

The Reform of Post-Graduate Training System in Japan

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In 2006, a newly post-graduate clinical training system began in Japan, and it was reformed from a conventional encouragement system to a clinical training compulsory subject of two years. In this presentation, I will mention an outline of the new system and an effect provided till now.

Historically, the clinical training of one year when Japan imitated an American intern system from 1945 to 1968 was required. The conventional post-graduate clinical training that was not duty has been performed from 1963 by a problem to be unpaid in the old intern system. This was the training for most to become a specialist, and there was criticism that a wide clinical skill was not learned, and, after an argument for approximately 10 years, the post-graduate clinical training for two years was made a compulsory subject.

In a new system, a trainee will super-rotate for two years: Internal medicine, surgery, first aid, the pediatrics, the obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry and a community medicine were considered to be a required subject. A graduate of a university can choose a program in the training Hospital in city or in university hospitals by the national matching system. In addition, an extremely cheap salary came to be provided with around 300,000 yen so far.

As a result, it has been possible to acquire a wide view of the clinical experience, but on the other hand it is understaffed in university hospitals, and lack of doctor at the obstetrics and gynecology department and the pediatrics becomes a social problem. All is not a thing by the new post-graduate training system, this new post-graduate training system is thought that triggered it off problems of the whole medical system.