elective), etc. Moreover, I am required to attend some academic seminars in order to better complete my thesis.



3. How is the stay in the country you visiting?

The life in Japan is unique and memorable. Japan is such an amazing country mixed with ancient culture, exquisite natural landscapes and dazzling modernity. I am impressed by the speculate cherry blossom in spring, known as "sakura". As a cultural landmark of Japan, sakura symbolizes renewal, beauty, and life, reminding me



to cherish the brilliant, but fragile and transient life. Besides, Japan is indeed a friendly and highly civilized country. During my first days, I was so unfamiliar with the new environment as a freshman. Fortunately, I got countless help from the teachers, staffs, and students in Osaka University, and even the strangers. I am so grateful for the Double-Degree Program opportunity to study and live in Japan.

4. Others or some messages for future participants

It is really an unforgettable experience for me to have this opportunity to participate in the CAMPUS Asia Program, therefore, please do not hesitate to seize this chance to improve your academic abilities as well as foster your international vision. Here are some suggestions if you are admitted to this program. First, have a basic knowledge of your



target country's custom and culture to avoid unnecessary mistakes in interpersonal communications. Second, you should be familiar with all the requirements for successfully complete this program and then make every effort for targets. Moreover,

more connection with your supervisors at both universities. They can provide mentoring support and strike the right balance between your academic affairs at the two universities, which facilitates the program processes and your PhD success.

And here's wishing you the very best for all the new ventures, that life has in store for you. Don't be afraid of moving forward!

【Campus Asia Report】 YANG Yiyi

Your major in home university

Department of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University

The period of your stay

2 years

The laboratory you are accepted

Department of Preventive Medicine, Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University

1. Why do you participate in the Campus Asia Program?

As a PhD candidate of Public Health, I always remember our mission to elucidate disease etiology and propose evidence-based health promotion strategy that would bear the external validity to be generalized to most population beyond boundaries of countries. Thus International collaboration is always my concern in caving my career. Korea, Japan, and China are important component economic bodies of Pacific Rim area, in terms of economic, technological, and scientific strength. Since Campus Asia program offers me the opportunity to study in Korea, I deem it a great chance to enhance my collaborative ability and utilize multiple dataset to generate a comparative research of disease etiology between Japan and Korea.



2. What do you study in this program?

Through this Joint-degree program, I was registered as an Integrated Course student. Firstly, I plan to finish 32 credits worth master and PhD courses within 3 semesters for graduation requirement. Therefore, I am now attending 6 courses, such as Epidemiology and Biostatistics, every week. There are quiz, journal review presentation, and assignment for each class. Through solving the quiz problem and assignments, I am building up my academic knowledge, practicing my presentation skill, and utilizing my knowledge to work on the research using Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) dataset.

Secondly, I started to learn about cohort studies and dataset in Yonsei. Now I have a thorough understanding of Korean National Health Examination Study (KNHNES) and I am trying to generate my thesis using KNHNES data. My next object is to join

routine health checkup programs for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases Etiology Research Center (CMERC) study and to understand implementation of cohort study in Korea.

Thirdly, I keep a good relationship with my classmates and professors. Although there is some language barrier between us, I positively ask help when I do not understand and try to contribute to the group. I am now cooperating with a classmate on a research using HINTS study.

Finally, I am taking a Korean language class every Saturday thus improving my Korean skill. Now I can fit it academic environment in Yonsei and understand basic academic terminologies in Korean.



3. How is the stay in the country you visiting?

So far I have had great experience in Yonsei. Students in the lab here are very friendly and willing to help within their capacity range. I was treated to coffee, lunch,

and dinner by several senior students and classmates. They always help translate Korean and convey lab information for me. They really help smoothed my nerves studying here. Also, Yonsei CA office had arranged me 3 hours/week Korean classes which greatly helps me to improve Korean for fitting in here and thus I acquire another language ability.

However, there's also hardship I need to conquer here. The biggest struggle for me in Yonsei is the language barrier. Most lectures and students' communications are in Korean, professor also prefer Korean as first language for academic discussion. I am having a hard time understanding the lecture contents and lab meetings, and even had disputes within a group work with other Korean students. But the situation is improving because I am learning Korean positively in my spare time and I seek help from my classmates and work on the problems until I would solve it.



4. Others or some messages for future participants

I would like to introduce Yonsei University with such reasons:

1. the chance to become more professional. There are more courses and credits requirement here, which is a challenge but also an advantage to strengthen your public health knowledge. Also weekly lab meetings here serve as an accelerator pushing us to work harder.
2. the chance to participate in projects and utilize new population-based data for research.
3. the chance to multi-cultural life and different lab setting thus enhancing your International horizon and collaborative ability.

There are also some keywords I want to pinpoint for a better experience of studying in Yonsei University. Primarily, language proficiency. Due to full-Korean teaching system for courses here, it is of great convenience if you have mastered at least basic level of Korean before departure. I suggest to a mastering of at least TOPIK level 3. Secondly, academic independency. Professors and students here are busy with courses and projects, sometimes they may be too busy to help us with some questions. Therefore, it is important to solve problems and become academically independent on our own. Lastly but not the least, stay positive and persistent. Probably, we may experience some

problems fitting in, but please do not hesitate to seek help and be persistent with your goal!



【留学体験記】楊 依依

所属 大阪大学医学大学院公衆衛生教室

派遣期間 2年

派遣先での所属 延世大学・公衆衛生大学院・予防医学系

1. キャンパスアジアプログラムに参加した動機

病気の原因を解明し、国の境界を越えてほとんどの人口に一般化される外的妥当性をもつエビデンスに基づく健康促進戦略を提案するというのが、公衆衛生学の博士研究者としての私たちの使命だと常に思っています。このように、国際協力は自分のキャリアを築く上で常に関心事です。キャンパスアジアプログラムを通じて韓国で勉強することは、自分の国際協力の能力を高め、日本と韓国の間での病因の比較研究を生み出す機会だと思いつつ、積極的に参加したいです。



2. 派遣先での学習

まず、総合コース卒業要件として、32単位の修士および博士課程を修了する予定です。したがって、疫学など週6つのコースに参加しています。各クラスの論文読み会発表、課題などを完成させることで、知識を積み上げたり、発表するスキルを向上させたり、Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS) データセットを使用した研究に取り組みたりしています。第二に、韓国国民健康診断研究 (KNHNES) について学び始めました。第三に、積極的なコミュニケーションを通して、クラスメートや教授と良好な関係を



保つようにしています。最後に、毎週土曜日に韓国語のクラスを受講し、韓国語のスキルを向上させています。今は、韓国語の基本的な学术用語が理解できます。



3. 派遣先での生活において、よかったことや大変だったこと

今まで延世大で素晴らしい経験をしました。この研究室の学生みんなはとても親切で、彼らができる範囲内で何でも助けてくれます。私は何人かの先輩やクラスメート達からコーヒー、昼食、夕食をご馳走になりました。いつも韓国語の翻訳を手伝ってもらい、研究室の情報を伝えてもらいます。本当に大変お世話になっています。また、延世キャンパスアジア事務所は、週3時間の韓国語クラスを用意してくれました。おかげで韓国語を上手に習得できるようになり、韓国生活に早めに馴染める様に頑張っています。

ただし、ここで克服しなければならない困難もあります。私にとって最大の困難は言葉の壁です。ほとんどの講義と学生同士のコミュニケーションは韓国語で行われ、教授は学術的なコミュニケーションも韓国語であることを好みます。講義内容や会議などを理解するのに苦労しており、他の学生とのグループワークで言葉の誤解で争いもありました。しかし、余暇には積極的に韓国語を学んでおり、クラスメートに助けを求め、解決するまで問題に取り組んでいるため、状況は改善しています。



4. その他参加を検討している学生に伝えたいことなど
以下のような理由で延世大学を勧めたいと思います。

- 1、より専門的な研究者になれるチャンスがあります。ここには大阪大学よりさらに多くのコースと単位修得の要件がありますが、そのことは公衆衛生の知識を強化するための利点でもあります。また、毎週行われるラボミーティングは、私たちのモチベーションを上げるきっかけになっています。
- 2、プロジェクトに参加し、新しい人口ベースのデータを研究に利用する機会が得られます。
- 3、異文化生活を体験し、国際協力に参加できます。これにより、国際的な視野と国際協力能力が向上していきます。

また、延世大学にて良い勉強ができるようにするためのキーワードもいくつか述べたいです。ここでは主に、全ての教育を韓国語で行うため、出発前に韓国語の基本レベルを習得していると非常に便利です。TOPIK レベル3を合格しておくことをお勧めします。第二に、学問の独立。この教授と学生みんなはプロジェクトで忙しくて、時にはわたしの質問に答えられないこともあります。したがって、問題を解決し、自分自身で学問的に自立することが重要です。最後に、前向きで粘り強い姿勢も重要だと思います。



【留学体験記】 船橋王博

所属 大阪大学医学部公衆衛生医学

派遣期間 2019年8月～

派遣先での所属 北京大学医学部公共衛生学学院

1. キャンパスアジアプログラムに参加した動機

僕が最初にキャンパスアジアプログラムを知ったのは大学院面接中に磯教授とお話をさせて頂いた時でした。僕は中国の大学で留学していた経験もあり、語学力を活かして尚且つ大阪大学以外のアジアトップクラスの大学で勉強出来るキャンパスアジアプログラムはまさに自分にとってはうってつけだと思い参加を決定させて頂きました。

2. 派遣先での学習



留学先である北京大学での勉強は二年間を予定しており、僕の場合は少し状況が特殊な為、まず一年目は修士課程から始める事になりました。勉強する内容は日本とはさほど違いはなく、まずは単位に必要な授業を選択し、授業で与えられた課題や小テストなどをクリアしていくことを現在進めております。もちろんキャンパスアジアプログラムのダブルディグリープログラムに参加しているのであれば、北京大学で博士号を取得するためには論文も必要になりますし、必要な期間が圧縮されているため、日程的には少々多忙な面もありますが、現地でお世話になっている公衆衛生学科の先生や生徒の皆さんと勉強のみならず、今後の予定や現地での生活なども含めて協議をしながら課題を進めている状態です。

3. 派遣先での生活において、よかったことや大変だったこと

生活面では、日本のニュースでも取り上げられるほど中国のネット通販環境は整っており、日用雑貨から食べ物やマニアックなグッズまで揃えられる便利様なので、その点で特に困ったことはありませんでした。食事なども首都のことだけあって、中国各地の郷土料理が集まっており、日によって違った味の中華料理を堪能出来ます。あとファーストフードなど

も充実しているのです、食事で飽きることは特になかったです。

大変だった事といえば、まず北京の広さが東京都の 7.5 倍もあり、最初は土地勘をつかむまでに相当な時間がかかりました。しかし、歴史的建造物や世界遺産も多数点在しているため、週末は観光気分で様々な場所に行くことが出来て、旅行好きな方なら滞在時間を有意義に過ごせると思います。次に居住環境ですが、まず気候が日本と違って乾燥しているため、僕にとって加湿器は必需品でした。学生寮はそこそこ環境が整っているものの、中国の方は固いベッドを好むため、ベッドは結構固いです。それに慣れるまでは結構苦労しましたが、その点、学校の近くにすごく腕のいい整体医さんがいて大変助かっています。

勉強などは中国語メインですが、分からない事などがあれば先生方も親身になって解説してくれますので、その点は助かっています。

あと、正月休みの時期が日本と中国とで異なってきますので（中国は旧正月）、年末は少しホームシックになります。



4. その他参加を検討している学生に伝えたいことなど

中国ではグーグル関連のウェブが開けないので、現地で VPN に申し込む事が必要になります。あと、LINE も使えない代わりに、現地の WeChat というアプリがあります。中国で生活をするのなら、このアプリが必要不可欠です。基本学校の連絡事項から日常の買い物や交通移動手段を利用する場合にすべて使えます。

多少の変化を除けば、新しい事もたくさん学べる機会だと思います。そしてやはり今のコ

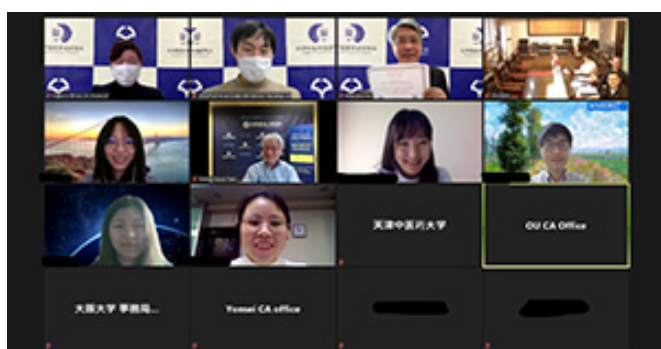
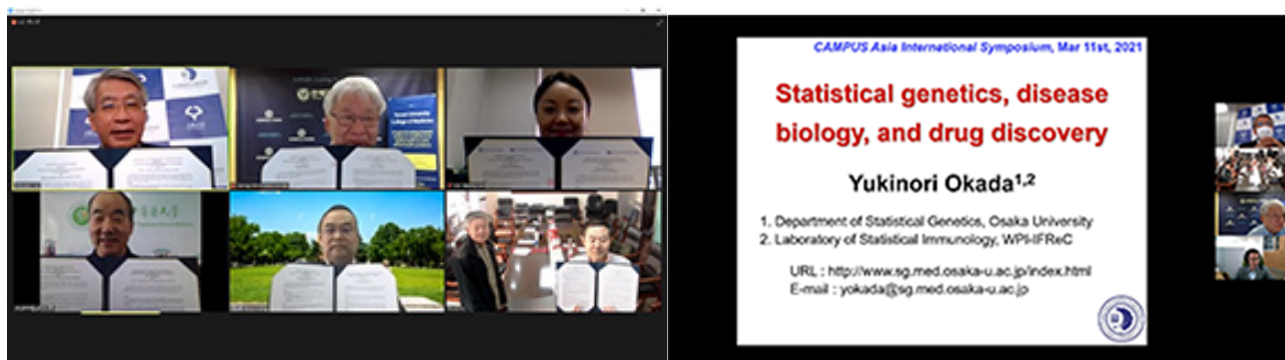
ロナ情勢などからも伺えるように、これからの公衆衛生学は単に国内だけの問題に留まらず、今まで以上にも増して世界との繋がりが欠かせないものになってくると思います。なのでこれを機に視野を広げたい方や、他の世界トップクラスの大学に行ってみたい方、そして他に興味のある方はぜひこのチャンスにプログラムに参加することをおすすめします。



国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議

2021年3月11日～12日に、オンラインにて国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議を開催しました。一日目の午前には、それぞれの参加大学開始による5年間の事業実績等についての情報共有と、協定更新セレモニーが開催されました。午後のシンポジウムでは、各大学の教員による最新の研究成果に関する講演が行われました。二日目の午前にはキャンパスアジア同窓会が開催され、留学中の学習・研究成果の報告や留学後のキャリアプランについて、同窓会会員よりプレゼンテーションが行われました。二日目の午後には参加大学の教員による国際教員会議が開催され、プログラムの今後について議論が行われました。

日程：2021年3月11～12日



大阪大学医学部・大学院医学系研究科 公衆衛生学教室
2020年度 大学院研究セミナー
CAMPUS Asia 2021 International Symposium
日中韓キャンパスアジアプログラム国際シンポジウム
世界的な視野から見たグローバルな人材育成プログラム

日時：2021年3月11日(木)【第1部 10:00～】日中韓6大学の教育プログラム実績報告等
【第2部 14:00～】健康課題解決に向けた先端研究

形式：ウェビナー形式(ZOOM使用) すべて英語講演(参加無料)
申込：申込フォーム <https://cutt.ly/V3agBE> 申込締切/2021年3月8日

参加大学：大阪大学・北京大学・清華大学・上海交通大学・天津中医药大学・延世大学校

大阪大学医学部・大学院医学系研究科は、平成28年度に文部科学省による「大学の世界展開力強化事業(キャンパス・アジアプロジェクト)」に採択され、北京大・清華大・延世大等、中国・韓国トップ大学と協働し、共同研究事業と学生交流プログラムを実施してきました。
本シンポジウムでは、第1部では、世界的健康課題の解決に向けたグローバル人材育成を目指す、日中韓の学生交流プログラムと各校の教育プログラムのこれまでの実績を報告します。
第2部では、研究交流の紹介として、生活習慣病予防と老化関連疾患の予防・治療に関する、6大学の先端研究について、講演・討論を行います。アジアのトップ級の教授が講義される貴重な機会です。奮って参加ください。
プログラム詳細は大阪大学キャンパスアジアのホームページに順次掲載いたします。
※本セミナーは大学院研究セミナーの対象となります。

 Prof. Hiroyasu Iao 大阪大学	 Prof. Yukinori Okada 大阪大学	 Prof. Pajun Wang 北京大学	 Prof. Jiyoon Chang Kim 延世大学校
 Prof. Sang Wook Park 延世大学校	 Prof. Feng Cheng 清華大学	 Prof. Yunhwan Lee 延世大学校	 Asst. Prof. Qian Di 清華大学

主催：大阪大学 大学院医学系研究科 公衆衛生学教室 CAMPUS Asia 事務局
E-mail: campus_asia@pbhel.med.osaka-u.ac.jp Tel: 06-6879-3914
ホームページ: <http://www.pbhel.med.osaka-u.ac.jp/campusasia/>

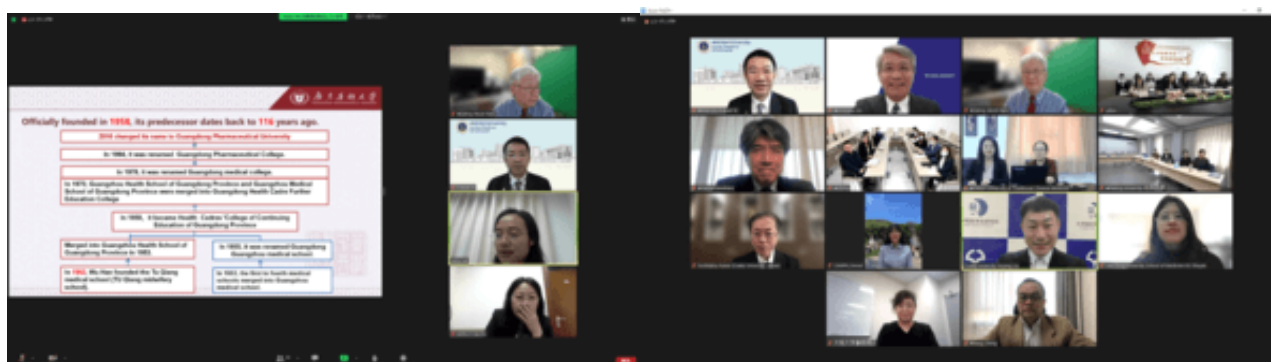
今年度は新型コロナウイルス感染拡大に伴いオンラインにて国際シンポジウムを開催いたします。

国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議

2022年3月2日～4日に、オンラインにて国際シンポジウム・国際教員会議を開催しました。今年度は中国・韓国の大学だけでなく、新たにタイの大学も加えた8大学での開催となりました。

1日目の午前には、各参加大学の教員より、これまでの事業実績ならびに今後の展開についてのプレゼンテーションが行われました。午後から2日目にかけては、各大学の教員による生活習慣病予防と老化関連疾患の予防・治療に関する講演と、それを受けての討論が行われました。3日目の午前にはキャンパス・アジア同窓会が開催され、同窓会会員より留学中の学習・研究成果の報告や留学後のキャリアプランについてプレゼンテーションが行われました。午後には参加大学の教員による国際教員会議が開催され、プログラムの今後について議論が行われました。

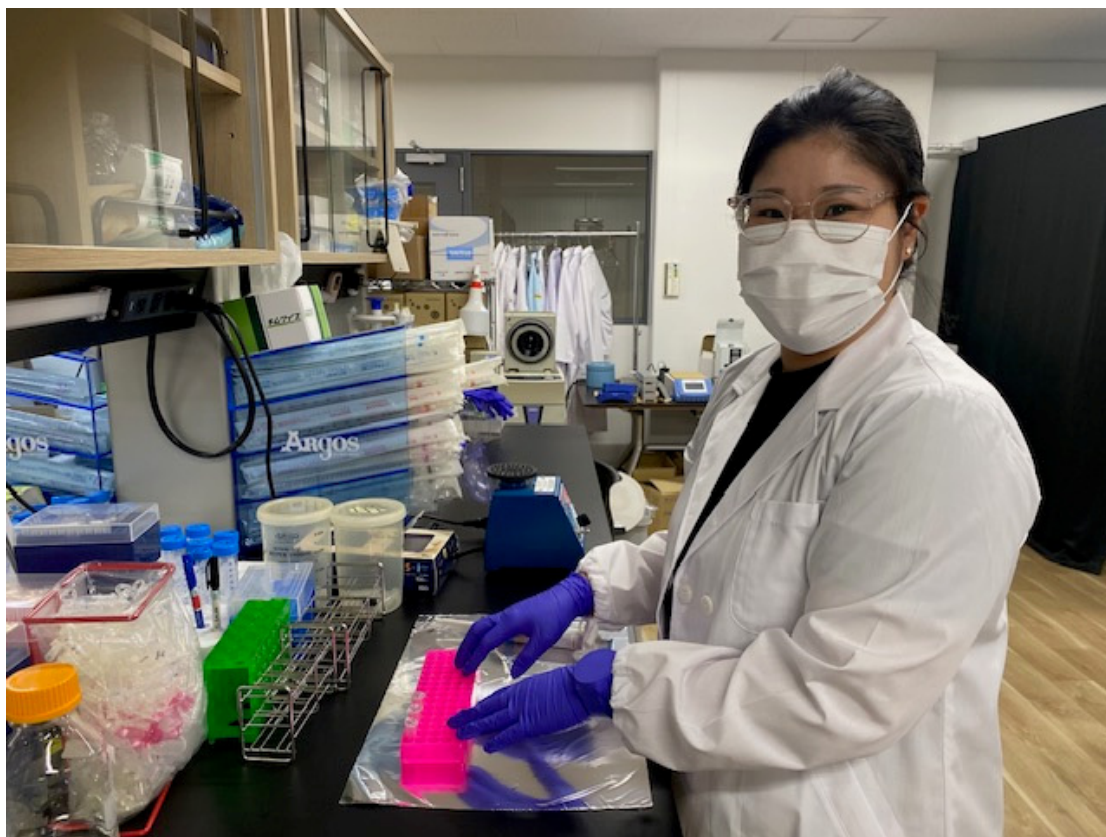
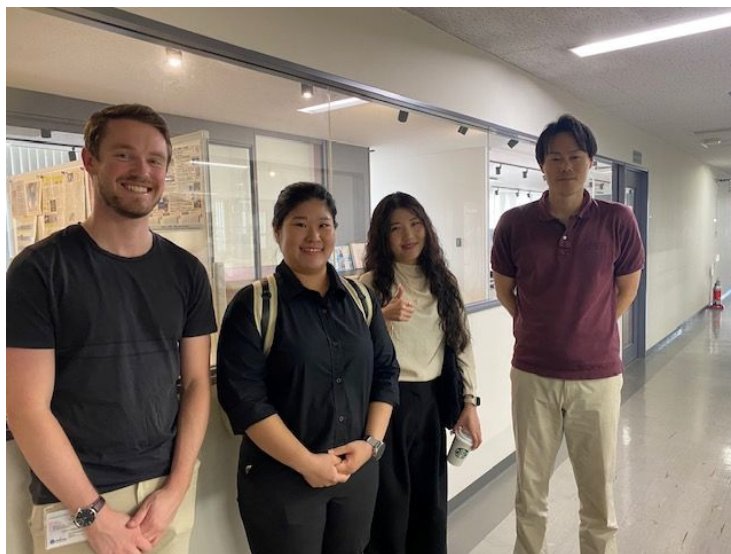
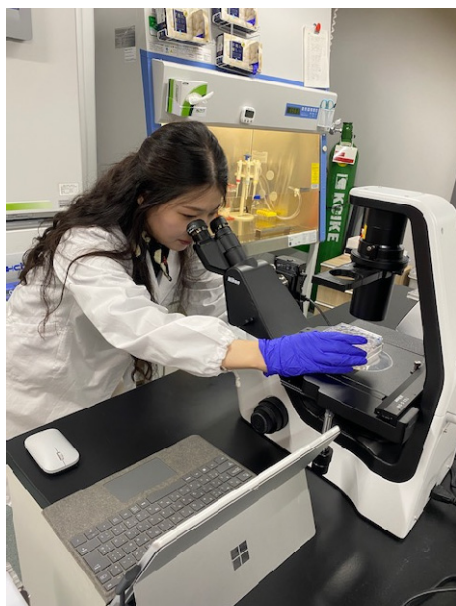
日程：2022年3月2～4日



2025/10/14~10/31 延世大学校（韓国） 学生短期受入プログラム

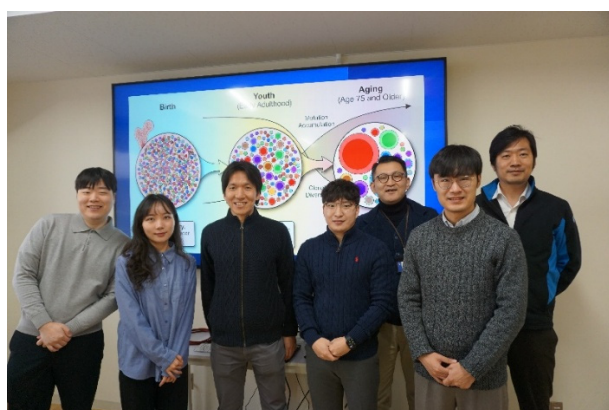
2025年10月14日~31日まで、韓国の延世大学校より、博士課程の学生2名を受け入れました。2人とも医学系研究科・器官システム創生学講座に配属され、オルガイド研究に関する約2週間のインターシップに参加しました。

日本における最先端の器官システム創成技術について、実践的な指導を受けながら学び、充実した研修の機会となりました。



2026/1/7~1/28 延世大学校（韓国） 医学部生短期受入プログラム

2026年1月7日～28日まで、韓国の延世大学校より、医学部生4名を受け入れました。初めの2日間は、微生物学研究所やビューマンメタバース疾患研究拠点など、本学の先進的な研究施設を見学するとともに、がん病理や神経情報学分野の若手教授による講義を受講し、日韓での医療技術や健康課題について多角的に体験・学習できました。その後、医学系研究科の各教室へ配属され、約2週間にわたり研究実習を行いました。最終日には、各学生が成果発表を行い、充実した有意義な短期留学プログラムとなりました。



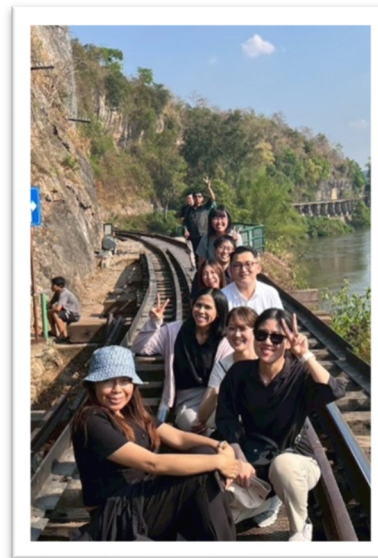
2026/2/20~3/1 マヒドン大学（タイ） 大学院生・教員短期派遣プログラム

2026年2月20日~3月1日まで、本学公衆衛生学教室の大学院生2名および教員2名が、マヒドン大学公衆衛生学部を訪れ、約1週間のフィールドワークに参加しました。

現地では、タイの医療制度やデジタル技術の活用について、マヒドン大学が提供する MPH コースを通じて学び、充実した研修機会となりました。

さらに、両大学の教員間で、今後のプログラムの展開、単位互換制度、修士課程におけるジョイントディグリーの可能性について、幅広い意見交換が行われました。

今回の対面での交流を通じて、大学間の情報共有および連携の一層強化につながることを期待されます。



2026/2/23 YangYiyi 氏がダブルディグリー・プログラム (DDP) を修了した

2026年2月23日、大阪大学から延世大学校へ派遣された学生 YangYiyi さんが、延世大学校より公衆衛生学分野の博士学位が授与されました。

Yang Yiyi さんが、2020年3月にダブルディグリー・プログラム (DDP) に参加し、延世大学校公衆衛生学 修士・博士一貫課程に入学しました。2024年3月には、大阪大学公衆衛生学専攻の博士後期課程を修了し、博士学位を取得しました。

さらに、今年度、延世大学校においても公衆衛生学分野の博士学位を取得し、博士後期課程ダブルディグリー・プログラムを修了しました。

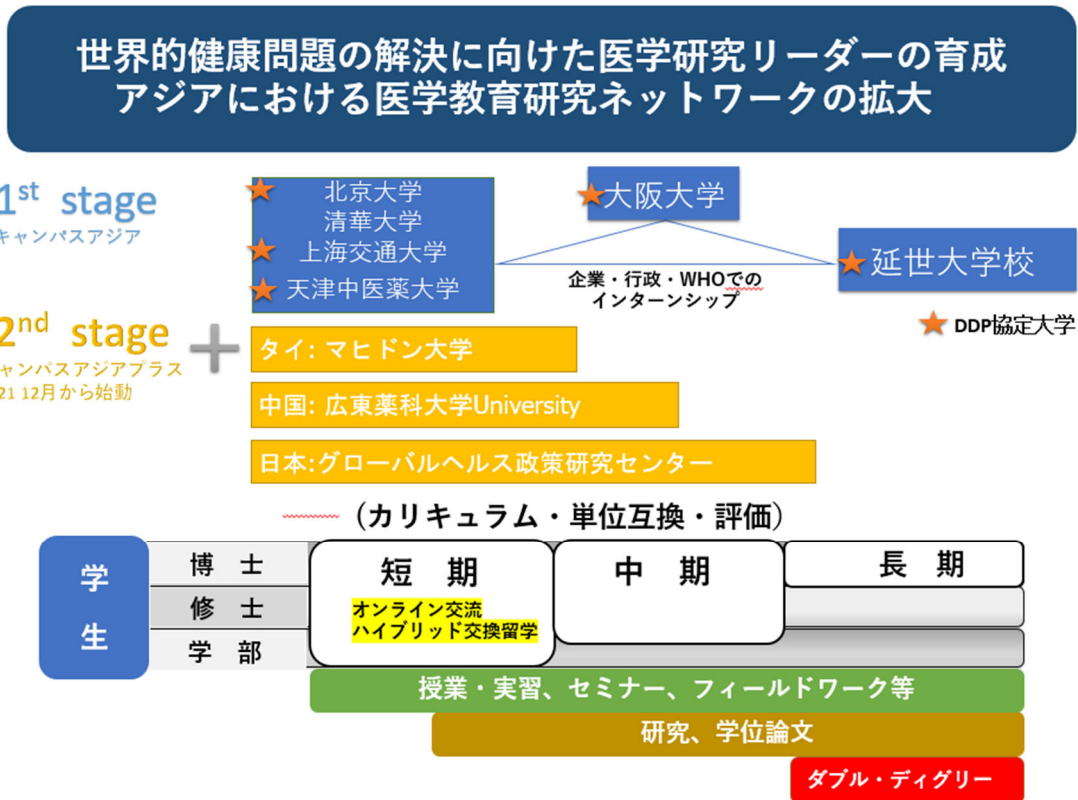
キャンパス・アジアプログラム活動概要報告

[1] プログラム概要

「大学の世界展開力強化事業（キャンパス・アジア）」

グローバル社会における健康問題解決を担う医学・公衆衛生学研究リーダーの育成

◇コンソーシアム構成



◇交流プログラムの概要

本プログラムでは、東アジアにおいて複雑化する健康課題を、グローバルヘルスの視点から解決する能力を持つ人材の育成を目指す。具体的には、健康課題解決にむけ、最先端の研究知見を生みだし、あるいは活用できる研究者であるとともに、アジア圏における共通課題の解決のための国を超えたコミュニケーション力を持ち、課題解決の実行力とリーダーシップを発揮できる、グローバルヘルス・リーダーの育成を目標とする。このような目標は、大阪大学の中長期的なビジョンである、グローバル社会におけるトップレベルの研究者と、地域社会で活躍できるリーダーの育成と合致するものである。

本プログラムでは 2018 年より、大阪大学大学院医学系研究科が中心となり、中国の北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、韓国の延世大学校と共同して当事業を実施してきた。更に 2021 年度より、感染症対策課題への取り組み、教育プログラムの充実のため、タイ王国のマヒドン大学、中国の広東薬科大学、大阪大学微生物病研究所、同医学系研究科保健学専攻、国立国際医療研究センターが参画し、当該世界展開力事業を ASEAN 地域へも拡大して実施している。

2022 年度は北京大学から DDP 学生 3 名（新規入学生 1 名含む）、延世大学校から短期交流の学生を 15 名受け入れた。DDP による北京大学からの受入学生（2019 年 10 月入学）が日中初の医学分野の博士号を授与された。また本学と、清華大学公衆衛生学院、広東薬科大学、マヒドン大学シリラ病院医学部との間で新たに交流協定を締結した。

◇本プログラムのコンソーシアム大学（学術交流の協定締結校）

中国：北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、広東薬科大学

韓国：延世大学校

タイ王国：マヒドン大学

◇本事業経費（単位：千円）※千円未満は切り捨て

年度		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	合計
事業規模		20,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	116,000
内 訳	補助金申請額	15,164	13,648	12,283	—	—	—
	大学負担額	4,836	10,352	11,717	—	—	—

◇本事業計画交流学生数

計画	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入
	12	12	23	23	24	25	26	28	28	28
実績	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入
	2	3	2	19						
	オンライン	オンライン	オンライン	オンライン						
	39	42	15	27						

○キャンパス・アジアプログラム学内協力教室（2022年度：22講座）

臨床医学・基礎医学・社会医学の幅広い講座で学生の派遣・受入交流を実施している。

医学統計学講座、遺伝学講座、医の倫理と公共政策講座、運動器バイオマテリアル学寄付講座、核医学講座、環境医学講座、形成外科学講座、公衆衛生学講座、呼吸器・免疫内科学、神経内科学講座、スポーツ医学講座、精神医学講座、生体システム薬理学講座、統合生理学講座、内分泌・代謝内科学講座、肥満脂肪病態学寄付講座、病態病理学講座、分子神経科学講座、放射線治療学講座、麻酔・集中治療医学講座、免疫細胞生物学講座、免疫制御学（50音順）

【2】2022年度事業報告

1) 受入・派遣の協定書について

大学名	進捗状況
北京大学	2017年2月医学部と協定締結、2021年3月に更新
延世大学校	2017年2月医科大学と協定締結、2021年3月更新
天津中医薬大学	2017年2月協定締結、2021年3月に協定更新
上海交通大学	2018年3月協定締結、2023年3月に協定更新予定
清華大学	2017年5月生命科学院と協定締結、2021年2月更新 2018年3月医学部と協定締結、2021年5月更新 2022年4月公衆衛生学院と協定締結

広東薬科大学	2022年11月協定締結
マヒドン大学	2022年11月シリラ病院医学部と協定締結 2022年4月保健学専攻とラマティボディ看護学部協定締結 2013年2月熱帯医学部と協定締結

2) ダブル・ディグリープログラム (DDP) について

大学名	進捗状況
北京大学	2018年5月協定締結 ・DDP学生、派遣1名、受入2名が在籍中 ①大阪大学から2019年9月より1名学生派遣 新型コロナウイルス感染症の流行により、2020年2月に一時帰国。オンラインを活用するなどして北京大学の授業を履修中。 ②北京大学から2019年10月より1名学生受入。2022年9月修了。 ③北京大学より2021年10月より1名学生受入（新型コロナウイルス感染症拡大による渡航制限により2022年6月来日） ④北京大学より2022年10月より1名学生受入（新型コロナウイルス感染症拡大による渡航制限により2022年12月来日）
延世大学校	2018年12月協定締結 ・DDP学生、派遣2名、受入1名が在籍中。 ①延世大学校から2019年10月より1名学生受入。 ②大阪大学から2020年3月より1名学生派遣、現在延世大学校と大阪大学の博士論文の投稿中。 ③大阪大学から2022年2月より1名学生派遣。
天津中医薬大学	2018年3月協定締結
上海交通大学	2020年1月協定締結
清華大学	協議中
広東薬科大学	協議中
マヒドン大学	協議中

2) 2022年度の活動

日程	事項	主催（開催地）
2022/4/1	キャンパス・アジアプログラム派遣学生募集開始	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/4/18	清華大学公衆衛生学院と協定締結	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/5/30	DDP学生1名、北京大学より来日	大阪大学（吹田）

2022/9/30	北京大学からの受入学生 1 名、学位取得	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/10/1	DDP 学生 1 名、北京大学より来日	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/10/10-13	延世大学校より教員 2 名、スタッフ 2 名 学生 4 名来日	大阪大学（吹田）・国立国際 医療研究センター（新宿区）
2022/11/15	ASEAN Campus 会議	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/11/24	広東薬科大学、マヒドン大学と協定締結	大阪大学（吹田）
2022/12/9-10	北京大学より教員 1 名来日	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/1/18	ASEAN Campus 会議	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/1/22-2/11	延世大学校より短期派遣学生 15 名受入れ	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/2/16	Campus Asia ASEAN Plus 会議	マヒドン大学/オンライン
2023/3/14	ASEAN Campus 会議	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/3/27	キャンパス・アジア採択校連絡会	千葉大学/ハイブリッド
2023/3/28-29	2022 年度キャンパス・アジア 国際シンポジウム	広東薬科大学/オンライン
2023/3/29	2022 年度キャンパス・アジア 国際教員会議	
2023/3/29	キャンパス・アジア同窓生会総会	
2023/3/30	2021 年度キャンパス・アジア外部評価委員会	大阪大学（吹田）/オンライン

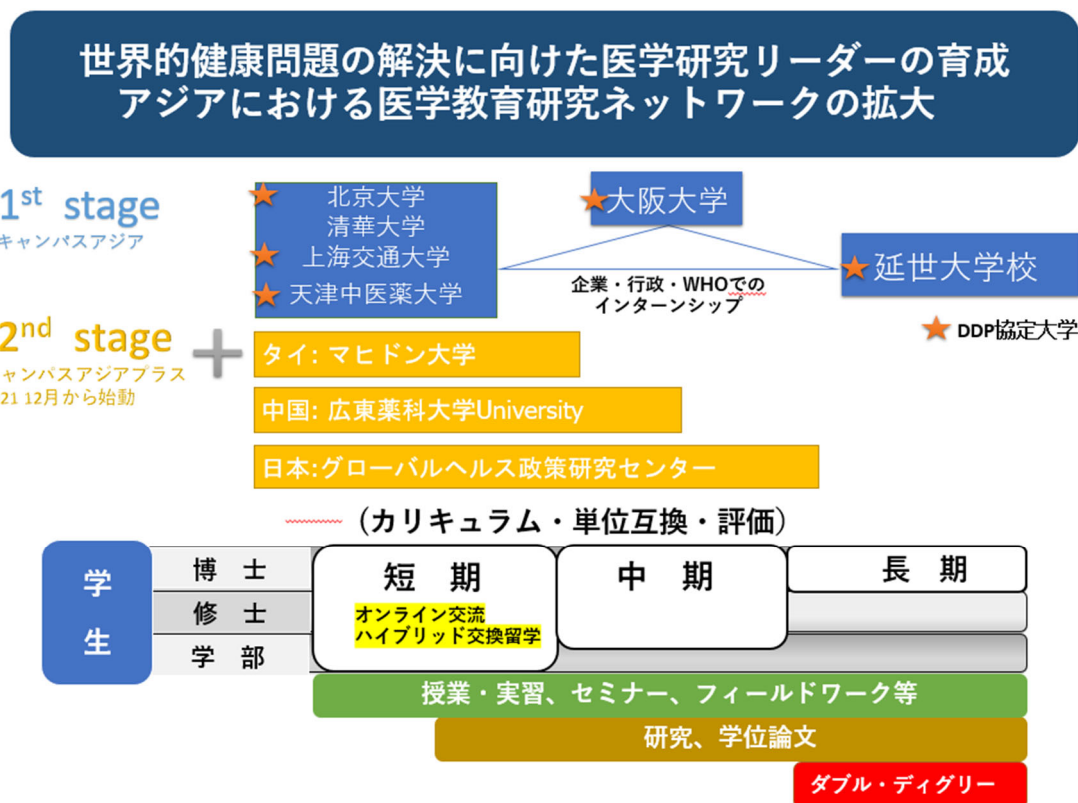
2023 年度キャンパス・アジアプログラム活動概要報告

【1】 プログラム概要

「大学の世界展開力強化事業（キャンパス・アジア）」

グローバル社会における健康問題解決を担う医学・公衆衛生学研究リーダーの育成

◇実施体制：国際コンソーシアム＋学内連携＋国内連携



◇交流プログラムの目的

本プログラムでは、東アジアにおいて複雑化する健康課題を、グローバルヘルスの視点から解決する能力を持つ人材の育成を目指す。具体的には、健康課題解決にむけ、最先端の研究知見を生みだし、あるいは活用できる研究者であるとともに、アジア圏における共通課題の解決のための国を超えたコミュニケーション力を持ち、課題解決の実行力とリーダーシップを発揮できる、グローバルヘルス・リーダーの育成を目標とする。このような目標は、大阪大学の中長期的なビジョンである、グローバル社会におけるトップレベルの研究者と、地域社会で活躍できるリーダーの育成と合致するものである。

本プログラムでは 2016 年より、大阪大学大学院医学系研究科が中心となり、中国の北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、韓国の延世大学校と共同して当事業を実施してきた。更に 2021 年度より、感染症対策課題への取り組み、教育プログラムの充実のため、タイ王国のマヒドン大学、中国の広東薬科大学、大阪大学微生物病研究所、同医学系研究科保健学専攻、国立国際医療研究センターが参画し、当該世界展開力事業を ASEAN 地域へも拡大して実施している。

◇本プログラムのコンソーシアム大学（学術交流の協定締結校）

中国：北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、広東薬科大学

韓国：延世大学校

タイ王国：マヒドン大学

◇本事業経費（単位：千円）※千円未満は切り捨て

年度		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	合計
事業規模		20,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	116,000
内 訳	補助金申請額	15,164	13,648	12,283	—	—	—
	大学負担額	4,836	10,352	11,717	—	—	—

◇本事業計画交流学生数

計画	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入
	12	12	23	23	24	25	26	28	28	28
実績	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入	派遣	受入
	2	3	2	19	6	18				
	オンライン	オンライン	オンライン	オンライン						
	39	42	15	27						

○キャンパス・アジアプログラム学内協力教室（2023年度：22講座）

臨床医学・基礎医学・社会医学の幅広い講座で学生の派遣・受入交流を実施している。

医学統計学講座、遺伝学講座、医の倫理と公共政策講座、運動器バイオマテリアル学寄付講座、核医学講座、環境医学講座、形成外科学講座、公衆衛生学講座、呼吸器・免疫内科学、神経内科学講座、スポーツ医学講座、精神医学講座、生体システム薬理学講座、統合生理学講座、内分泌・代謝内科学講座、肥満脂肪病態学寄付講座、病態病理学講座、分子神経科学講座、放射線治療学講座、麻酔・集中治療医学講座、免疫細胞生物学講座、免疫制御学（50音順）

【2】2023年度事業報告

1) 各大学との協定書締結

大学名	進捗状況
北京大学	2017年2月医学部と協定締結、2021年3月に更新
延世大学校	2017年2月医科大学と協定締結、2021年3月更新
天津中医薬大学	2017年2月協定締結、2021年3月に協定更新
上海交通大学	2018年3月協定締結、2023年4月に協定更新
清華大学	2017年5月生命科学院と協定締結、2021年2月更新 2018年3月医学部と協定締結、2021年5月更新 2022年4月公衆衛生学院と協定締結
広東薬科大学	2022年11月協定締結

マヒドン大学	2022年11月シリラ病院医学部と協定締結 2022年4月保健学専攻とラマティボディ看護学部協定締結 2013年2月熱帯医学部と協定締結
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2) ダブル・ディグリープログラム (DDP) 構築と実施

大学名	進捗状況
北京大学	2024年4月協定更新予定 ・DDP学生：派遣1名中止、受入1名修了、受入2名在籍中 ①大阪大学から2019年9月より1名学生派遣。 2023年9月DDP中止、2023年9月北京大学退学。 阪大正規学生として2024年4月より復学。 ②北京大学から2019年10月より1名学生受入。 2022年9月修了 (DDP取得)。 ③北京大学より2021年10月より1名学生受入。 北京大学に帰国、学位論文作成中。 ④北京大学より2022年10月より1名学生受入。 北京大学に帰国、学位論文提出し、3月阪大に研究指導受けるため渡航予定
延世大学校	2024年4月協定更新予定 ・DDP学生、派遣2名、受入1名在籍中。 ①延世大学校から2019年10月より1名学生受入。 2024年9月阪大修了予定 ②大阪大学から2020年3月より1名学生派遣。 現在延世大学校の博士論文の投稿中。2024年9月阪大修了予定。 ③大阪大学から2022年2月より1名学生派遣。 2024年4月より帰国し阪大の学位論文を作成し、途中延世大に渡航・指導を受ける予定。
天津中医薬大学	2024年5月協定更新予定
上海交通大学	2020年1月協定締結

2) 2023年度の活動

主な学生交流として、2023年度は受入学生として、北京大学から長期交流DDP学生2名、延世大学校から同DDP学生1名、広東薬科大学より中期交流学生1名、延世大学校から短期交流の学生14名を受け入れた。派遣学生として北京大学に短期交流1名、延世大学校に短期交流1名、長期交流DDP学生2名、マヒドン大学に短期交流2名を派遣した。

各大学の実務担当者との定期的な連絡会議を毎月実施し、学生の支援、受入派遣に関する緊密なコミュニケーションを定期的に行っている。また、4月と1月に関係機関担当者による拡大定例会議を実施し、2024年2月にコンソーシアム大学の関係教員と、教務関係コーディネータスタッフが集まり、国際

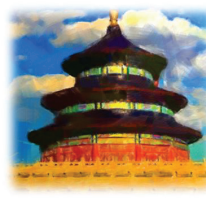
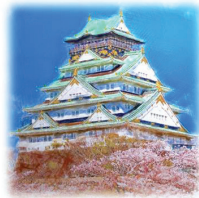
シンポジウムならびに教員会議を実施した。DDP 学生の処遇調整のため、北京大学の教員ならびに延世大学校の教員が来日し、会談を複数回行った。清華大学、マヒドン大学、広東薬科大学より学長、研究科長等を含む代表団の訪問を受けた。

日程	事項	主催（開催地）
2023/4/16	上海交通大学と協定締結	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/5/1	キャンパス・アジアプログラム学生募集開始	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/6/5	広東薬科大学より学生1名受入	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/10/1	キャンパス・アジアプログラム DDP 学生募集開始 (4 月期入学)	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/10/4	清華大学 Tsinghua Medicine Head & Chair Tien Yin Wong 教授来訪	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/10/6	マヒドン大学 Asean Institute of Health Development (AIHD) 代表団訪問 意見交換会	大阪大学（吹田）
2023/11/15	キャンパス・アジアプログラム中間評価	文部科学省：大学の世界展開力事業プログラム評価委員会
2023/11/22	広東薬科大学 学長 LIU SHENG 教授・副学長 HE XIN 教授が阪大国際担当理事（副学長）を訪問 (大阪大学本部、医学部、国立国際医療研究センター等を来訪)	大阪大学（吹田） 国立国際医療研究センター（東京）
2024/1/10	キャンパス・アジアプログラム DDP 学生募集開始 (10 月期入学)	大阪大学（吹田）
2024/1/16	キャンパス・アジアプラス拡大定例会議	大阪大学（吹田）
2024/1/22-2/9	延世大学校より短期派遣学生 14 名受入れ (医学系研究科9講座にて研修、学外施設見学等)	延世大学校
2024/2/19-21	2023 年度キャンパス・アジア 国際シンポジウム 2023 年度キャンパス・アジア 国際教員会議 キャンパス・アジア同窓生会総会	大阪大学（吹田）
2024/3/4	2021 年度キャンパス・アジア外部評価委員会	大阪大学（吹田）



CAMPUS Asia Plus 2024年度活動報告

大阪大学医学系研究科公衆衛生学教室
キャンパスアジア事務局



【報告内容】

1. 2024年度事業報告

- (1) 事業概要
- (2) 実施体制
- (3) 交流実績

- ・ 短期交流（保健学科にてご報告）
- ・ 中期交流
- ・ 長期交流（Double Degree Program）

2. 今後に向けた取り組み

【世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム】

本プログラムでは、東アジアにおいて複雑化する健康課題の解決のため、グローバル社会におけるトップレベルの医学研究者と、地域社会で活躍できるリーダー育成を目標としている。中国の北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、広東薬科大学、韓国の延世大学校、タイのマヒドン大学と8大学でコンソーシアムを形成し、共同して当事業を実施している。

【派遣・受入プログラム】

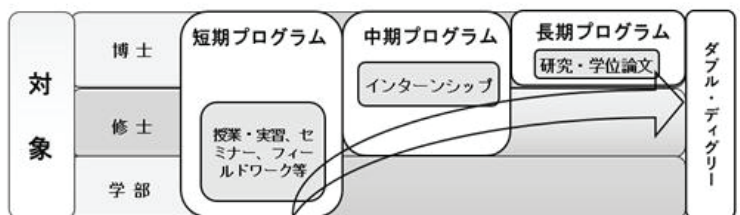
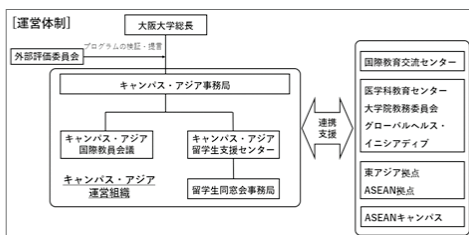
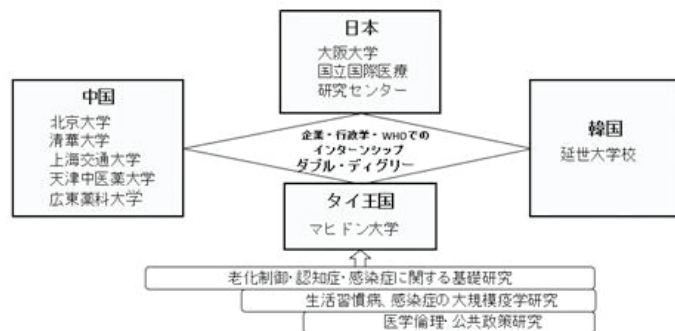
短期（3週間～1ヶ月）・中期（1～11ヶ月）・長期（1年以上）のプログラムを実施。長期プログラムでは、本邦初となる医学系研究科におけるダブルディグリープログラム（DDP）の取得者を阪大と北京大学との間で2名輩出した。次年度は、延世大学との間で最大3名が取得予定である。



海外連携体制

8大学コンソーシアムにて短期・中期・長期プログラム実施

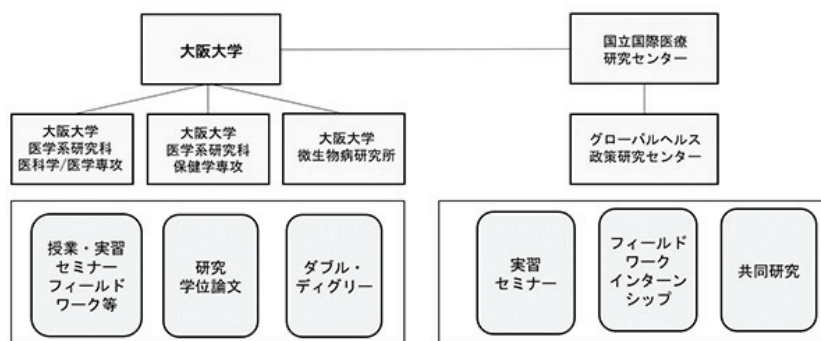
日中韓タイ王国の大学コンソーシアム（共通カリキュラム・単位互換・成績評価、修了書発行）



国内連携体制

大阪大学医学部医学科・医学部保健学科・微生物病研究センター・国立国際医療研究センターにて、連携体制を構築

国内の連携図



【報告内容】

1. 2024年度事業報告

(1) 事業概要

(2) 実施体制

(3) 交流実績

- ・ 短期交流（保健学科にてご報告）
- ・ 中期交流
- ・ 長期交流（Double Degree Program） I

2. 今後に向けた取り組み

受入	短期	14名(マヒドン大学)
	中期	1名(清華大学)
	長期 (DDP)	3名(北京大学2名、延世大学1名)
派遣	短期	2名(マヒドン大学)
	中期	0名
	長期 (DDP)	2名(延世大学)

【報告内容】

1. 2024年度事業報告

- (1)事業概要
- (2)実施体制
- (3)交流実績

- ・短期交流プログラム
- ・ **中期交流プログラム**
- ・長期交流 (Double Degree Program)

2. 今後に向けた取り組み

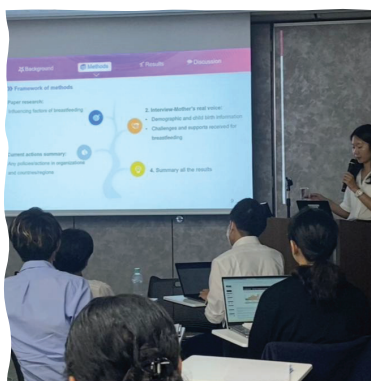
中期交流プログラム

交流学生：Na Xiaonaさん

期間：2024年3月
－2024年10月

派遣校：清華大学Vanke
公衆衛生大学院

受入校：大阪大学医学系研究科
公衆衛生学教室



活動：

Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia

- **アメリカ栄養学会年次総会（ASN Annual Meeting、米国シカゴ）**

日時：2024年6月29日～7月2日

口頭発表を行い研究成果を報告した。

- **JACC研究会（名古屋）**

2024年9月に名古屋大学でJACC研修会の受講と研究発表を行った。

- **日本公衆衛生学会学術総会（札幌）**

日時：2024年10月

ポリフェノールと肺がんに関する研究成果をポスター発表した。

研究テーマ 1:

ポリフェノール摂取と肺がんリスクの関連：日英コホート研究による検討

本研究は、日本のJACC研究（Japan Collaborative Cohort Study for Evaluation of Cancer Risk）および英国のUK Biobankのデータを用いて、東西の国々における食事由来ポリフェノール摂取と肺がんリスクの関連を検討したものである。

研究背景と目的：

ポリフェノールは、酸化ストレスによって引き起こされる炎症を抑制する効果があることから、さまざまな疾患の予防に有用とされている。しかし、食事由来ポリフェノールの肺がんリスクに対する影響を系統的に検討した疫学研究はほとんど存在しない。そこで本研究では、2つの大規模コホートデータを活用し、ポリフェノール摂取と肺がんリスクとの関連を明らかにすることを目的とした。

研究方法：

- JACC研究およびUK Biobankのデータを用い、Phenol-Explorer®データベースを基に食事中的ポリフェノールおよびそのサブタイプの摂取量を推定した。肺がんの診断は国際疾病分類（ICD-10）に基づいて行い、Cox比例ハザードモデルを用いてハザード比（HR）と95%信頼区間（CI）を算出した。喫煙状況および性別による層別解析を実施し、2つのコホートを統合したメタ解析も行った。さらに、ポリフェノールの種類およびその主要な食事源との関連についても評価した。

研究テーマ 1:

ポリフェノール摂取と肺がんリスクの関連：日英コホート研究による検討

研究結果：

JACC研究の参加者57,971人、UK Biobankの参加者177,971人を解析対象とした。Cox回帰分析の結果、JACC研究（HR: 0.803, 95% CI: 0.648–0.996）、UK Biobank（HR: 0.849, 95% CI: 0.723–0.996）の両方において、食事中的スチルベン類ポリフェノールの摂取が肺がんリスクの低下と有意に関連していた。統合解析でも同様の傾向が認められた（HR: 0.832, 95% CI: 0.732–0.946）。層別解析では、この関連が特に喫煙男性において顕著であり、レスベラトロールなどのスチルベン類の主な供給源はワインや果物である可能性が示唆された。

結論：

- 本研究により、2つの大規模前向きコホート研究において、スチルベン類ポリフェノールの高摂取が喫煙男性の肺がんリスクの低下と有意に関連していることが示された。これにより、ポリフェノール化合物が肺がん予防において潜在的な役割を果たす可能性が示唆され、今後はより多様な集団での検証および生物学的メカニズムの解明が期待される。

【報告内容】

1. 2024年度事業報告

(1)事業概要

(2)実施体制

(3)交流実績

- ・短期交流（保健学科にてご報告）
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- ・**長期交流（Double Degree Program）** I

2. 今後に向けた取り組み

長期交流プログラム

ダブルディグリープログラム（DDP）

2024年度DDP卒業学生

安航 (An Hang) 2018-2024 北京大学公衆衛生大学院 博士終了
 2021-2024 大阪大学院公衆衛生専攻 博士終了



Graduate from Osaka University and Peking University

大阪大学卒業論文：身体活動と膀胱がんリスク：JACC研究

4.1 > Cancer Res Treat. 2024 Apr;56(2):616-623. doi: 10.4143/crt.2023.962. Epub 2023 Oct 6.

Physical Activity and Bladder Cancer Risk: Findings of the Japan Collaborative Cohort Study

Hang An ^{1, 2, 3}, Keyang Liu ¹, Kokoro Shirai ¹, Ryo Kawasaki ¹, Akiko Tamakoshi ⁴, Hiroyasu Iso ⁵

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37817564 PMCID: PMC11016649 DOI: 10.4143/crt.2023.962

Abstract



Purpose: The association of physical activity with the risk of bladder cancer remains inconsistent among Asian populations. We aimed to examine the association in a large Japanese cohort.

Materials and methods: In a population-based prospective cohort study, a total of 50,374 Japanese adults aged 40-79 years without a history of cancer or cardiovascular disease who had information on physical activity from self-administrated questionnaires were used for analysis. We performed Cox proportional hazard models to estimate the hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for incident bladder cancer after adjusting for several potential confounders.

CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

Results: During the median 17.5 years of follow-up, 153 incident bladder cancers (116 men and 37 women) were identified. After the multivariable adjustment, HRs (95% CI) of bladder cancer concerning those with recreational sports participation of 1-2 hr/wk, 3-4 hr/wk, and 5 hr/wk and more were 0.67 (0.38-1.20), 0.79 (0.36-1.74), and 0.28 (0.09-0.89), respectively (p for trend=0.017). Compared with mostly sitting at the workplace, occupational physical activity of standing and walking were associated with a lower risk of bladder cancer (HR, 0.53 [95% CI, 0.32 to 0.85]). Hours of daily walking were not associated with the risk. The lower risk of bladder cancer was more evident for recreational sports (HR, 0.33 [95% CI, 0.10 to 1.00]), and for occupational standing and walking activity at work (HR, 0.57 [95% CI, 0.33 to 0.98]) among men.

Conclusion: Recreational sports participation and occupational physical activity were inversely associated with the risk of bladder cancer among Japanese, especially in men.

Keywords: Asian population; Cohort studies; Exercise; Incidence; Japan; Occupational activity; Urinary bladder neoplasms.

北京大学卒業論文：

初経年齢と妊娠高血圧症候群および子癩前症との関連：中国における大規模前向きコホート研究

2.7 > J Clin Hypertens (Greenwich). 2023 Nov;25(11):993-1000. doi: 10.1111/jch.14737.
Epub 2023 Oct 13.

Association of age at menarche with gestational hypertension and preeclampsia: A large prospective cohort in China

Hang An^{1,2}, Xiaojing Liu^{1,2}, Zhiwen Li^{1,2}, Le Zhang^{1,2}, Yali Zhang^{1,2}, Jianmeng Liu^{1,2}, Rongwei Ye^{1,2}, Nan Li^{1,2}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37830237 PMCID: PMC10631099 DOI: 10.1111/jch.14737



Abstract

This study explored the potential association between age at menarche and the risks of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia in Chinese women. Data were sourced from the China-US Collaborative Project for Neural Tube Defects Prevention, a large population-based cohort study. Our study consisted of 209 411 women pre-registered for pregnancy in two provinces in South China. Trained healthcare workers measured blood pressure at registration and recorded other pertinent health information. Using logistic regression, we assessed the correlations between age at menarche and the likelihood of developing gestational hypertension and preeclampsia, considering confounders

such as maternal age, body mass index, ethnicity, parity, folic acid supplementation, education level, and occupation. The observed incidences for gestational hypertension and preeclampsia were 9.65% and 2.54%, respectively. The adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for gestational hypertension, based on age at menarche, were as follows: ≤ 13 years, 1.18 (95% confidence interval: 1.11-1.26); 14 years, 1.09 (1.04-1.15); 15 years, 1.11 (1.06-1.16); 16 years, 1.06 (1.01-1.12); and ≥ 17 years, 1.00 (reference; P for trend $< .001$). The correlation between age at menarche and preeclampsia varied across age groups, with the following respective ORs: 1.35 (1.20-1.52), 1.21 (1.09-1.34), 1.27 (1.15-1.39), 1.14 (1.03-1.26), and 1.00 (reference; P for trend $< .001$). This association appeared to be more pronounced in women with no folic acid supplementation and those with a lower education level. In conclusion, an earlier age at menarche seems to be linked to increased risks of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia.

Keywords: Chinese women; age at menarche; cohort study; gestational hypertension; preeclampsia.

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DDP証明書：大阪大学—北京大学



キャリアパス

就職先：北京大学環境科学とエンジニアリング学院



首页 学院概况 师资队伍 招生教学 基地与平台 学术科研 青春学工 人才招聘 基金与奖励 院友会 办公服务 English



姓名：安航

邮箱：ahang@bjmu.edu.cn

研究方向：气候变化与健康

合作导师：朱彤

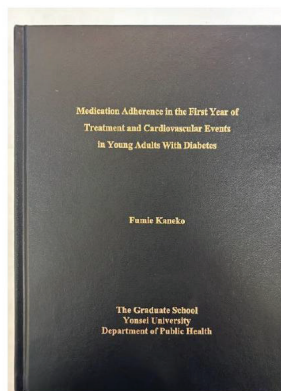
北京大学に就職し、研究活動を継続している

DDP在学生：大阪大学⇒延世大学

金子文恵 2021年～ 大阪大学公衆衛生学教室 博士在学中
延世大学学位取得済：2022年3月-2025年2月(3年間)

学位取得

- ①授業履修：30単位
- 4科目必修、専門科目中心に履修
- ②総合試験：3科目(選択)各80点以上
- ③研究：1編以上のSCI/SCIE論文出版
- ④学位論文審査
- IRB審査
- 研究計画発表、研究計画書提出
- 予備審査、本審査



Feb 24, 2025

延世大学校発表論文：

COVID-19パンデミック中における韓国の青少年における家庭の経済的不安感と肥満の関連性

3.7 > J Epidemiol. 2024 Dec 5;34(12):587-594. doi: 10.2188/jeaJE20240038. Epub 2024 Jul 31.

Perceived Familial Financial Insecurity and Obesity Among Korean Adolescents During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Fumie Kaneko^{1,2}, Eunji Kim³, Hokyoo Lee³, Kokoro Shirai², Ryo Kawasaki^{2,4}, Hyeon Chang Kim^{3,5}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 38910130 PMCID: PMC11564064 DOI: 10.2188/jeaJE20240038

Journal of Epidemiology

Results: Among 106,979 adolescents aged 12-18 years, 16.9% of boys and 9.0% of girls met the criteria for obesity. Notably, 70.5% reported experiencing COVID-19-related financial deterioration. Both subjective household SES and perceived family-level financial deterioration independently and synergistically increased the odds of obesity. A graded association was observed between obesity and lower SES and more severe financial deterioration, particularly among girls. Younger adolescents were more sensitive to household SES, whereas older adolescents were more sensitive to financial deterioration.

Conclusion: While the COVID-19 pandemic presented a unique social context, our findings highlight that financially insecure adolescents were at an increased risk of obesity during the early phase of the pandemic. This underscores the need for obesity-prevention strategies in times of macroeconomic recession to address not only the persistent influence of household SES but also the direct and indirect effects of family-level financial deterioration.

Keywords: adolescent; financial insecurity; obesity; recession; socioeconomic status.

Abstract

Background: In high-income countries, socioeconomically disadvantaged adolescents experience a higher risk of obesity, which may have been further exacerbated during the early phase of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. This study aimed to investigate the association between obesity and familial financial insecurity, utilizing data on subjective household socioeconomic status (SES) and perceived family-level financial deterioration induced by COVID-19.

Methods: We utilized data from the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a nationally representative sample of Korean adolescents, in 2020 and 2021. The independent and joint associations of two primary exposures, subjective household SES and perceived family-level financial deterioration, with obesity were assessed using multivariable logistic regression models.

DDP在学生：大阪大学⇒延世大学



楊 依依 (Yang Yiyi)

2018～2024年 大阪大学公衆衛生学 博士課程 学位取得済
2020年～進行中 延世大学院公衆衛生専攻 博士在学中

研究および活動

- ・ 検診フィールドワーク（日本多目的コホート（JPHC）研究、福島県民の避難生活による健康調査、韓国循環器および代謝疾患病因研究コホート（CMERC）研究など）
- ・ 研究分野：生活習慣と心血管疾患の関係（発表論文3本、学会発表4回）
- ・ 大阪大学側の単位取得、学位審査完了、学位取得済み
- ・ 延世大学側の単位取得完了、学位審査準備中



阪大での検診参加



延世大での検診参加

大阪大学卒業論文：禁煙期間と大動脈疾患の死亡リスクとの関連：JACC研究



The official journal of the Japan Atherosclerosis Society and the Asian Pacific Society of Atherosclerosis and Vascular Diseases



Original Article

J Atheroscler Thromb, 2023; 30: 348-363. <http://doi.org/10.5551/jat.63258>

Smoking Cessation and Mortality from Aortic Dissection and Aneurysm: Findings from the Japan Collaborative Cohort (JACC) Study

Yiyi Yang¹, Kazumasa Yamagishi², Tomomi Kihara², Renzhe Cui³, Ehab S. Eshak^{1,4}, Isao Muraki¹, Kokoro Shirai¹, Akiko Tamakoshi⁵ and Hiroyasu Iso¹

¹Public Health, Department of Social Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Suita, Japan
²Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Services Research and Development Center, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
³Department of Internal Medicine, Okanami General Hospital, Mie, Japan
⁴Public Health and Community Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Minia University, Minia, Egypt
⁵Public Health, Department of Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Aims: Active cigarette smoking was intensively reported to increase the risk of aortic mortality while research on the association between smoking cessation and aortic mortality remains scarce. This study aimed to reconfirm the associations of exposure to cigarettes and smoking cessation associated with aortic mortality in a large Japanese population.

Methods: In the Japan Collaborative Cohort (JACC) Study, 91,141 residents (57 ± 10 years; men, 43%) who were free of stroke, coronary heart disease, and cancer were followed up from 1989–90 until 2009 during which 110 deaths from aortic dissection and 112 deaths from aneurysm were identified. Cox proportional hazard model was used to estimate multivariable hazard ratios (95%CI) for total and specific aortic mortality.

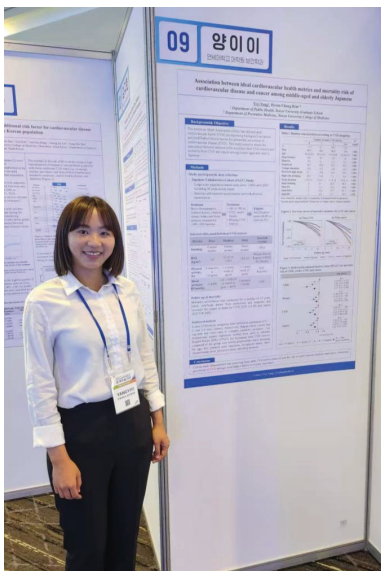
Results: Compared to never smoking, HRs for total aortic mortality were 2.39 (1.40-4.08) for <20, 3.57 (2.19-5.83) for 20-39, and 3.92 (2.37-6.48) for ≥ 40 pack-years exposure. Compared to current smoking, HRs for total aortic mortality were 0.42 (0.18-0.97) for 10-15 years, 0.27 (0.11-0.66) for >15 years of cessation, and 0.24 (0.13-0.44) for never smoking. Similar inverse dose-response pattern was observed between smoking cessation duration and risk of mortality from aortic aneurysm (*p* for trend=0.001), but the association with aortic dissection mortality did not reach statistical significance.

Conclusions: Cigarette smoking was associated with an increased risk of aortic mortality while smoking cessation was so with a reduced risk among the Japanese population.



CA同士が集まり、お祝いをした

韓国での学会発表



Hypertension Seoul 2022 *New Challenges in Hypertension Management and Cardiovascular Prevention*
 2022. 11. 4 (Fri) - 5 (Sat)
 Co-located with the 2022 Korean Society for Preventive Medicine Symposium

Association between socioeconomic indicators and ideal cardiovascular health: the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007-2017
 Yiyi Yang¹, Hokyun Lee², HyeonChang Kim^{1,2}
¹Department of Public Health, Yonsei University Graduate School, South Korea
²Department of Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, South Korea

Objectives
 • This research aims to investigate the association between major socio-economic status (SES) indicators and achievement of ideal cardiovascular health (CVH) among Korean adults

Methods & Materials
 • 34,142 (male 40.4%) people aged 25-64 years without missing data on SES indicators, CVH metrics recruited from Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) 2007-2017

SES indicators
 • Educational attainment
 - Secondary, high school, college
 • Household income level
 - Medicaid beneficiary or Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4

Outcome
 CVH metrics: Non-ideal vs. Ideal

CVH metrics	Non-ideal	Ideal
Smoking	Current, former smoker	Never smoker
BMI (kg/m ²)	<18.5 or ≥23	18.5-23
Physical activity	<150 MPA or ≥175 MPA	≥150 MPA
PA (min/week)	1. Fruits & vegetables <450 g/day; 2. Fish <158 g/week; 3. Mixed grains <27 g/day; 4. Sodium <1,500 mg/day; 5. Sweetened beverage <118 ml/week	≥150 MPA
Diet quality	0-3 score	4-5 score
Total cholesterol, TC (mg/dL)	≥200 or treated <200	Untreated <200
Blood pressure, BP (mmHg)	≥120/80 or treated <140/90	Untreated <120/80
Fasting glucose, FPG (mg/dL)	≥100 or treated <126	Untreated <100

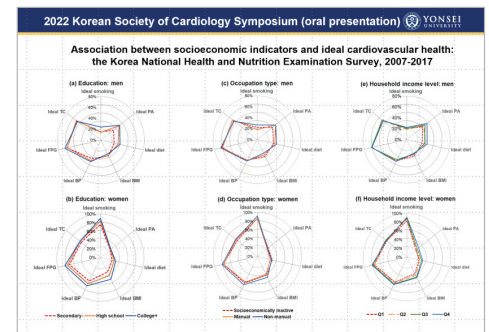
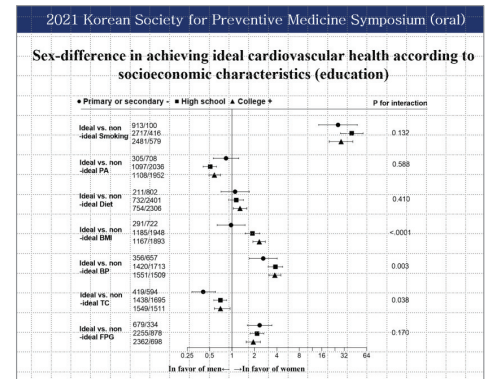
• Ideal vs. non-ideal behavioral CVH: (3-4) vs (0-2) ideal behavioral metrics
 • Ideal vs. non-ideal biological CVH: (0-2) vs 3 ideal biological metrics
 • Ideal vs. non-ideal composite CVH: (5-7) vs (0-4) ideal metrics

Statistical analysis
 • Multivariate logistic regression model
 • Covariates: age, residence area, cohabitation, Charlson Comorbidity Index, depression, stress, drinking behavior, participation in regular health checkup

Result
 Figure 1. Age-standardized prevalence of ideal CVH by sex and SES indicators
 (a) Education: Secondary, High school, College
 (b) Household income: Medicaid or Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4

Figure 2. Odds ratios (95%CI) of ideal CVH metrics and CVH by sex and SES indicators
 (a) Education: Secondary, High school, College
 (b) Household income: Medicaid or Q1-Q2, Q3-Q4

Conclusion
 • Positive association between SES and ideal CVH among Korean women aged 25-64 years
 • Gender difference in SES disparities in ideal CVH suggested different physiological mechanisms and social norms associated with sex



DDP在学生：延世大学⇒大阪大学



Kang SeongEun

2018年～進行中 延世大学 人文社会医学協同博士課程在学中（来年度修了予定）
2019～2024年 大阪大学 医の倫理と公共政策学 博士修了学位取得済



CAシンポジウム発表



科学技術社会論学会（JSSTS）発表

DDP在学生：延世大学⇒大阪大学

日程	研究および活動	日程	研究および活動
2018.03	延世大学校医科大学一般大学院人文社会医学協同課程 博士課程 入学	2022.09	BSA Medical Sociology Conference 2022 共同発表
2019.10	大阪大学大学院医学系研究科医学専攻 博士課程 入学	2023.03	台湾・中央研究院民族学研究所 訪問学員（visiting scholar、短期）
2020.01	2020 Campus Asia International Symposium（延世大学）発表	2023.09	次世代挑戦的研究者育成プロジェクト 終了
2020.04	大阪大学大学院医学系研究科 特任研究員（非常勤）開始	2023.12	科学技術社会論学会（JSSTS）第22回年次研究大会 共同発表（右下図）
2021.07	大阪大学医学部附属病院 観察研究等倫理審査 許可	2024.03	中国・北京大学公共卫生学院 短期留学
2021.10	大阪大学国際共創大学院 次世代挑戦的研究者育成プロジェクト 開始	2024.04	Asian Bioethics Review 出版（共著・主著）
2022.03	2022 Campus Asia International Symposium（大阪大学）発表	2024.08	研究成果のプレスリリース、博士課程 研究発表会
2022.03	特任研究員（非常勤）終了	2024.09	大阪大学大学院医学系研究科 博士課程 修了
2022.06	大阪外語専門学校 非常勤講師 開始	2025.01	2024 Campus Asia International Symposium（タイ・マヒドン大学）発表

大阪大学卒業論文：

韓国で経口避妊薬を服用した日本人女性の国を超えた健康とセルフケアの経験：半構造化インタビューによる質的研究

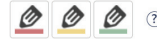
1.3 > Asian Bioeth Rev. 2024 Apr 11;16(4):711-737. doi: 10.1007/s41649-024-00293-6. eCollection 2024 Oct.

Transnational Health and Self-care Experiences of Japanese Women who have taken Oral Contraceptives in South Korea, including Over-the-counter Access: Insights from Semi-structured Interviews

Seongeun Kang^{1,2}, Kazuto Kato¹



Abstract



In an increasingly globalized world, the accessibility of healthcare and medication has expanded beyond local healthcare systems and national borders. This study aims to investigate the transnational health and self-care experiences of 11 Japanese women who have resided in South Korea for a minimum of six months and have utilized oral contraceptives, including those that were acquired over-the-counter (OTC). Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed by utilizing the NVivo software. The analysis yielded three significant thematic categories, namely (1) experiences and perceptions of obtaining and utilizing contraceptive pills, including OTC access; (2) individual and social perceptions of pills and their accessibility in Japan, insights from actual users; and (3) enhancing pill accessibility, transnational health and self-care experiences and perspectives. Participants acknowledged that oral contraceptives are a global product and experienced communication challenges with healthcare providers as a result of differing understandings of these medications. Additionally, this study identified transnational strategies, such as purchasing an adequate supply of pills just before departure and seeking pills from local families or acquaintances. This study not only highlights the implications of clinical care for transnational patients but also underscores their critical global perspectives on access to oral contraceptives. Furthermore, it proposes two models for improving accessibility within the Japanese healthcare system, even in prescription-only contexts, by introducing OTC options.

Keywords: Global perspectives; Medical pluralism; Oral contraceptives; Over-the-counter access; Self-care; Transnational health-seeking.

DDP在学生：北京大学⇒大阪大学

Hu Taojun 2020年～ 北京大学医学部 博士在学中（論文採択）
2022年～ 大阪大学医学統計学 博士在学中（論文採択）

1.4 > Biometrics. 2024 Jul 1;80(3):ujae092. doi: 10.1093/biomet/ujae092.

Sensitivity analysis for publication bias in meta-analysis of sparse data based on exact likelihood

Taojun Hu^{1,2}, Yi Zhou³, Satoshi Hattori^{1,4}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 39253987 DOI: 10.1093/biomet/ujae092



Abstract



Meta-analysis is a powerful tool to synthesize findings from multiple studies. The normal-normal random-effects model is widely used to account for between-study heterogeneity. However, meta-analyses of sparse data, which may arise when the event rate is low for binary or count outcomes, pose a challenge to the normal-normal random-effects model in the accuracy and stability in inference since the normal approximation in the within-study model may not be good. To reduce bias arising from data sparsity, the generalized linear mixed model can be used by replacing the approximate normal within-study model with an exact model. Publication bias is one of the most serious threats in meta-analysis. Several quantitative sensitivity analysis methods for evaluating the potential impacts of selective publication are available for the normal-normal random-effects model. We propose a sensitivity analysis method by extending the likelihood-based sensitivity analysis with the S_{15} -statistic selection function of Copas to several generalized linear mixed-effects models. Through applications of our proposed method to several real-world meta-analyses and simulation studies, the proposed method was proven to outperform the likelihood-based sensitivity analysis based on the normal-normal model. The proposed method would give useful guidance to address publication bias in the meta-analysis of sparse data.

Keywords: generalized linear mixed model; meta-analysis of sparse data; publication bias; research synthesis; selection function; sensitivity analysis.

2.1 > Entropy (Basel). 2024 Sep 15;26(9):792. doi: 10.3390/e26090792.

Debiasing the Conversion Rate Prediction Model in the Presence of Delayed Implicit Feedback

Taojun Hu¹, Xiao-Hua Zhou^{1,2}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 39330125 PMCID: PMC11431287 DOI: 10.3390/e26090792



Abstract



The recommender system (RS) has been widely adopted in many applications, including online advertisements. Predicting the conversion rate (CVR) can help in evaluating the effects of advertisements on users and capturing users' features, playing an important role in RS. In real-world scenarios, implicit rather than explicit feedback data are more abundant. Thus, directly training the RS with collected data may lead to suboptimal performance due to selection bias inherited from the nature of implicit feedback. Methods such as reweighting have been proposed to tackle selection bias; however, these methods omit delayed feedback, which often occurs due to limited observation times. We propose a novel likelihood approach combining the assumed parametric model for delayed feedback and the reweighting method to address selection bias. Specifically, the proposed methods minimize the likelihood-based loss using the multi-task learning method. The proposed methods are evaluated on the real-world Coat and Yahoo datasets. The proposed methods improve the AUC by 5.7% on Coat and 3.7% on Yahoo compared with the best baseline models. The proposed methods successfully debias the CVR prediction model in the presence of delayed implicit feedback.

Keywords: conversion prediction; delayed feedback; implicit feedback; recommender system; selection bias.

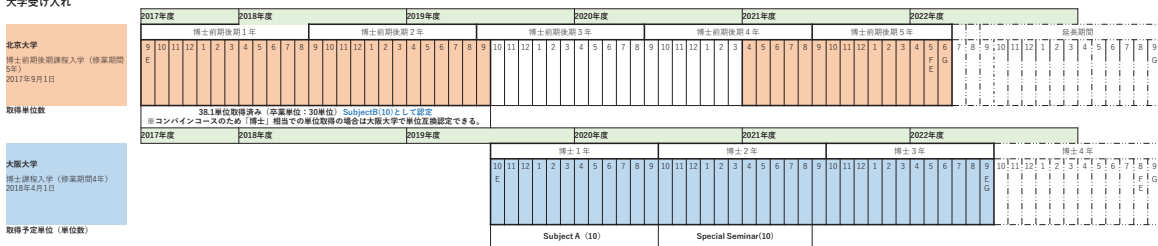
PubMed Disclaimer

DDP進捗状況

受/派	氏名	性別	国籍	所属大学	所属大学入学	受入先	DDP開始	現在の状況と今後の見込み
1 受入	WANG Xiaowen	女	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2017年9月	大阪大学医学系研究科 環境医学	2019年10月入学	・2022年度6月北京大学修了 ・2022年度9月大阪大学修了 ・DDP学位取得完了
2 受入	An Hang	女	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2018年9月	大阪大学医学系研究科 公衆衛生学	2021年10月入学	・2023年度9月北京大学修了 ・2024年度9月大阪大学修了 ・DDP学位取得完了
3 受入	Hu Taojun	男	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2020年9月	大阪大学医学系研究科 医学統計学	2022年10月入学	・2025年度9月大阪大学修了予定 ・2025年度9月北京大学修了予定
4 派遣	船橋 王博	男	日本	大阪大学	2018年4月	北京大学 公衆衛生学	2019年9月入学	・2023年度4月から大阪大学休学 ・2024年度9月北京大学退学 ・2025年3月大阪大学単位取得退学(予定)
5 受入	KANG Seongeun	男	韓国	延世大学校 (韓国ソウル市)	2018年3月	大阪大学大学院医学系研究科 医の倫理と公共政策学	2019年10月入学	・2024年度9月大阪大学修了 ・2026年2月延世大学修了予定
6 派遣	楊 依依	女	中国	大阪大学	2018年4月	延世大学校医学部 基礎科学研究科 予防医学・公衆衛生学	2020年3月入学	・2024年度11月大阪大学修了 ・2026年2月延世大学修了予定
7 派遣	金子 文恵	女	日本	大阪大学	2021年4月	延世大学校医学部 基礎科学研究科 予防医学・公衆衛生学	2022年3月入学	・2024年度4月から大阪大学にてSpecial Seminar 履修 ・2024年度9月延世大学修了 ・2026年3月大阪大学修了予定

DDP進捗状況

王 小文 ダブルディグリー履修モデル (2019年10月受入)
中国の大学送り出し、大阪大学受け入れ



修了

【DDP2025年度 修了予定者】

延世大学⇒大阪大学
1名 延世大学校学位取得 (2024年)

大阪大学⇒延世大学
2名 延世大学校学位取得 (2024年)
大阪大学学位取得 (2024年)

北京大学⇒大阪大学
1名 (2025年見込み)

【DDP修了】

北京大学⇒大阪大学
2名 DDP修了

【DDP取得見込み】

2025年 4名修了予定

【報告内容】

1. 2024年度事業報告

(1)事業概要

(2)実施体制

(3)交流実績

- ・短期交流（保健学科にてご報告）
- ・中期交流
- ・長期交流（Double Degree Program）Ⅰ

2. 今後に向けた取り組み



大阪大学大学院医学系研究科・医学部
Graduate School of Medicine / Faculty of Medicine, Osaka University

Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia

【今年の達成点】

- ・DDP学位取得学生として北京大学/大阪大学の第2号学生が卒業した
- ・DDP取得に向け1校目の学位取得者が3名おり、来年度の学位取得にむけ順調に進展

【今年の反省点】

- ・短期受入と派遣学生が少ない人数にとどまった
(韓国・マヒドン大学からの医学生短期受け入れができなかった。)



【今後の課題】

- ・ 来年度で第3モードが終了
 - ・ 来年度以降に長期化するDDP学生がいる場合のサポート提供体制
 - ・ リーダー育成の目標に向けた卒業後の就職や能力育成への取り組み
- ・ 第4モードの公募はまだ不確定
 - ・ 新たなプログラム申請に向けた準備
 - ・ 大阪大学/医学系研究科全体の方針とのすり合わせ
 - ・ 学内（資金面での自走、プログラムの充実、担当講座の調整、DDP学生の確保）
 - ・ 連携校（受け入れ態勢とキャパシティの確認、プログラムの充実、情報共有）
- ・ 事務局体制の変更
 - ・ 事務局を担当してきた白井・劉が4月から阪大・医学部保健学科に異動
 - ・ 事務局体制の継承

Campus Asia Plus活動報告

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻

神出計

樺山舞

2023年度活動
マヒドン大学から阪大へ 活動①②③④
阪大からマヒドン大学へ 活動⑤

活動①

日程	内容
4月19-20日	タイ・マヒドン大学より8名来校 Partnership Ceremony & Meetingを開催

マヒドン大学ラマティボディ看護学部（タイ）の教員8名が、2022年4月に保健学科と部局間協定を締結後初めて来校されました。

初日の来校記念セレモニーには阪大教職員14名が同席し交流を深め、午後の会議では研究活動の紹介やダブルディグリープログラムについての打ち合わせが行われました。

2日目には、大阪大学附属病院看護部を訪問・見学し、看護管理を中心とした丁寧な紹介を頂きました。

ダブルディグリープログラム

- ・ 博士後期課程の年数 マヒドン4年間 阪大3年間
- ・ 入学時期の違い
- ・ 学位取得要件のすりあわせ
- ・ 取得単位のすりあわせ



阪大病院看護部紹介等



活動②

日程	内容
7月6-7日	タイ・マヒドン大学より5名（教員1名・院生4名）来校 大学院生のStudy visitとして、阪大および地域施設を訪問

“Community Nurse Practitioner Practicum RACN510”の修士課程コースの一環として、日本の地域看護やケアを学ぶことを目的として、2023年7月6日～7日の2日間、Wanna Sanongdej助教および4名の修士課程の大学院生の4名が保健学専攻を訪問。



活動③

日程	内容
7月10-21日	マヒドン大学より6名来校 老年看護学講座のサマープログラムへ参加

活動④

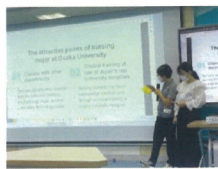
日程	内容
10月6日	マヒドン大学Asean Institute of Health Development (AIHD) より4名来校 グローバルヘルスに関する教育プログラムや国際共同研究の可能性について協議

活動⑤

時期	内容
7月31日～8月11日	マヒドン大学下記プログラム2023 (Study Visit for Nursing Students) 看護学専攻学生2名が参加

Date	Time	Activities	Dress Code	Room	Responsible
Week 1					
Mon. 31 Jul.	-	- Additional public holiday announced by Cabinet of Thailand	-	-	-
Tue. 1 Aug.	9.30 9.30-10.00 10.00-12.00	- Meet at the reception area of True Siam Phayathai Hotel - Travel to Museum Siam - Visit Museum Siam	Polite* (*sleeveless shirt, short pants, short skirt and jeans are not allowed)	-	IR Team
Wed. 2 Aug.	-	- Public holiday: The Buddhist Lent Day (Free day)	-	-	-
Thu. 3 Aug.	8.00 8.30-9.00 9.00-12.00 12.00-13.30 13.30-15.00 15.00-16.30 16.30-17.00	- Meet at the reception area of True Siam Phayathai Hotel (IR Team will show you how to use a free shuttle bus/van) - Travel to Thai Traditional and Integrative Medicine Hospital - Visit Thai Traditional and Integrative Medicine Hospital - Lunch (provided by school) - Welcome to Ramathibodi School of Nursing at RSON - Introduction to the schools: RSON, TMU, UGM, HKU, OMU, OU (15 minutes each) - Presentation: Healthcare System in Thailand - Presentation: Healthcare Systems by TMU, UGM, HKU, OMU, and OU students (15 minutes each) - School tour	Polite*	- 611 611	IR Team Director of RSON Deputy Director for International Relations IR Team and nursing students
Fri. 4 Aug.	9.00 9.00-10.00 10.00-11.00 13.00-15.00	- Meet on the 1 st floor of the school building - Travel to Salaya Campus - Mahidol University Salaya campus tour by tram - Visit Ramathibodi School of Nursing Salaya campus - Sim Lab Activities	Nursing	- 302	IR Team Dr. Sarwitree and Faculty members

Date	Time	Activities	Dress Code	Room	Responsible
Week 2					
Mon. 7 Aug. *Stay at CNMI dorm	8.30	- Meet on the 1 st floor of the school building	Polite*	-	Faculty members
	8.30-10.00	- Travel to Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute (CNMI)			
	10.00-12.00	- Facilities explore			
	13.00-15.00	- Welcome and introduce to Ramadhobodi Chakri Naruebodindra Hospital		47D	Dr. Tippawan
Tue. 8 Aug. *Stay at CNMI dorm	9.00-14.30	- Clinical observations at ANC, Postpartum unit, NICU & Sick Newborn Unit (separate into 3 groups)	Nursing		Dr. Tippawan Dr. Shuleeporn TA. Patcharaporn
Wed. 9 Aug.	9.00-12.00	- Clinical observations: Medical-Surgical, OPD Pediatric (separate into 2 groups)	Nursing		Dr. Monrudee Dr. Atsadaporn
	13.30	- Travel back to the hotel in Bangkok + Free afternoon	-	-	IR Team
Thu. 10 Aug.	8.50	- Meet on the 1 st floor of school building	Nursing		TA. Chanchanok TA. Pawanrat TA. Patcharaporn RN. Nattasit RN. Sajeda
	9.00-12.00	- Patient unit round at Phayathai campus: Ped. Surg., Intermediate Med., OPD Ped., ER (separate into 4 groups)			
	12.50	- Meet on the 1 st floor of school building			
	13.00-15.00	- Observations at Ambulance unit			
	17.00-20.00	- Cultural Night Party (prepare one cultural presentation of each institute)		708	Paramedic team Faculty members and students
Fri. 11 Aug.	9.00-11.00	- Farewell ceremony for UGM, OMU, and OU students			IR team and faculty members



(学生1 感想)

- マヒドン大学はキャンパスも病院も驚くほど広く、設備もとても充実していました。
- ‘Sim Lab Activities’の授業では、模型を使用して、採血・静脈注射・けがの処置の実習を経験しました。阪大の授業では実践はなかったため新鮮で、他の研修生と意見交換しながら楽しく取り組みました。
- 病院訪問では、救急病棟や小児外科、小児外来を見学しました。救急医療の病床やスタッフ不足の現状と共に、各病棟の特徴や力を注いでいる点について知ることができました。

(学生2 感想)

- ‘Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute’では、実際に臨床の場でどのような看護が実施されているのか、直接見ることができました。先生方も質問に丁寧に答えて下さり、タイと日本の医療の違いやタイ特有の看護について学ぶことができました。
- 院内のコンビニを観察していると、おむつの種類が日本より少なく、また保険の対象ではないとバディから説明があり、タイの介護サービスについても興味がわきました。

上記2名の学生は、R6年度より博士前期課程へ進学予定。
博士後期課程へ進学した際には、ダブルディグリープログラムをとることに高い関心を持っている。

Campus Asia Plus活動報告 2024

大阪大学医学系研究科保健学専攻 ←→ タイ・マヒドン大学医学部，看護学部

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻
神出 計
樺山 舞

活動①

日程	内容
4月22日 - 5月10日	タイ・マヒドン大学医学部より1名来校 Campus Asia Plus Program

大阪大学CAMPUS ASIA PLUSプログラムの一環として、2024年4月22日～5月10日期间にタイ・マヒドン大学医学部を卒業したばかりのKatieさんが保健学科で研修をされました。Katieさんの希望通りに、Women's Health Science、Perioperative Care、Critical and Palliative Care Nursing、Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing、Community Health、Home Medical Careなど、2週間の研修期間で大変充実した内容の研修を受けて頂きました。



活動②

日程	内容
7月3-4日	タイ・マヒドン大学より8名（教員1名・院生7名）来校 大学院生のStudy visitとして、高齢者施設と地域での通いの場を施設を訪問

“Community Nurse Practitioner Practicum”の修士課程コースの一環として、日本の地域看護やケアを学ぶことを目的として、2024年7月3日～4日の2日間、Wanna Sanongdej助教および7名の修士課程の大学院生が保健学専攻を訪問。初日は岸和田市にある社会福祉法人寺田萬寿会を訪問させていただきました。寺田萬寿病院他、グループホームまんじゅ、および特別養護老人ホーム萬寿園を見学・研修させていただきました。2日目は大阪府能勢町で、高齢者の介護予防活動である“いきいき百歳体操”の現場で実際の体操を体験し、地域の高齢者と交流を体験してもらいました。



活動③

日程	内容
12月4-5日	タイ・マヒドン大学より7名（教員1名・院生6名）来校 大学院生のStudy visitとして、在宅医療や阪大病院にて研修

日本の急性期・慢性期成人看護、小児看護やケアや研究を学ぶことを目的として、2024年12月4日～5日の2日間、Sirirat Leelacharas先生および6名の大学院生が保健学専攻を訪問されました。

初日は、桃山台にある在宅療養支援診療所 ふくだ内科・小児科にて、訪問診療の見学に行きました(写真1)。非常に高齢の療養者が在宅生活をされておられる現場を見学され、タイではまだ一般的ではない訪問診療の現場を見れたことは非常に良い経験になったとの感想が多く聞かれました。午後は異文化交流企画として、多くの保健学専攻の教員・院生達と折り紙を楽しみ、日本伝統の御団子など和菓子を食べながら、なごやかな交流の時間を満喫されました(写真2)。2日目の午前中には小児科領域における遺伝性疾患のレクチャーの後、全院生によるご自分の研究を説明してもらい我々と意見交換を行いました(写真3)。午後は阪大病院 看護部の皆様にお世話になり、看護部の取り組みや教育プログラムなどの講義と説明を受け、病院見学をさせていただきました。



活動④

日程	内容
9月25日	タイ・マヒドン大学ラマティボディ看護学部 学部長、国際交流長が来校 Double degree program や今後の学生交流につき意見交換

提携校のタイ・マヒドン大学看護学部より、看護学部長ならびに国際交流長が来校され、両校間の学生交流について意見交換が行われました。本年度の学生交流実績を確認し、今後、学部生・院生両方を対象とした研修プログラムの拡大を図り、交流を推進していくことで合意しました。ダブル・ディグリープログラムについての協議を進め、より質の高い教育の提供やグローバルな人材の育成の実現に向けて、大変充実した会議となりました。



活動⑤

時期	内容
8月13日～23日	マヒドン大学研修プログラム2024 (Study Visit for Nursing Students) 看護学専攻学生2名が参加

タイ・マヒドン大学看護学部が主催する短期研修に、今年も学部4年生2名が参加しました。

- ① 病院の見学や実習を通して、タイ特有の看護を直接目にし、グループで意見を交換することにより、各国の文化や制度の違いを理解することができた。
ラマティボディ病院のようなクリティカルケアを中心とする病院でも、患者の最期の寄り添うケアを実施する部門（緩和ケア病棟）があることが印象的だった。
- ② 大学紹介や「日本三大疾病」について、大勢の前で英語でプレゼンを行う経験はとても有意義だった。また、Cultural Activityでは、昨年の「鶴の折り紙」に続いて、「ハートの折り紙」に挑戦してもらいとても楽しんでもらえた。台湾のダンスやタイの早口言葉も皆で夢中になって取り組み、文化交流を通じてかけがえのない仲間ができた。



Mahidol–Osaka Center for Infectious Diseases (MOCID)

- 大阪大学微生物病研究所マヒドン大学熱帯医学部内研究室
- 2025年3月31日までのMOAが発効中
- Chalerm Phrakiat Building 5階
- デング熱等の蚊媒介性感染症とCOVID-19の研究
- 2021年4月に12階の機能を5階に集約
- <http://www.biken.osaka-u.ac.jp/laboratories/detail/36>

タイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯医学部大学院生受け入れ (2024年3月4日–5月31日)

Narin Thippornchai

Assistant Instructor



Personal Profile

I would like to humbly introduce myself background. My name is Narin Thippornchai. I am a research scientist and assistant instructor. I have been working at the Virology Laboratory, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University for 10 years. My work mostly comprises several research and routine diagnostic laboratory including molecular and serology techniques.

日本人 SARS-CoV-2感染者でもデングウイルス IgM陽性者が少数ながら存在する

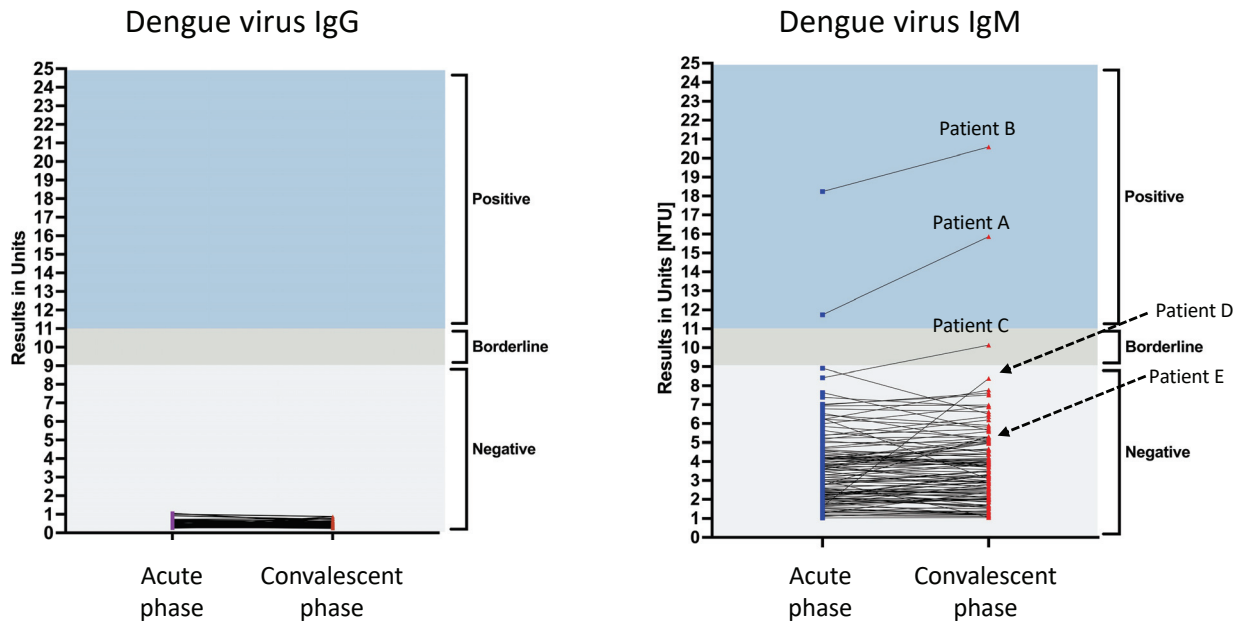


Fig 1. Dynamic changes in IgG and IgM antibodies against dengue virus among COVID-19 patients between acute phase and convalescent phase (n = 118)

論文作成中

Antibodies against dengue virus in COVID-19 patients in Japan, a non-dengue virus endemic country

Narin Thippornchai¹, Ryo Morita^{3,4}, Emi E. Nakayama², Ritsuko Kubota-Koketsu², Tatsuo Shioda², Tetsushi Goto^{3,4}, Michinori Shirano^{3,4}, Pornsawan Leungwutiwong¹, and Tadahiro Sasaki²

1. Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.
2. Department of Viral Infections, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
3. Department of Infectious Diseases, Osaka City General Hospital, Osaka 534-0021, Japan
4. Department of Infectious Diseases, Osaka City Juso Hospital, Osaka 532-0034, Japan

大阪大学医学部5年生2名と同医学系研究科博士課程学生1名のタイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯医学部熱帯病病院における臨床実習(2024年8月21日)



大阪同医学系研究科博士課程学生によるタイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯病病院見学(2024年11月20日)



大阪同医学系研究科博士課程学生によるタイ王国 マヒドン大学熱帯病病院見学(2024年11月20日)



11-13 December 2024

Joint International Tropical Medicine Meeting 2024



JITMM 2024

“Advancements in Tropical Medicine:
On the Horizon”

JITMM 2024

Abstract No.: ABS0002383

MUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AMINO ACID RESIDUES IN DENGUE VIRUS TYPE 2 THAT POTENTIALLY AFFECT INTERMOLECULAR INTERACTIONS AMONG STRUCTURAL PROTEINS



大阪同医学系研究科博士
課程学生によるタイ王国マヒ
ドン大学熱帯医学部主催の
国際学会における口頭発表
(2024年12月11日)

Yoshihiro Samune

Authors: Yoshihiro Samune¹, Emi E Nakayama², Tatsuo Shioda²

Affiliation: ¹Doctoral course, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University

²Department of Viral Infections, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University

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Proof Only

Review Article

Epidemiological Characteristics of Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome

Sakam Charoensakulchai,¹ Keita Matsuno,^{2,3,4,5} Emi E. Nakayama,⁶ Tatsuo Shioda,⁶ and Hisham A. Imad^{1,6,7*}

¹Thai Travel Clinic, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; ²Division of Risk Analysis and Management, International Institute for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ³One Health Research Center, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁴Institute for Vaccine Research and Development, HU-IVReD, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁵International Collaboration Unit, International Institute for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁶Center for Infectious Disease Education and Research, Department of Viral Infections, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan; ⁷Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract. Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) is an emerging infectious disease primarily reported in Asia. This review aims to summarize studies on the epidemiological characteristics of SFTS. Literature from PubMed and Scopus was searched up to February 14, 2024. A total of 76 articles were eligible. Infections were reported in China, Japan, South Korea, and several other countries in Asia. The incidence of SFTS has been rising and reported from new areas across Asia. The incidence rate was highest in China, ranging from fewer than 0.1 to 4.2 cases per 100,000 population and reaching up to 127.6 cases per 100,000 population in some areas. Most cases occurred between April and December. Elderly farmers and veterinarians were the most affected group. Key epidemiological factors included direct contact with animals, outdoor work, vegetation near homes, rural or hilly residency, tick bites, and direct contact with blood or saliva from infected animals or humans.

マヒドン大学熱帯医学部の大学院生と卒業生への研究指導

自己紹介

名前：小林 剛 (Takeshi Kobayashi)

所属：大阪大学 微生物病研究所 ウイルス免疫分野

日本・タイ感染症国際研究センター (ウイルス感染部門)

大阪・マヒドン感染症センター

専門：ウイルス学 (フラビウイルス、**下痢症ウイルス**の研究に従事)

アジア諸国との海外連携：

- タイ チェンマイ大学と下痢症ウイルスの共同研究
- インドネシア アイルランガ大学から医学部生の短期受け入れ
- タイ、インドネシア、中国から博士課程学生の受け入れ

大阪・マヒドン感染症センター

Mahidol-Osaka Center for Infectious Diseases (MOCID)

- 2005年、日本・タイ感染症国際研究センター設置後、**2010年、マヒドン大学熱帯医学部に設置された拠点**

センター長：生田和良教授⇒松浦善治教授⇒塩田達雄教授

⇒小林剛 (大阪大学 微生物病研究所 ウイルス免疫分野)

- 2025年3月31日までのMOAが発効中
- タイで重要な熱帯感染症 (デング熱、チクングニアウイルス) やCOVID-19を対象とする拠点
- 共同研究を通じて、迅速診断キット開発、重症化因子の解析、タイ側と日本側の若手研究者育成に力を注いでいる

タイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯医学部大学院生受け入れ（塩田教授） （2024年3月4日～5月31日）

Narin Thippornchai

Assistant Instructor



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日本人 SARS-CoV-2感染者でもデングウイルスIgM陽性者が少数ながら存在する

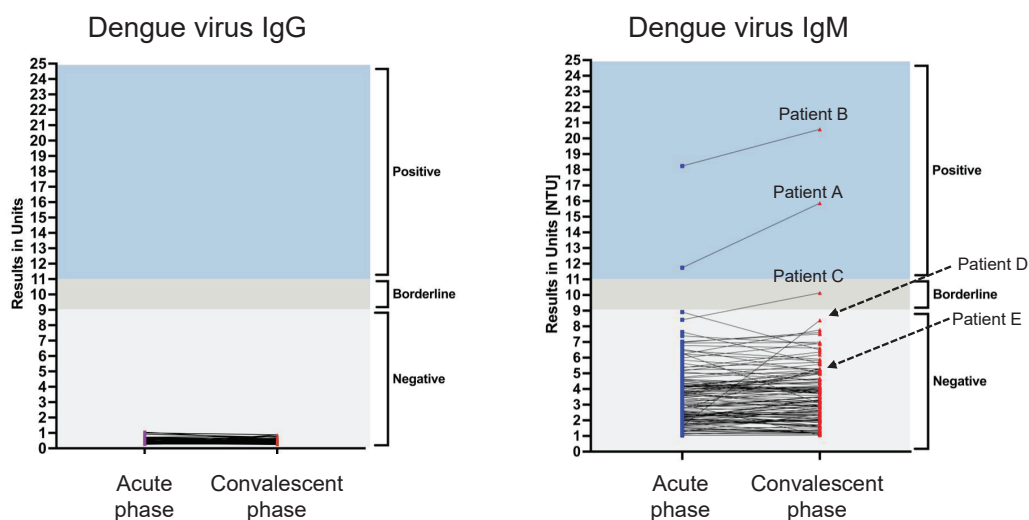


Fig 1. Dynamic changes in IgG and IgM antibodies against dengue virus among COVID-19 patients between acute phase and convalescent phase (n = 118)

論文作成中 2025年訪問（塩田教授）

Antibodies against dengue virus in COVID-19 patients in Japan, a non-dengue virus endemic country

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4. Department of Infectious Diseases, Osaka City Juso Hospital, Osaka 532-0034, Japan

大阪大学医学部5年生2名と同医学系研究科博士課程学生1名の
タイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯医学部熱帯病病院における臨床実習
(2024年8月21日)



大阪大学医学系研究科博士課程学生によるタイ王国マヒドン大学 熱帯病病院見学（2024年11月20日）



大阪大学医学系研究科博士課程学生によるタイ王国マヒドン大学 熱帯病病院見学（2024年11月20日）



**2025年11月、大阪大学医学系研究科博士課程学生1名が
タイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯病病院見学**

11-13 December 2024

Joint International Tropical Medicine Meeting 2024



JITMM 2024

“Advancements in Tropical Medicine:
On the Horizon”

JITMM 2024

Abstract No.: ABS0002383

**MUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AMINO ACID RESIDUES IN DENGUE
VIRUS TYPE 2 THAT POTENTIALLY AFFECT INTERMOLECULAR
INTERACTIONS AMONG STRUCTURAL PROTEINS**



大阪同医学系研究科博士課程学生による
タイ王国マヒドン大学熱帯医学部主催の
国際学会における口頭発表（2024年12月11日）

Yoshihiro Samune

Authors: Yoshihiro Samune¹, Emi E Nakayama², Tatsuo Shioda²

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²Department of Viral Infections, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University

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Review Article

Epidemiological Characteristics of Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome

Sakam Charoensakulchai,¹ Keita Matsuno,^{2,3,4,5} Emi E. Nakayama,⁶ Tatsuo Shioda,⁶ and Hisham A. Imad^{1,6,7*}

¹Thai Travel Clinic, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; ²Division of Risk Analysis and Management, International Institute for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ³One Health Research Center, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁴Institute for Vaccine Research and Development, HU-IVReD, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁵International Collaboration Unit, International Institute for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ⁶Center for Infectious Disease Education and Research, Department of Viral Infections, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan; ⁷Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract. Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) is an emerging infectious disease primarily reported in Asia. This review aims to summarize studies on the epidemiological characteristics of SFTS. Literature from PubMed and Scopus was searched up to February 14, 2024. A total of 76 articles were eligible. Infections were reported in China, Japan, South Korea, and several other countries in Asia. The incidence of SFTS has been rising and reported from new areas across Asia. The incidence rate was highest in China, ranging from fewer than 0.1 to 4.2 cases per 100,000 population and reaching up to 127.6 cases per 100,000 population in some areas. Most cases occurred between April and December. Elderly farmers and veterinarians were the most affected group. Key epidemiological factors included direct contact with animals, outdoor work, vegetation near homes, rural or hilly residency, tick bites, and direct contact with blood or saliva from infected animals or humans.

マヒドン大学熱帯医学部の大学院生と卒業生への研究指導 (2025年度)

- 延世大学校学生15名の受け入れ（2024年1月25日）
講義と9月竣工・11月供用開始の新BSL3施設見学

微研感染症共同実験施設

Central Laboratory for Biological Hazardous Microbes

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- 延世大学校学生 4名の受け入れ（2026年1月8日）
講義と新BSL3施設見学（担当：小林）

今後の微研とキャンパスアジア（マヒドン大学）

- タイ側と日本側の**感染症分野**の若手研究者育成
- 熱帯感染症に関する共同研究
- **下痢症ウイルス（ノロウイルス、ロタウイルス）**
に関する共同研究

現在、RCC-ERI、チェンマイ大学と共同研究を実施

キャンパス・アジアプラス 2025年度活動報告

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻医療国際交流センター

樺山舞 (センター長・マヒドン大学MOUコンタクトパーソン)
 神出計 (副センター長・キャンパスアジアプラス保健学専攻担当)
 皆巳和賢 (国際交流推進戦略部リーダー)

2025年度活動【学生派遣】

8月18日～29日
 Study Visit for Nursing Students
 看護学部生4名 (内訳 2年生2名、3年生2名)



The Student Exchange Program 2025
 During August 18-29, 2025 (2-week program)

Key focus areas:
 - Hospital health care includes chronic care, critical care, emergency care, home care, palliative care, etc.
 - Cultural activities

Activities: Lectures, study visits, workshops, and presentations

Participant Universities

- Osaka University, Japan [4 students]
- Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan [2 students]
- Hong Kong University, Hong Kong [2 students]
- Kunming Medical University, China [4 students]
- JPMC College of Health Sciences, Brunei Darussalam [4 students + 1 Faculty]

Objectives: This student exchange program integrated educational and cultural program aims to:

- Enhance understanding and learning experience for students who participated in the program in health care, nursing roles, and cultural exchange
- Promote understanding of Thai culture, society, and language among participating students
- Promote collaboration between academic institutions and facilitate networking opportunities for nursing students between participating universities and Ramathibodi School of Nursing students

A Schedule of a Study Visit					
Date	Time	Activities	Dress Code	Venue	Responsible
Week 1					
Mon 18 Aug	8:00	- Meet at the meeting point to go to Ramathibodi School of Nursing building (Our staff will walk with you to the shuttle bus station)			IR team
	9:00-9:45	- Welcome to Ramathibodi School of Nursing - Group photo - VDOs Introduction 1 Mahidol University 2 Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital 3 Ramathibodi School of Nursing	Nurse Uniform	Classroom 617	- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pichak Jarepanish Vasudhavan, Director of RSON - Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger, Deputy Director for International Relations
	10:00-11:00	Lecture: Health care system in Thailand			Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger
	11:00-12:00	Program discussion			IR team
	12:00-13:30	Lunch break			
	13:30-15:30	Orientation			IR team
Tue 19 Aug	9:00-12:00	- Visit EENT Ward (RASRW) (Eye Ear Nose Throat)	Nurse Uniform	Ramathibodi Hospital	- Instructor Dr. Piyaanee Thongyod
	12:00-13:30	Lunch			
	13:30-16:00	Hospital visit: General Outpatient Unit			1. Ms. Sinat Loungnarin 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep 3. Ms. Kanokan Potthiert
		Hospital visit: Emergency Unit			2. Ms. Preechapon Thipnangrong 3. Ms. Rajaporn Wisawarajit 4. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep
		Hospital visit: Emergency Medical Ambulance and Referral Unit Hospital visit: Emergency Medical Operations Unit			1. Mr. Kan Turagan 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep 3. Instructor Mahain Phongsaporn 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep
Wed 20 Aug	9:00-10:00	- Lecture: Home Health Care (Group A)	Nurse Uniform	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
	10:00-12:00	- Lecture: Home Health Care (Group B) - Hospital visit: Home Health Care Unit at Main Building I, Ramathibodi Hospital (Group A) - Hospital visit: Home Health Care Unit at Somdech Phra Debaratana Medical Centre Ramathibodi Hospital (Group B)			
	12:00-13:30	Lunch break			
	13:30-16:30	- Presentation: Healthcare System or assigned topic, and University introductions by representatives from each group (20 minutes) - Cultural Activities		Classroom 617	Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger - IR team
Week 2					
Thu 21 Aug	09:00-10:00	- Lecture: Pain Management	Nurse Uniform	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
	10:00-12:00	- Hospital visit: Surgical Unit			
Fri 22 Aug	09:00-10:00	- Meet at the foyer of the school building	Casual		IR team
	10:00-12:00	- Visit Museum Siam Free afternoon			- Asst. Prof. Dr. Suphanna Krongthao Dr. Anongkorn Pangkaj
Sat 23 & Sun 24 Aug		Free days			
Mon 25 Aug		Hospital visit: CNMI Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute Ramathibodi at Bangplu campus	Nurse Uniform		
	7:30	- Meet at the foyer of the school building			
	7:30-9:00	- Travel to Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute (CNMI) Clinical Anatomy Building			Nursing faculty, Ms. Sarawatee Inpradit, Mrs. Thanayorn Pathumwan
	9:00-9:30				
	9:30-10:15	Ramathibodi Academy of Simulation for Medical Education (RASAME) (SME lab)			
	10:15-10:30	Library and Learning Commons			
10:30-11:00	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) 4E1			Instructor Dr. Sukanya Karikaw	

2025年度活動【学生派遣】



参加学生の声

マヒドン大学での研修では、最新技術を駆使した看護教育に触れることができた。

解剖学ではディスプレイやVRを用いて筋肉から神経に至るまで、人体の構造を立体的に捉えることができ、教科書からは得られないリアルな学びを体験できた。

コンピューターを用いて模擬患者への対応をシミュレーションすることもでき、実践的な思考力が養われることを実感した。

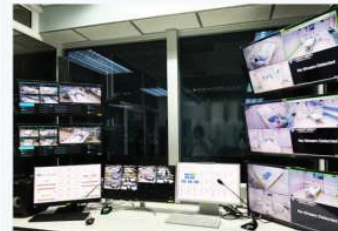
知識をインプットするだけでなく、アウトプットを通じて深く学ぶ環境が整えられており、大きな刺激を受けた。



災害医療・看護についてのプレゼン



病院見学



サラヤキャンパスのシミュレーションルームの様子



マヒドン大学と大阪大学の共同会議に出席



文化交流では全員で折り鶴体験

2025年度活動【学生受け入れ】

Mahidol University Study Visit to Uosaka (10月1日～10月3日) 院生8名 教員1名

在宅医療見学



災害医療・災害看護の学習 @人と防災未来センター



- Dr. CHATSIRI (Assis.Prof.)
- Miss TUENJAI (MI)
- Miss TATSANA (MI)
- Mr. WISUTTHIPHAT (MI)
- Mr. CHEEWANON (MI)
- Miss SASIVIMON (MI)
- Miss PIMPAKA (MI)
- Miss SHOPITAJAREE (MI)
- Miss SUTHEERA (MI)

AIを活用した日本の医療

マヒドンにおけるデジタル診療



地域保健 @能勢町保健福祉センター



2025年度活動【研究交流】

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing 設立記念 WEB symposium
Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approach in Aging

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing, in collaboration with the University of California, San Francisco, and Osaka University, cordially invites you to participate in a complimentary webinar on:

“Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approaches in Aging”

300 participants available | CNEU in process | **FREE**

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2025 AT 09.00-11.00 AM (THAI TIME IN THAILAND)

Please register to reserve your seat!
Register here
QR Code
Registration period: Now until September 4, 2025
More information:
Academic Service Sector, Ramathibodi School of Nursing
ramacoe@ramathibodi.ac.th
0-2201-1512
0-2201-1608

SPEAKERS | TOPIC

- 1 NURSE-LED SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION FOR OLDER ADULTS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. HEATHER LEUTWYLER (University of California, San Francisco)
- 2 MANAGING HEALTH IN HOSPITALIZED OLDER ADULTS: INSIGHTS FROM JAPAN**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. KEI KAMIDE (Osaka University)
- 3 PREVENTIVE CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. MAI KABAYAMA (Osaka University)
- 4 ENHANCING DIGNITY IN CARE: CHALLENGES IN EFFECTIVELY MANAGING LUTS IN THE OLDER THAI POPULATION**
SPEAKER: ASSOC. PROF. DR. INTHIRA ROOPSAWANG (Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University)

MC (MASTER OF CEREMONIES)
DR. PIYAWADEE THONGYOST (Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University)

Webinar Ep 1: September 9, 2025 at 8.30 - 12.00 AM (Thailand Time)

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing, in collaboration with the University of California at San Francisco, USA, and the University of Osaka, Japan, cordially invites you to participate in a complimentary webinar on:

“Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approaches in Aging”

Objectives:

- To explore collaborative models in geriatric care across settings (hospital, home, LTC).
- To foster nurse-led models that bridge care fragmentation.

Time Schedule: (Thailand Time)

08.30 - 08.45 AM Registration
08.45 - 09.00 AM Open Remarks
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poolasuk Janapanish Visudtibhan, Director, Ramathibodi School of Nursing

9.00 - 9.30 AM **Topic 1:** “Nurse-Led Smoking Cessation Intervention for Older Adults with Serious Mental Illness”
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Heather Leutwyler, Professor, Vice Chair for Academic Personnel and Mentorship, Adult Complex Care Nurse Scientist, Department of Physiological Nursing, University of California San Francisco

9.35-10.05 AM **Topic 2:** “Managing Health in Hospitalized Older Adults: Insights from Japan”
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Kei Kamide, Professor, Division of Health Sciences, the University of Osaka Graduate School of Medicine.

10.10 - 10.20 AM Break Time

10.25 - 10.55 AM **Topic 3:** “Preventive Care for Older Adults in the Community”
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Mai Kabayama, Professor, Director of the Center for International Exchange, Department of Health Promotion Science, Division of Health Sciences, the University of Osaka

11.00 - 11.30 AM **Topic 4:** “Enhancing Dignity in Care: Challenges in Effectively Managing Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in the Older Thai Population”
Speaker: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Intkira Roopsawang, Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University

11.30-12.00 Open Discussion & Questions

MC (Master of Ceremonies)
Dr. Piyawadee Thongyost, Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University

“FREE” Attending via Zoom on Tuesday, September 9, 2025 at 08.30.00-12.00 AM (GMT+7) Time in Thailand

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻共催

世界各国から約130名参加



2025年度活動【体制整備】

ダブルディグリー等の教育の質保証と国際化推進に向けた現地協議
On-site Meeting for the Establishment of a Double Degree Program

【目的】
ダブルディグリー設立に向けた検討
カリキュラムおよび単位互換の可能性の確認

【方法】
現地訪問による対面会議を実施
双方の教育課程
修了要件の共有

【検討内容】
単位数の整合性
科目対応の可否
修了要件の差異
教育制度・認証要件の違いの整理

【結果・課題】
制度設計に関する考え方の違いを確認
現時点で具体的合意には至らず
共同研究の可能性についても意見交換を行い、
今後の連携の契機となった
今後の検討課題が明確化された



ラマティボディ病院看護学部にて



Dr. Thunwadee
Dr. Piyapong
Dr. Kwang
Dr. Seema



Dr. Poolasuk
Dr. Jiraporn
Dr. Bualuang
Dr. Apinya
Dr. Supreeda
Dr. Sirirat
Dr. Noppawan

2025年度活動まとめ

◆プログラム推進とDD（ダブルディグリー）への布石

- マヒドン大学との対面協議を通じて、カリキュラムや修了要件の違いを整理し、制度設計上の課題を明確化した
- アジア域内の質の高い教育連携の基盤の構築につながった

◆実践的交流

- 看護・保健分野における双方向の学生派遣・受入（派遣4名、受入8名）を実施し、実践的交流を通じて、グローバル人材の育成を行った
- 最新技術（VR・AI等）や災害医療の知見を共有した

◆ハイブリッド型交流による国際ネットワークの強化

- 実渡航による学生交流に加え、約130名規模の国際WEBシンポジウムを共催した
- 遠隔教育と実渡航を効果的に融合させた「ハイブリッド型交流」により、大学間の持続可能な学術ネットワークを強固にした

◆今後、人材育成と自走化へ

- 本活動で得られた強固な信頼関係を土台に、架け橋となる人材を持続的に育成する
- 次期への発展やプログラムの自走化に向けた体制整備を推進していく

CAMPUS Asia Plus

2025年度活動報告

大阪大学医学系研究科
社会医学講座（公衆衛生学）内
キャンパスアジア事務局

CAMPUS Asia Plus 2025年度活動報告

1. 事業概要
2. 実施体制
3. 交流実績
 - 短期交流
 - 長期交流 (Double Degree Program)

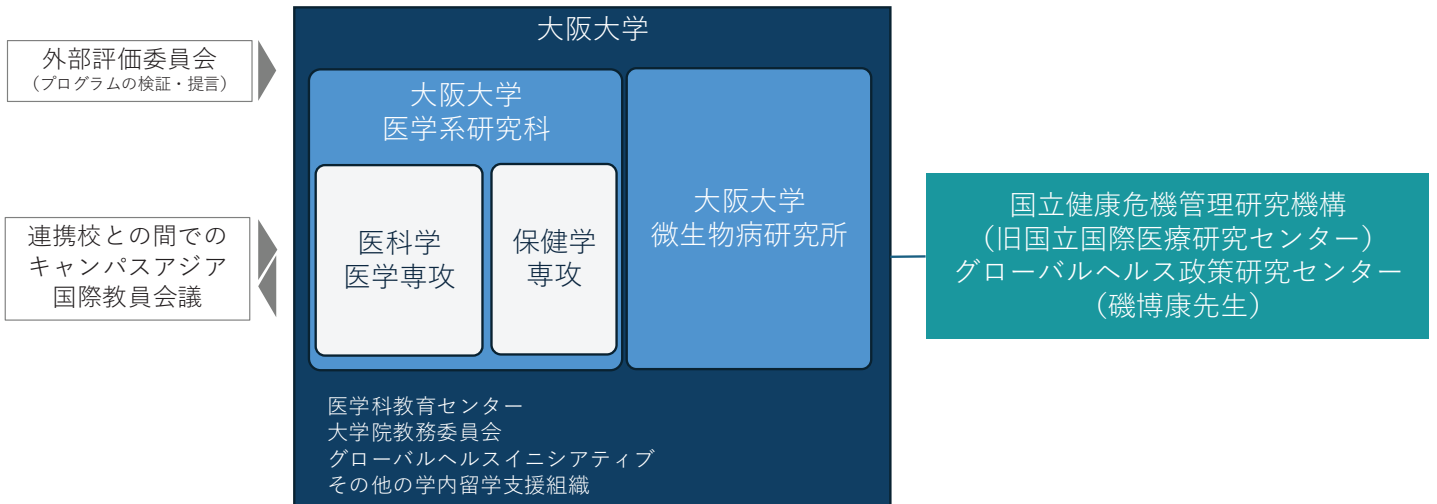
世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム

本プログラムでは、東アジアにおいて複雑化する健康課題の解決のため、グローバル社会におけるトップレベルの医学研究者と、地域社会で活躍できるリーダー育成を目標としている。

大阪大学と韓国の延世大学校、中国の北京大学、清華大学、上海交通大学、天津中医薬大学、広東薬科大学、タイのマヒドン大学と8大学でコンソーシアムを形成し、共同して当事業を実施している。

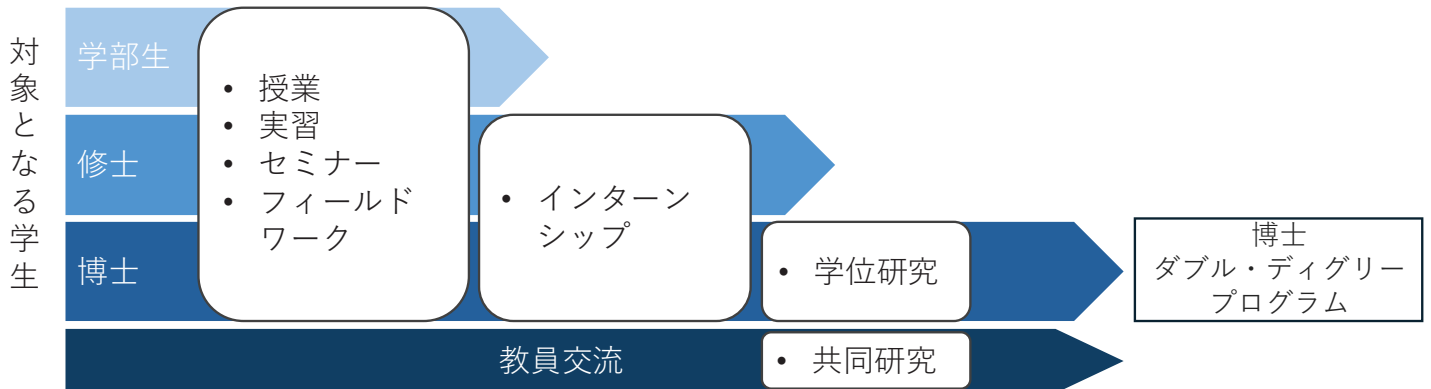
プログラムは期間により、短期（3週間～1ヶ月）・中期（1～11ヶ月）・長期（1年以上）にわけて実施しており、特に、長期プログラムでは、本邦初となる医学系研究科におけるダブルディグリープログラム（DDP）を実現した。





大阪大学の運営体制

大阪大学医学系研究科・大阪大学微生物病研究センターに加え、国内の連携機関と受け入れ体制を構築



交流学生数		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5年間合計
オンライン	派遣	39	15	7	0	0	61
	受入	42	27	104	0	0	173
渡航	派遣	2	2	9	6	6	25
	受入	3	19	29	23	16	90

プログラム

短期・中期・長期（ダブルディグリー）それぞれでの派遣・受け入れプログラムから構成されています。

2025年度の交流実績

受入 (合計16名)	学生	短期	マヒドン大学：8名（保） 延世大学：6名（医）
		長期（DDP）	北京大学：1名（医）
	教員	短期	マヒドン大学：1名（医） *マヒドン大学（学長訪問）：4名（医） *清華大学（副学長訪問）：1名（医）
派遣 (合計6名)	学生	短期	マヒドン大学：2名（医）
		長期（DDP）	延世大学：2名
	教員	短期	マヒドン大学：2名（医）

2025年度の交流事例：新たな指導教員の開拓

マヒドン大学シリラ病院医学部免疫学部門
アレルギー・免疫学卓越研究センター・講師
Dr. Nathachit Limjunyawong

医学系研究科・免疫細胞生物学
石井 優教授
免疫学フロンティア研究センター (IFReC)
揚村朋弥特任研究員

免疫学領域の博士課程学生の共同指導の
可能性について意見交換、施設見学

受入期間：2025/10/15-2025/10/31



2025年度の交流事例：博士学生短期受入

延世大学校

博士4年 Ms. Ruli Lee

博士5年 Ms. Yunji Cha

医学系研究科・器官システム創生学

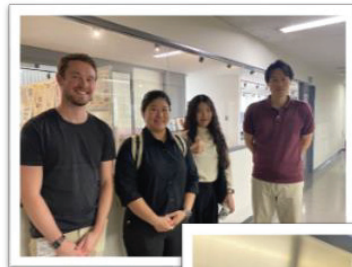
武部武則教授

Thibaud Sotin特任助教

西村俊哉特任講師（常勤）

オルガノイド研究のインターンシップ

受入期間：2025/10/14-2025/10/31



2025年度の交流事例：医学生短期受入

延世大学校 医学部3年生

Geunuk Oh 老年・総合内科学 山本教授・原助教

Hyeonji Pak 公衆衛生学 川崎教授・平山助教・李特任助教

Jae Youg Jung 心臓血管外科 宮川教授・三木准教授

Mingi Kim スポーツ医学 中田教授・山川助教他

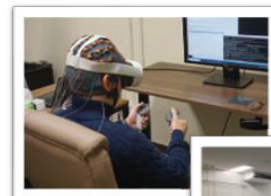
研究施設見学・体験（保健学科・微生物学研究所・ヒューマンメタバース疾患研究拠点（PRIMe））

若手教授による講義（がん病理・神経情報学）

各教室での研究実習（2週間）

成果発表会

受入期間：2026/1/7-2026/1/27



2025年度の交流事例：修士・博士・教員短期派遣

マヒドン大学公衆衛生学
公衆衛生学修士フィールドワークに参加

修士1名、博士1名、公衆衛生学教員2名

タイの医療制度・デジタル技術の活用についてのマヒドン大学MPHコースが提供するフィールドワークに参加

教員は将来のプログラム交流・公衆衛生学修士単位互換・ジョイントディグリーの可能性についての議論を深めた

受入期間：2026/2/20-2026/3/1



博士ダブルディグリープログラム（受入）

2019年から4名を受入、その中3名がダブルディグリーを修了・1名が1校の学位取得を完了

	氏名	性別	国籍	所属大学	所属大学入学	受入先	DDP開始	現在の状況と今後の見込み	DDP学位取得完了
1	WANG Xiaowen	女	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2017年9月	医学系研究科 環境医学	2019年10月入学	・2022年度6月北京大学修了 ・2022年度9月大阪大学修了	○
2	An Hang	女	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2018年9月	医学系研究科 公衆衛生学	2021年10月入学	・2023年度9月北京大学修了 ・2024年度11月大阪大学修了	○
3	KANG Seongeun	男	韓国	延世大学校 (韓国ソウル市)	2018年3月	医学系研究科 医の倫理と公共政策学	2019年10月入学	・2024年度9月大阪大学修了 ・延世大学修了予定	
4	Hu Taojun	男	中国	北京大学 (中国北京市)	2020年9月	医学系研究科 医学統計学	2022年10月入学	・2026年度3月大阪大学修了 ・2025年度7月北京大学修了	○

博士ダブルディグリープログラム（派遣）

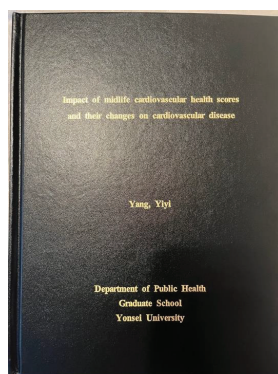
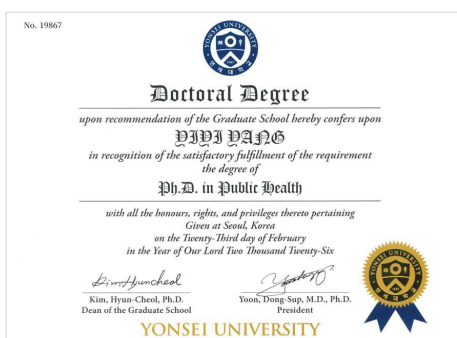
2019年から3名派遣、その中2名がダブルディグリーを修了・1名は1校の学位取得を目指している

	氏名	性別	国籍	所属大学	所属大学入学	受入先	DDP開始	現在の状況と今後の見込み	DDP学位取得完了
1	船橋王博	男	日本	大阪大学	2018年4月	北京大学 公衆衛生学	2019年 9月入学	・2024年度9月北京大学退学 ・2025年3月大阪大学単位取得退学	
2	楊依依	女	中国	大阪大学	2018年4月	延世大学校医学部 基礎科学研究科 予防医学・公衆衛生学	2020年 3月入学	・2024年度11月大阪大学修了 ・2026年2月延世大学修了	○
3	金子文恵	女	日本	大阪大学	2021年4月	延世大学校医学部 基礎科学研究科 予防医学・公衆衛生学	2022年 3月入学	・2024年度9月延世大学修了 ・2026年3月大阪大学修了	○

2025年度DDP卒業学生：大阪大学+延世大学

楊依依さん

2018-2024年 大阪大学公衆衛生学 博士課程 学位取得済
 2020-2026年 延世大学院公衆衛生学 修士・博士一貫課程 学位取得済
 2025年に大阪大学保健学科社会医学行動科学講座 特任研究員 就職



延世大学校での卒業式 2026年2月

2025年度DDP卒業学生：大阪大学+延世大学校

金子文恵さん

2021-2026年3月 大阪大学大学院医学系研究科 博士課程修了

2022-2025年2月 延世大学校学位取得済

2026年4月 国内の公衆衛生学系講座の大学教員に就職予定

Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Associations of household income and parental education with early childhood caries: the Japan Environment and Children's Study

Fumie Kaneko^{1,2}, Eri Yamada^{1,2}, Junji Miyazaki^{1,2}, Satoyo Kishimoto^{2,3}, Ryo Kawasaki^{1,2}, Hirotsugu Imai^{2,4,5} and the Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS) Group

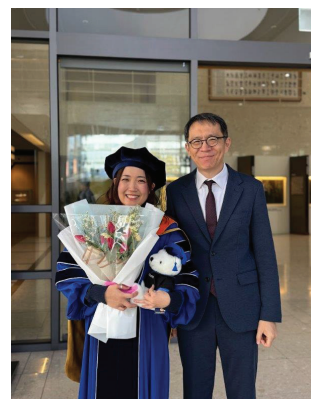
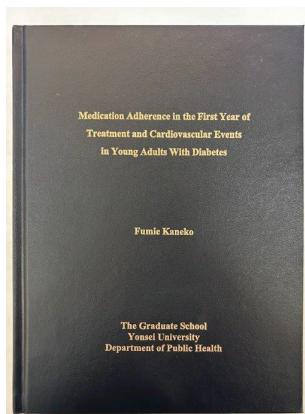
¹Division of Public Health, Department of Social Medicine, The University of Osaka Graduate School of Medicine, Suita, Osaka, Japan; ²Osaka Regional Center for Japan Environment and Children's Study, The University of Osaka Suita, Osaka, Japan; ³Department of Epidemiology and Behavioral Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of the Ryukyus, Gwangju, Okinawa, Japan; ⁴Institute for Global Health Policy Research, Bureau of Global Health Cooperation, Japan Institute for Health Security, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

Background: Although the prevalence of early childhood caries (ECC) has declined over the past few decades, it remains a significant public health concern in Japan. Socioeconomic disparities in ECC risk have been reported; however, the extent to which these disparities exist across different indicators of socioeconomic status (SES) and the degree to which early oral health practices help explain them remains unclear. This study evaluated the association between parental SES and ECC and examined the extent to which early oral health behaviors contributed to these associations.

Methods: We analyzed the data from 68,112 children and their parents participating in the Japan Environment and Children's Study, a nationwide birth cohort recruited between 2011 and 2014. Parental SES, including household income (evaluated using the OECD-modified equivalence scale) and educational attainment, was assessed using self-reported questionnaires. Diagnoses of dental caries from birth to age 4 years were reported retrospectively by caregivers when the child was 4 years old. Multivariable logistic regression was used to examine associations between SES and ECC. Mediation analyses were conducted to evaluate whether oral health behaviors at age 2, including fluoride application, tooth brushing practices, continued bottle feeding, and frequency of between-meal snacks, mediated these associations. All models were adjusted for demographic and potential confounding factors.

Results: Overall, 23.0% of children had been diagnosed with caries by age 4 years. The higher prevalence was consistently observed among children from lower SES backgrounds starting at around age 2 years. Both lower household income and lower parental educational attainment were associated with higher odds of ECC. The highest odds were observed among children whose parents had secondary-level education (adjusted odds ratio: 1.52; 95% confidence interval: 1.44–1.59). Although oral health behaviors mediated



延世大学校での卒業式2024年2月

2025年度DDP卒業学生：北京大学+大阪大学

胡 陶鈞 Hu Taojunさん

2020年 北京大学・数学学院統計学科卒業

2020-25年 北京大学生物統計学専攻博士課程修了

2022-26年 大阪大学・大学院医学系研究科医学統計学・博士課程修了

* 中国国内の大学教員に就職予定

北京大学学位論文

A Methodological Study on Causal Recommendation Systems and Its Application in Drug Adverse Reaction Prediction

大阪大学学位論文

Sensitivity analysis for publication bias in meta-analysis of sparse data based on exact likelihood

Biometrics, 2024, 80(3), ujae092
<https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/ujae092>
Biometric Methodology

OXFORD

Sensitivity analysis for publication bias in meta-analysis of sparse data based on exact likelihood

Taojun Hu^{1,2}, Yi Zhou³, Satoshi Hattori^{1,4,*}

¹Department of Biomedical Statistics, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan; ²Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University, Beijing, 100191, China; ³Beijing International Center for Mathematical Research, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China; ⁴Integrated Frontier Research for Medical Science Division, Institute for Open and Transdisciplinary Research Initiatives (OTRI), Osaka University, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan

*Corresponding author: Satoshi Hattori, Department of Biomedical Statistics, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, 2-2 Yamadaoka, Suita-city, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan (hattoris@biostat.med.osaka-u.ac.jp).

ABSTRACT

Meta-analysis is a powerful tool to synthesize findings from multiple studies. The normal-normal random-effects model is widely used to account for between-study heterogeneity. However, meta-analyses of sparse data, which may arise when the event rate is low for binary or count outcomes, pose a challenge to the normal-normal random-effects model in the accuracy and stability in inference since the normal approximation in the within-study model may not be good. To reduce bias arising from data sparsity, the generalized linear mixed model can be used by replacing the approximate normal within-study model with an exact model. Publication bias is one of the most serious threats in meta-analysis. Several quantitative sensitivity analysis methods for evaluating the potential impacts of selective publication are available for the normal-normal random-effects model. We propose a sensitivity analysis method by extending the likelihood-based sensitivity analysis with the t -statistic selection function of Copas to several generalized linear mixed-effects models. Through applications of our proposed method to several real-world meta-analyses and simulation studies, the proposed method was proven to outperform the likelihood-based sensitivity analysis based on the normal-normal model. The proposed method would give useful guidance to address publication bias in the meta-analysis of sparse data.

KEYWORDS: generalized linear mixed model; meta-analysis of sparse data; publication bias; research synthesis; selection function; sensitivity analysis.

キャンパス・アジアプラス 2025年度活動報告

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻医療国際交流センター

樺山舞 (センター長・マヒドン大学MOUコンタクトパーソン)
 神出計 (副センター長・キャンパスアジアプラス保健学専攻担当)
 皆巳和賢 (国際交流推進戦略部リーダー)

2025年度活動【学生派遣】

8月18日～29日
 Study Visit for Nursing Students
 看護学部生4名 (内訳 2年生2名、3年生2名)



The Student Exchange Program 2025
 During August 18-29, 2025 (2-week program)

Key focus areas:
 - Hospital health care includes chronic care, critical care, emergency care, home care, palliative care, etc.
 - Cultural activities

Activities: Lectures, study visits, workshops, and presentations

Participant Universities

- Osaka University, Japan [4 students]
- Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan [2 students]
- Hong Kong University, Hong Kong [2 students]
- Kunming Medical University, China [4 students]
- JPMC College of Health Sciences, Brunei Darussalam [4 students + 1 Faculty]

Objectives: This student exchange program integrated educational and cultural program aims to:

- Enhance understanding and learning experience for students who participated in the program in health care, nursing roles, and cultural exchange
- Promote understanding of Thai culture, society, and language among participating students
- Promote collaboration between academic institutions and facilitate networking opportunities for nursing students between participating universities and Ramathibodi School of Nursing students

A Schedule of a Study Visit					
Date	Time	Activities	Dress Code	Venue	Responsible
Week 1					
Mon 18 Aug	8:00	- Meet at the meeting point to go to Ramathibodi School of Nursing building (Our staff will walk with you to the shuttle bus station)			IR team
	9:00-9:45	- Welcome to Ramathibodi School of Nursing - Group photo - VDOs introduction 1 Mahidol University 2 Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital 3 Ramathibodi School of Nursing	Nurse Uniform	Classroom 617	- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pichak Jarepanish Vasudhavan, Director of RSON - Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger, Deputy Director for International Relations
	10:00-11:00	Lecture: Health care system in Thailand			Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger
	11:00-12:00	Program discussion			IR team
	12:00-13:30	Lunch break			
	13:30-15:30	Orientation			IR team
Tue 19 Aug	9:00-12:00	- Visit EENT Ward (RASRW) (Eye Ear Nose Throat)	Nurse Uniform	Ramathibodi Hospital	- Instructor Dr. Piyawadee Thongyod
	12:00-13:30	Lunch			
	13:30-16:00	Hospital visit: General Outpatient Unit			1. Ms. Sinat Loungnarin 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep 3. Ms. Kanokan Potthiert
		Hospital visit: Emergency Unit			2. Ms. Preedaporn Thipnangrong 3. Ms. Rajaporn Wisawongrakit 4. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep
		Hospital visit: Emergency Medical Ambulance and Referral Unit Hospital visit: Emergency Medical Operations Unit			1. Mr. Kan Turagan 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep 3. Instructor Mahain Phonsaporn 2. Lecturer Dr. Sawarapong Kangcheep
Wed 20 Aug	9:00-10:00	- Lecture: Home Health Care (Group A)	Nurse Uniform	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
	10:00-12:00	- Lecture: Home Health Care (Group B) - Hospital visit: Home Health Care Unit at Main Building I, Ramathibodi Hospital (Group A) - Hospital visit: Home Health Care Unit at Somdech Phra Debaratana Medical Centre Ramathibodi Hospital (Group B)			
	12:00-13:30	Lunch break			
	13:30-16:30	- Presentation: Healthcare System or assigned topic, and University introductions by representatives from each group (20 minutes) - Cultural Activities		Classroom 617	Instructor Dr. Jiraporn Linniger - IR team
Week 2					
Thu 21 Aug	09:00-10:00	- Lecture: Pain Management	Nurse Uniform	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
	10:00-12:00	- Hospital visit: Surgical Unit			
Fri 22 Aug	09:00-10:00	- Meet at the foyer of the school building	Casual		IR team
	10:00-12:00	- Visit Museum Siam Free afternoon			- Asst. Prof. Dr. Suphanna Krongthao Dr. Anongkorn Pangkaj
Sat 23 & Sun 24 Aug		Free days			
Mon 25 Aug		Hospital visit: CNMI Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute Ramathibodi at Bangpli campus	Nurse Uniform		
	7:30	- Meet at the foyer of the school building			
	7:30-9:00	- Travel to Chakri Naruebodindra Medical Institute (CNMI) Clinical Anatomy Building			Nursing faculty, Ms. Sarawadee Inpradit, Mrs. Thanaporn Pathumwan
	9:00-9:30				
	9:30-10:15	Ramathibodi Academy of Simulation for Medical Education (RASAME) (SME lab)			
	10:15-10:30	Library and Learning Commons			
10:30-11:00	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) 4E1			Instructor Dr. Sukanya Karikaw	

2025年度活動【学生派遣】



参加学生の声

マヒドン大学での研修では、最新技術を駆使した看護教育に触れることができた。

解剖学ではディスプレイやVRを用いて筋肉から神経に至るまで、人体の構造を立体的に捉えることができ、教科書からは得られないリアルな学びを体験できた。

コンピューターを用いて模擬患者への対応をシミュレーションすることもでき、実践的な思考力が養われることを実感した。

知識をインプットするだけでなく、アウトプットを通じて深く学ぶ環境が整えられており、大きな刺激を受けた。



災害医療・看護についてのプレゼン



病院見学



サラヤキャンパスのシミュレーションルームの様子



マヒドン大学と大阪大学の共同会議に出席



文化交流では全員で折り鶴体験

2025年度活動【学生受け入れ】

Mahidol University Study Visit to Uosaka (10月1日～10月3日) 院生8名 教員1名

在宅医療見学



災害医療・災害看護の学習 @人と防災未来センター



- Dr. CHATSIRI (Assis.Prof.)
- Miss TUENJAI (MI)
- Miss TATSANA (MI)
- Mr. WISUTTHIPHAT (MI)
- Mr. CHEEWANON (MI)
- Miss SASIVIMON (MI)
- Miss PIMPAKA (MI)
- Miss SHOPITAJAREE (MI)
- Miss SUTHEERA (MI)

AIを活用した日本の医療

マヒドンにおけるデジタル診療



地域保健 @能勢町保健福祉センター



2025年度活動【研究交流】

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing 設立記念 WEB symposium
Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approach in Aging

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing, in collaboration with the University of California, San Francisco, and Osaka University, cordially invites you to participate in a complimentary webinar on:

“Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approaches in Aging”

300 participants available | CNEU in process | **FREE**

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2025 AT 09.00-11.00 AM (THAI TIME IN THAILAND)

SPEAKERS | TOPIC

- 1 NURSE-LED SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION FOR OLDER ADULTS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. HEATHER LEUTWYLER (University of California, San Francisco)
- 2 MANAGING HEALTH IN HOSPITALIZED OLDER ADULTS: INSIGHTS FROM JAPAN**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. KEI KAMIDE (Osaka University)
- 3 PREVENTIVE CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY**
SPEAKER: PROF. DR. MAI KABAYAMA (Osaka University)
- 4 ENHANCING DIGNITY IN CARE: CHALLENGES IN EFFECTIVELY MANAGING LUTS IN THE OLDER THAI POPULATION**
SPEAKER: ASSOC. PROF. DR. INTHIRA ROOPSAWANG (Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University)

MC (MASTER OF CEREMONIES)
DR. PIYAWADEE THONGYOST (Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University)

Please register to reserve your seat!
Register here
QR Code
Registration period: Now until September 4, 2025
More information:
Academic Service Sector, Ramathibodi School of Nursing
ramac@ramathibodi.ac.th
0-2201-1512
0-2201-1608

Webinar Ep 1: September 9, 2025 at 8.30 - 12.00 AM (Thailand Time)

The Nursing Center for Ageing Well at the Ramathibodi School of Nursing, in collaboration with the University of California at San Francisco, USA, and the University of Osaka, Japan, cordially invites you to participate in a complimentary webinar on:

“Building Capacity for Integrated and Person-Centered Approaches in Aging”

Objectives:

- To explore collaborative models in geriatric care across settings (hospital, home, LTC).
- To foster nurse-led models that bridge care fragmentation.

Time Schedule: (Thailand Time)

08.30 - 08.45 AM Registration
08.45 - 09.00 AM Open Remarks
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poolasuk Janapanish Visudtibhan, Director, Ramathibodi School of Nursing

9.00 - 9.30 AM **Topic 1: "Nurse-Led Smoking Cessation Intervention for Older Adults with Serious Mental Illness"**
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Heather Leutwyler, Professor, Vice Chair for Academic Personnel and Mentorship, Adult Complex Care Nurse Scientist, Department of Physiological Nursing, University of California San Francisco

9.35-10.05 AM **Topic 2: "Managing Health in Hospitalized Older Adults: Insights from Japan"**
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Kei Kamide, Professor, Division of Health Sciences, the University of Osaka Graduate School of Medicine.

10.10 - 10.20 AM Break Time

10.25 - 10.55 AM **Topic 3: "Preventive Care for Older Adults in the Community"**
Speaker: Prof. Dr. Mai Kabayama, Professor, Director of the Center for International Exchange, Department of Health Promotion Science, Division of Health Sciences, the University of Osaka

11.00 - 11.30 AM **Topic 4: "Enhancing Dignity in Care: Challenges in Effectively Managing Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in the Older Thai Population"**
Speaker: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Intkira Roopsawang, Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University

11.30-12.00 Open Discussion & Questions

MC (Master of Ceremonies)
Dr. Piyawadee Thongyost, Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University

****FREE**** Attending via Zoom on **Tuesday, September 9, 2025 at 08.30.00-12.00 AM (GMT+7) Time in Thailand**

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科保健学専攻共催

世界各国から約130名参加



2025年度活動【体制整備】

ダブルディグリー等の教育の質保証と国際化推進に向けた現地協議
On-site Meeting for the Establishment of a Double Degree Program

【目的】

ダブルディグリー設立に向けた検討
カリキュラムおよび単位互換の可能性の確認

【方法】

現地訪問による対面会議を実施
双方の教育課程
修了要件の共有

【検討内容】

単位数の整合性
科目対応の可否
修了要件の差異
教育制度・認証要件の違いの整理

【結果・課題】

制度設計に関する考え方の違いを確認
現時点で具体的合意には至らず
共同研究の可能性についても意見交換を行い、
今後の連携の契機となった
今後の検討課題が明確化された



ラマティボディ病院看護学部にて



Dr. Thunwadee
Dr. Piyapong
Dr. Kwang
Dr. Seema



Dr. Poolasuk
Dr. Jiraporn
Dr. Bualuang
Dr. Apinya
Dr. Supreeda
Dr. Sirirat
Dr. Noppawan

2025年度活動まとめ

◆プログラム推進とDD（ダブルディグリー）への布石

- マヒドン大学との対面協議を通じて、カリキュラムや修了要件の違いを整理し、制度設計上の課題を明確化した
- アジア域内の質の高い教育連携の基盤の構築につながった

◆実践的交流

- 看護・保健分野における双方向の学生派遣・受入（派遣4名、受入8名）を実施し、実践的交流を通じて、グローバル人材の育成を行った
- 最新技術（VR・AI等）や災害医療の知見を共有した

◆ハイブリッド型交流による国際ネットワークの強化

- 実渡航による学生交流に加え、約130名規模の国際WEBシンポジウムを共催した
- 遠隔教育と実渡航を効果的に融合させた「ハイブリッド型交流」により、大学間の持続可能な学術ネットワークを強固にした

◆今後、人材育成と自走化へ

- 本活動で得られた強固な信頼関係を土台に、架け橋となる人材を持続的に育成する
- 次期への発展やプログラムの自走化に向けた体制整備を推進していく

CAMPUS Asia Plus

2026年度以降の予定

- 第4モード応募に向けて -

大阪大学医学系研究科
社会医学講座（公衆衛生学）内
キャンパスアジア事務局

大学の世界展開力強化事業

～アジア諸国との大学間交流形成支援（キャンパス・アジア、キャンパス・アジアプラス）～

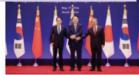
令和8年度予算額（案） 3.5億円
（新規）



現状・課題、背景

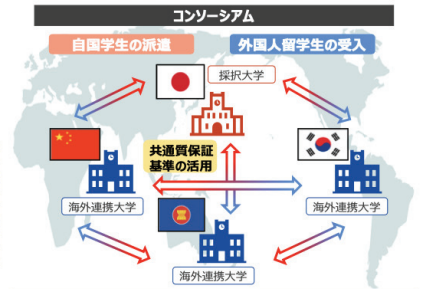
- 国際秩序を揺るがす危機に世界が直面する中、アジアや世界の平和的発展のため、人口増加や急速な経済成長を背景として国際場裡において存在感を高めるアジア諸国との連携を深化させることの重要性が高まっている
- アジア諸国のうち複数の大学との協働により、学生交流を一体的に促進するプログラムを構築し、将来にわたる友好関係の架け橋となる人材を育成することが必要
- 政府間合意に基づき、将来にわたる友好関係の基盤である教育交流として、**キャンパス・アジア**を促進

第8回 日中韓サミット



【日中韓サミット（2024年5月）@韓国・ソウル】
ASEAN加盟国の大学を含むまでに拡大した大学間交流プログラムである**キャンパス・アジア**の模範的な役割を評価。**2030年度末までに30,000人**の学生の参加を得ることを目標に、このプロジェクトを積極的に支援していく。

第4回 日中韓教育大臣会合



- 友好関係の架け橋となる人材育成
- 大学間ネットワーク強化
- アジアにおける日本のプレゼンス向上
- 外交や安全保障への貢献

事業内容

事業実施期間 令和8年度～令和12年度（予定）

- 中国、韓国及びASEAN諸国の大学との**質保証を伴う国際交流プログラムの構築・実施、プログラム自走化のための改革、大学全体の国際通用性ある体制の構築を一体的に行う**先導的な大学を支援

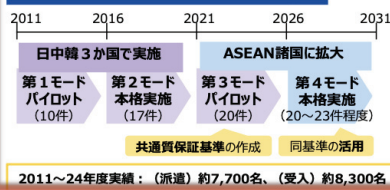
① 第3モードから継続して、キャンパス・アジア（日中韓3か国）またはキャンパス・アジアプラス（日中韓3か国及びASEAN諸国）プログラムを実施

件数・単価 約10百万円～15百万円×15～17件程度（積算上）

② 第4モードから新規に、キャンパス・アジアまたはキャンパス・アジアプラスプログラムを実施

件数・単価 約20百万円～23百万円×5～6件程度（積算上）

キャンパス・アジアの拡大計画



アウトカム（活動目標）

- 質を伴った学生交流プログラムの構築による、プログラムに参加する日本人学生の海外留学や外国人留學生受入の機会の増加

短期アウトカム（成果目標）

- プログラムに参加する日本人学生の海外留学と外国人留學生の受入の増加

長期アウトカム（成果目標）

- 日本の大学全体の国際通用性の向上
- 学生の成長を実現する教育力の向上
- J-MIRAIに掲げる目標（※）達成へ貢献（※）2033年までに外国人留學生40万人受入れ、日本人学生50万人海外派遣

（担当：高等教育局参事官（国際担当））

キャンパス・アジア（CAMPUS Asia*）とは

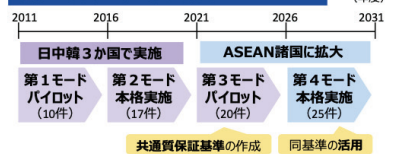
* Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia



1. キャンパス・アジア事業の概要

- 日中韓の政府・質保証機関・大学が協力して、大学の国際競争力を共に向上させるために質の保証を伴った大学間交流を展開する事業
- 2011年度より、三国共同の審査を経て選定された、10件のパイロット・プログラムを実施
- 2016年度より、17件のプログラム（うちパイロットからの継続8件）を選定して本格実施
- 2021年度より、20件のプログラム（うち12件はASEANの大学も含む）を選定してASEAN拡大をパイロット実施
- 2026年度より、25件のプログラム（ASEAN諸国の大学の参加を促進）を選定して**ASEAN拡大を本格実施**（概算要求中）

キャンパス・アジアの拡大計画



2. 日中韓三国における協議・合意内容

日中韓サミット

- 第2回日中韓サミット（2009年10月、中国・北京）
我が国より、三国間で質の高い大学間交流を行うことを提言、合意
- 第9回日中韓サミット（2024年5月、韓国・ソウル）
ASEAN加盟国の大学を含むまでに拡大した大学間交流プログラムである**キャンパス・アジア**の模範的な役割を評価。**2030年度末までに30,000人の学生の参加**を得ることを目標に、積極的に支援していく

日中韓教育大臣会合

- 第1回（2016年1月、韓国・ソウル）：財政支援を拡大していく意思を表明
- 第2回（2018年3月、日本・東京）：継続的な推進を確認、アジア地域への拡大の実現可能性を議論することを確認
- 第3回（2020年1月、中国・北京）：質保証の重要性を認識、**キャンパス・アジア拡大**の理念を歓迎
- 第4回（2024年6月韓国・ソウル）：**2030年度末までの3万人**の交流目標を共有

日中韓大学間交流・連携推進会議



三国間で質の保証を伴った大学間交流を推進するために必要な方策を審議する有識者会議（日中韓の政府、質保証機関、大学、産業界等の代表者から構成）

- 第1回 2010年 4月（日本・東京） 構想の名称を「CAMPUS Asia*」（キャンパス・アジア）と定める
- 第2回 2010年12月（中国・北京） 単位互換や成績評価等に関する**三国間のガイドライン**に大筋合意
- 第3回 2011年 5月（韓国・済州島） **ガイドライン確定**、パイロットプログラムの共同公募の方向性合意
- 第4回 2013年 8月（日本・東京） 拡大の方向性合意、第1次モニタリングの枠組について合意
- 第5回 2015年 4月（中国・上海） 第2次モニタリングの枠組合意、連携の枠組を**アジア各国・地域に拡大**する方向で取り組む旨合意
- 第6回 2017年11月（韓国・ソウル） 第3次モニタリング計画合意、次回第3モードの議論を深める旨合意
- 第7回 2019年 9月（日本・東京） 第3モードの枠組について大筋合意
- 第8回 2025年 2月（中国・北京） **第4モードは第3モードの拡大の方向で合意、共通質保証基準案の提示**

3. 今後の方向性

- キャンパス・アジアの持続可能な発展及び拡大：国際通用性を備えた質の高い教育をアジア地域全体で実現する、「Asia for all」の理念のもとで**発展・拡大を推進**する。
- キャンパス・アジアの共通質保証基準の活用：大学改革支援・学位授与機構を中心に三か国の質保証機構が作成した**共通質保証基準を活用**する。
- 交流活動の多様化・拡大：2030年度末までの3万人の交流目標を目指し、**デジタルや短期間交流も活用して活動を多様化・拡大**する。

阪大医学系研究科として第4モード(2026-2030)を継続し、
「世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム」を体現する
若き「グローバルヘルスヒーロー」を輩出したい。



世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム (第4モード)
CAMPUS ASIA PLUS PROGRAM: Shaping Global Health Heroes of Tomorrow



CAMPUS ASIA+PROGRAM
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CAMPUS ASIA PLUS PROGRAM: Shaping Global Health Heroes of Tomorrow

世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム（第4モード）



アジアにおいて複雑化する健康課題の解決のため、先進的な研究を、国を超えた連携ですすめ、変革をもたらす医学研究者とリーダー「**global health hero**」を育成する研究環境を整備する。

アジア5カ国9大学（大阪大学・延世大学校・北京大学・清華大学・上海交通大学・天津中医薬大学・広東薬科大学、マヒドン大学・### #大学）が参加する。

育成プログラム対象は、医学生・看護学生、修士課程、そして、博士課程学生で、それぞれのカリキュラムに本交流プログラムを組み込むことで、持続可能性と自走を目指した交流基盤を提供する。

育成プログラムは期間によって、短期・中期と長期、そして、ダブルディグリープログラム（DDP）を設定し、医学生から博士課程まで連続し立体的に発展する交流を提供する。

CAMPUS ASIA PLUS PROGRAM: Shaping Global Health Heroes of Tomorrow

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「ひと」

- ・ **研究者交流の活性化**：学生の育成に不可欠なのがアクティブな研究者交流であり、それを支えるために、科研費・学内の国際交流支援制度を組み合わせ研究費獲得を並行して進める。
- ・ **学生の継続した支援**：医学生を対象としたプログラムから始め、修士・博士課程でのプログラムにつなげるカリキュラムの変更とMD-PhD制度の活用

「場」

- ・ コロナ禍以降、減っていた実渡航・受入が再開、**対面で集う「場」**を増やす。
- ・ 文科省が目指すデジタルツールを活用した**ハイブリッド型で学ぶ「場」**を創る。

CAMPUS ASIA PLUS PROGRAM: Shaping Global Health Heroes of Tomorrow

世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム（第4モード）



アジア5カ国9大学（大阪大学・延世大学校・北京大学・清華大学・上海交通大学・天津中医薬大学・広東薬科大学、マヒドン大学・#####大学）が参加する。

これまで日中韓泰の4カ国8大学に発展してきた本プログラムだが、**第4モード申請にあたり「プログラム拡張」が求められている**。一方で、医学系プログラムでは交流人数・ダブルディグリー修了者を大きく増やすことは困難である。

- 医学部生のプログラム充実も検討する。
- 提携校の中からシンガポールの大学へのお誘いを希望する声があり、「プログラム拡張」の一環として、提携校追加を目指し、交渉を開始している。

CAMPUS ASIA PLUS PROGRAM: Shaping Global Health Heroes of Tomorrow

世界的健康問題の解決に向けた医学研究グローバルリーダー育成プログラム（第4モード）



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医学部カリキュラムの改変

- 3回生秋に実渡航（もしくはハイブリッド）プログラムで3カ月～6ヶ月の渡航が可能な形に医学部カリキュラムを改変した（R9年）
- 医学部5回生冬にフォローアップの交流（1～2ヶ月）を追加することも可能。

修士課程

- 講義交流・フィールド実習→単位交換に向けた協議を開始している。
- ジョイントディグリー制度に向けた協議を開始している。

博士課程

- ダブルディグリー制度の負担→ジョイントディグリーの可能性を協議していく。

医学部
医学部3回生秋：ハイブリッドプログラム3ヵ月
医学部5回生冬：ハイブリッドプログラム1ヵ月
医学部生：Nカ国ローテーションプログラム
派遣/受け入れ：5-10/5-10

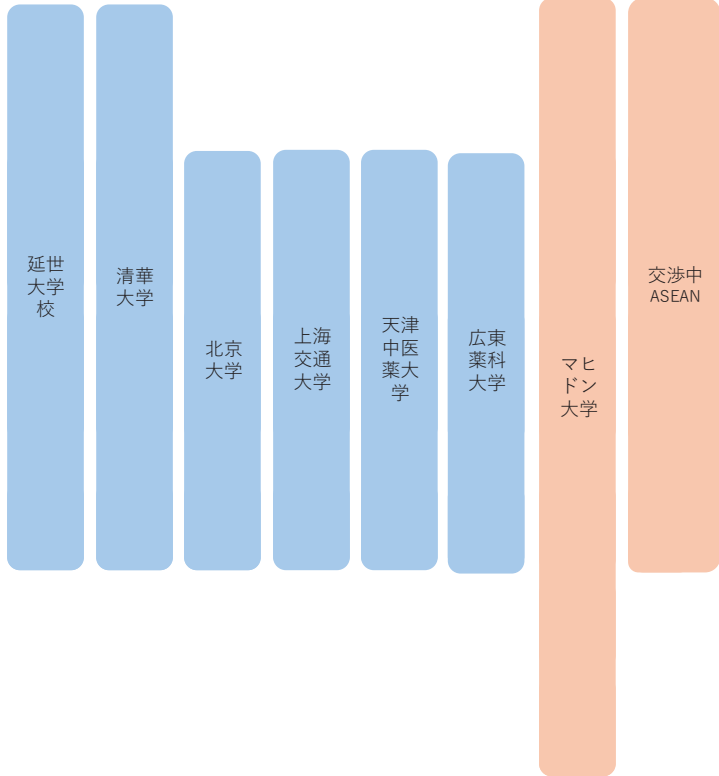
修士課程
短期・中期：ハイブリッドプログラム1ヶ月・3ヶ月
相互講義：公衆衛生学修士プログラム
単位認定：フィールド実習
インターンシップ
ジョイントディグリーに向けた協議

博士課程
短期・中期：ハイブリッドプログラム1ヶ月・3ヶ月
インターンシップ
ダブルディグリー対象校の拡大に向けた協議

教員交流・・・基礎系・臨床系11講座

保健学科

微生物病研究所



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