



ACP Japan Chapter

Chapter Meeting

April 8, 2005

Osaka International Convention Center Osaka, Japan

Program

2:00PM Governor's Welcome Address Kivoshi Kurokawa, MD, MACP Governor, ACP Japan Chapter Greetings to Members of the Japan Chapter Robert B. Gibbons, MD, FACP Treasurer, ACP Member, Board of Regents, ACP Panel Discussion "Clinical Clerkship System 2:10PM USA vs. Japan –" Chair: Yukio Ueno, MD, FACP Tsuyoshi Watanabe, MD, FACP 2:15PM **Keynote Address** "Medical Student Clinical Clerkship System" Robert B. Gibbons, MD. FACP 2:45PM Keynote Address "Problems and Counter Move for Clinical Clerkship System in Japan" Kiyoshi Kurokawa, MD, MACP 3:15PM Discussion **Question and Answers** 3:45PM Case Studies (CPC) "Instructive Clinical Cases" "Ichimoku Ryozen (一目瞭然)" Presenter/Discussant: David H. Gremillion, MD, FACP 4:45PM College Update Robert B. Gibbons, MD, FACP 5:15PM **Business Meeting** Adjourn 5:30

Panel Discussion "Clinical Clerkship System – USA vs. Japan –"

Chairs: Yukio Ueno, MD, FACP

Member, Scientific Program Committee, ACP Japan Chapter

Tsuyoshi Watanabe, MD, FACP Secretary, ACP Japan Chapter

Aim of the panel discussion Shotai Kobayashi, MD, FACP

Chair, Scientific Program Committee

We have selected "Clinical Clerkship System – USA vs. Japan" as the theme of our annual meeting program. The obligation of a Japanese style internship which started in 2004 will make a drastic change in postgraduate clinical education, and may change the Japanese traditional medical office However, why is an additional 2 years needed in the 6 years Japanese medical education, which is the same as England? medical education is much more clinically oriented than that of Japan. English sixth year medical students are studying and working with temporary licenses in general hospitals. American 4th year medical students also work as subinterns on medical teams in general hospitals. They work as junior residents on the wards everyday. To master clinical medicine, practical training is needed. It depends on how much experience they can accumulate. One of the reasons for introducing the new Japanese internship may be related to the suggestion from the English medical educational research committee. When they investigated several Japanese medical schools, they commented that Japanese medical students at a graduate level did not have enough clinical skills to fit the English postgraduate educational system, and said that they need 2 more years of clinical practice. According to this suggestion, a clinical clerkship system was introduced in Japan, but only a few medical schools such as Tokai University Hospital, conduct a successful program, due to the lack of a willingness to change by medical instructors, and negligence on the part of the government. If the Japanese clinical clerkship system can be reformed to the practical American system, medical students can become members of medical teams which will be labor saving, and help to form a sense of camaraderie. It may be possible to shorten the postgraduate internship to one year in the near future in Japan.

In this panel discussion, Dr. Gibbons who is an expert in the American clinical clerkship system will first explain it. Next, Dr. Kurokawa who is the pioneer in introducing the clinical clerkship system to Japan will talk about the Japanese status, problems and solutions. We will then discuss this theme with all attendees with the intention to reform our minds about the clinical practice of medical students. I hope this panel discussion will be fruitful in improving clinical medical education. I expect a heated discussion.

Panel Discussion

「Clinical Clerkship System - USA vs. Japan」

座長: 上野征夫 ACP 日本支部 Scientific Program Committee 委員

渡邊毅 ACP 日本支部 Secretary

趣旨

Scientific Program Committee 委員長 小林祥泰

今年のテーマとして「Clinical Clerkship System - USA vs. Japan」を取り上げてみまし た。2004 年度から開始された卒後研修必修化は従来の大学における研究能力偏重 から臨床能力重視に大きく変わる大改革であり、大学医局制度の崩壊を示唆してい ます。しかし、なぜ日本は英国と同じ6年間の教育を行いながら、このインターンのよ うな2年間の研修が必要なのでしょうか。英国では徹底した臨床医育成カリキュラム を実施しており、6年生は仮免許で地域の病院での診療に従事して実戦的研修を行 っています。米国も大学を卒業して医学部にはいると3年生からは臨床実習に徹し、 4年生はサブインターンと位置づけられて医療チームの一員としてレジデント1年生と 同様の病棟業務を担当するそうです。臨床医学を身につけるには実践的研修が必須 であり、どれだけ多くの実戦経験を積むかにかかっています。そもそも日本で卒後研 修必修化が企画された一つのきっかけは、英国医学教育調査団が日本の大学病院 を視察した際、英国に比して実践的臨床教育の乏しさを指摘し、英国の一般病院で 臨床をさせるには卒後さらに2年の研修が必要なレベルだと酷評されたためだそうで す。この後、実践的臨床教育を行うためのクリニカルクラークシップというシステムの 導入が図られましたが、教員の意識改革が不十分な上に臨床実習における医療安 全に関する行政の無責任体制も加わって、東海大学病院などごく一部の病院を除い て殆ど実践されていないのが実情です。クリニカルクラークシップを米国式の医療チ 一ムの一員としての実戦的研修に改革出来れば、実習学生をお荷物と思っている現 場の指導医にとっても省力化と共に仲間意識が生まれます。また将来的には卒後研 修を1年に短縮することも可能と思います。

このパネルディスカッションでは Dr. Gibbons に米国の本当の意味のクリニカルクラークシップとはどういうものかをまず解説して貰い、そして、日本の現状、問題点とそれに対する対策についてクリニカルクラークシップ導入のパイオニアである黒川先生に話して頂きます。その後、会場の皆さまと一緒にこの問題について意見交換をしながら意識改革を図り、臨床教育改善に少しでも役立つプログラムにしたいと考えています。活発な討論をよろしくお願いします。

CURRICULUM VITAE ROBERT B. GIBBONS, MD, FACP

OFFICE ADDRESS Exempla Saint Joseph Hospital

1835 Franklin Street

Denver, Colorado U.S.A 80218-1191

E-mail: gibbonsr@exempla.org

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

Residency (Internal Medicine) Walter Reed Army Medical Center 1964 – 1967

Fellowship (Rheumatology) University of Washington and Mason Clinic

1972 - 1973

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Chairman, Department of Medicine Exempla Saint Joseph Hospital 1999 - Present Program Director, Internal Medicine Exempla Saint Joseph Hospital 1983 - Present

Residency

Clinical Professor of Medicine University of Colorado 1989 – Present

ACP POSITIONS

American College of PhysiciansGovernor, Colorado Chapter1993-1997American College of PhysiciansRegent1998-PresentAmerican College of PhysiciansTreasurer2004-Present

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American College of Physicians (Fellow)

American College of Rheumatology (Fellow)

American Medical Association

American College of Physician Executives

Rocky Mountain Rheumatism Society

Denver Medical Society

Denver Clinical and Pathological Society

Association of Program Directors in Internal Medicine

38th Parallel Medical Society of Korea (Honorary)

The Walter Reed Society

HONORS AND AWARDS

"A" Professional Designation	Surgeon General Award	1979
The Order of Military Medical M	erit Surgeon General Award	1983
The Legion of Merit	United States Army	1983
President	Rocky Mountain Rheumatism Society	1991
Laureate Award	United States Army Chapter	1991
	American College of Physicians	

American College of Physicians

President Denver Clinical and Pathological 1999 – 2000

Society

JAPAN VISITS Maizuru Hospital, Maizuru 1993, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2002

International Society of Internal Medicine, Kyoto 2002

ACP Japan Chapter Meeting 2004

Keynote Address

"Medical Student Clinical Clerkship System" Robert B. Gibbons, M.D., FACP

Exempla Saint Joseph Hospital, Denver, Colorado, USA

Medical education in the United States generally begins after students have completed four years of undergraduate education. Medical school is organized with two years of basic sciences followed by two years of clinical training. Internal Medicine is considered to be one of the most important disciplines during the third and fourth years. In virtually all medical schools, students are required to participate in twelve weeks of training in Internal Medicine during the third year. Generally, eight to ten weeks will be on hospital (in-patient) rotations and two to four weeks of clinic These rotations are termed "clinical clerkships". (out-patient). clinical clerkship is designed to teach students the basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to care for adult patients with medical disorders. focuses on the basic competencies of general Internal Medicine as they relate to care of patients in both the hospital and clinic settings. Competencies are established which should be mastered by the third-year medical student during these twelve weeks. Additional benefits of successful clerkships include 1) creating an interest in students for a career in Internal Medicine or medicine sub-specialties, 2) preparing students to effectively, safely, and efficiently care for patients when they become residents, and 3) providing <u>residents</u> in Internal Medicine the opportunity to develop teaching and leadership skills as they supervise students.

In designing a clerkship in Internal Medicine, it is important to determine the competencies which are to be mastered by the student. Learning objectives in the area of knowledge, skills, and attitude need to be identified for each of the competencies. The training involves both clinical and classroom experiences. Finally, evaluation methods to determine the effectiveness of the clerkships must be established.

In the fourth year of medical school, most curriculums will include four to eight weeks in general medicine and/or sub-specialty training. The student functions as a "sub-intern" and has similar responsibilities to first year residents, but are responsible for fewer patients. The student is supervised by second or third year residents with a goal of enhancing the skills that were learned during clerkships, and thereby preparing students for their first year of residency. Evaluations of the sub-intern are made by his/her supervising resident and the attending physician. These evaluations should be both verbal and in writing, and are often used to prepare recommendation letters for the students' applications to Internal Medicine residency programs.

CURRICULUM VITAE KIYOSHI KUROKAWA, MD, MACP

EDUCATION

1956-1958: University of Tokyo College of Sciences, Tokyo. 1958-1962: University of Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, MD.

PROFESSIONA	<u>L EXPERIENCE</u>
1962-1969:	Internship, residency, fellowship, and junior staff in medicine and
	nephrology, First Department of Medicine, University of Tokyo
	Faculty of Medicine
1969-1971:	Research Associate, Department of Biochemistry, University of
	Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA.
1971-1974:	Senior fellow, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and Department of
	Medicine, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA.
1973-1974:	Assistant Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, UCLA
	School of Medicine
1974-1977:	Associate Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, University
	of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA.
1977-1979:	Associate Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, UCLA
	School of Medicine
1979-1985:	Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, UCLA School of
	Medicine
1980-1985:	Chief, Nephrology Division, Wadsworth Veterans Administration
	Medical Center
1983-1989:	Associate Professor of Medicine, Fourth Department of Medicine,
	University of Tokyo Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo
1989-1996:	Professor and Chairman, First Department of Medicine, University of
	Tokyo Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo
1996-2002:	Dean and Professor of Medicine, Tokai University School of Medicine
1997-present:	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
2002-2004:	Director and Professor, The Institute of Medical Science, Tokai
	University
2003-present:	President of the Science Council of Japan
2004-present:	Adjunct Professor, Research Institute of Science and Technology, Tokai
	University; Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology,
	The University of Tokyo

MAJOR PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES (selected and elected only)

American College of Physicians, Fellow (1978-1995), Master (1996-), Governor for Japan Chapter (2003-); American Society for Clinical Investigation (1980-); Association of American Physicians (1994-); Institute of Medicine of National Academies, USA (1997-); International Society of Nephrology, President (1997-1999), President-Elect (1995-1997), Councilor (1991-1995); Japanese Society of Internal Medicine, Chairman of the Board of Regents (1990-1996), President (1995-1996); Japanese Society of Nephrology, Councilor and Board member (1990-present), President (1993-1994), Chairman of the Board of Directors (1997-2002); President of the International Congress of Internal Medicine (2002); Member, InterAcademy Council (2001-); Member, Committee for Science Policy and Review of the International Council of Science (ICSU:2002-); President of Pacific Science Association (2003-2007); Member for Section 3 (Life Sciences) of the International Academy of Astronautics (2003-); President-elect of the International Society of Internal Medicine (2004-2006)

LICENCES AND QUALIFICATIONS

Licenced to practice medicine in Japan (#183320) and in California (#A029338) Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine, Subspecialty of Nephrology.

HONOR

Order of Purple from the Government of Japan for Excellence in Academic Achievements (1999)

黒川 清(くろかわ きよし)

昭和11年、東京生まれ

昭和30年 成蹊高等学校卒業

昭和37年3月 東京大学医学部卒業

- 37-38年 東京大学医学部付属病院インターン
- 38-42年 東京大学医学部第一内科/医学研究科大学院(医学博士)
- 43年 東京大学医学部第一内科助手
- 44年 ペンシルバニア大学医学部生化学助手
- 46年 UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) 医学部内科上級研究員
- 48年 UCLA医学部内科 助教授 Assistant Professor of Medicine
- 49年 University of Southern California 医学部内科 準教授 Associate Professor of Medicine
- 52年 UCLA医学部内科 準教授 Associate Professor of Medicine
- 54年 UCLA医学部内科 教授 Professor of Medicine
- 58 年 東京大学医学部第四内科 助教授
- 平成 元年 東京大学医学部第一内科 教授
- 平成 8年 東海大学 教授、医学部長
- 平成 9年 東京大学 名誉教授
- 平成14年 東海大学教授、総合医学研究所長
- 平成 15 年 日本学術会議会長、内閣府総合科学技術会議議員
- 平成 16 年 東京大学先端科学技術研究センター教授(客員)、東海大学総合科学技術研究所教授(非常勤)

[主な学会、委員活動歴]

日本学術会議:会長(平成15年-)、同副会長(平成12年-15年)

日本内科学会:理事長(平成2年度-平成4年)、会頭(平成7年度)、監事(平成8年度)

日本腎臓学会:理事(昭和63年-)、会長(平成5年)、理事長(平成9年-14年)

国際腎臟学会:理事(平成2-7年)、副理事長(平成7-9年)、理事長(平成9-11年)

国際内科学会: 国際内科学会議組織委員長(平成 12-14 年度)、President-elect (2004-2006)

米国内科学会 (ACP):マスター (平成7年-)、日本支部長 (平成15年-)

日本学術振興会評議員(平成 14 年-)、同特別研究員等事業委員会委員(平成 15 年-)

カリフォルニア州医師免許;米国内科専門医、米国内科腎臓専門医;American Society for

Clinical Investigation; Association of American Physicians; Master, American

College of Physicians (1996-); Institute of Medicine of the National Academies of the USA (1997-); Member of the Inter Academy Council (2000-); Member of Committee

for Science Policy and Review of the International Council of Science (ICSU: 2002-);

President of Pacific Science Association (2003-2007)

[受賞]

紫綬褒章 (平成11年)

財団法人腎研究会 特別功労賞 (平成 12 年度) 昭和 30 年 成蹊高等学校卒業

Keynote Address

"Problems and Counter Move for Clinical Clerkship System in Japan"

> Kiyoshi Kurokawa, MD, MACP Governor, ACP Japan Chapter President, Science Council of Japan

Recent introduction in Japan of compulsive postgraduate clinical training with suggestion for programs outside of one's own graduating university has revealed various stagnant problems which have been prevailed in traditional 'Japan Inc' built upon the principle of feudal system with predominantly based on 'inbreeding'. Such system is not limited to medical college education and medical training in Japan, but has been a norm for most societal structures in Japan. This was unchallenged in the second half of the last century primarily due to a successful economic recovery from a devastated country by the war. Nonetheless, it was not mentioned loudly that the conditions of Cold War regime and US occupancy of Japan helped The medical professional was not an Japan's economic recovery. exception so were academic community, banking, corporate sectors, all closely attached as a 'convoy system' or 'Iron triangle'. This successful story gave self-confidence to most Japanese and caused us to think that 'Japan is Number One' in this 'Japan Inc' feudal system. Thus, most Japanese trusted their own system of single line of authority built on strong bureaucratic system. Even academic institutions have not built an independent bond with autonomy, socially accountable professional communities

The advances in transportation and particularly in communication technology like TV, computers, and internet allowed a wider public to see, hear, feel and sometimes experiences of outside world, particularly of the US, a country that has become the leader of the West and after resolution of Cold War in 1991, the sole power of the world.

Introduction of postgraduate clinical medical training two years ago, with lower emphasis on 'inbreeding' and more students hunting for better programs, upset many university-based hospitals which had been dependent upon such work force for its clinical service and research labor based on old German 'Koza' system. The fundamental issues have been quite obvious for those who have gone through US and other clinical training systems, but not to those who spent 2-3 years of research experiences for academic advancement; in fact most of those who spent mostly US for their post graduate training in the last 30 years or so were in research.

I shall discuss these impacts on this compulsory clinical training system and the challenges we face as medical professionals in the time of globalization and the mission of the ACP Japan Chapter.

Curriculum Vitae

David H. Gremillion, M.D., FACP

Home Address: 2016 Prescott Place, Raleigh, NC 27615 USA

Business Address: c-23 Higashi cho 668-1, Kamogawa,

Chiba Ken, Japan 296-0041; gremillion@kameda.jp

Home Phone: (919) 790-1227USA, Work Phone: 0470-99-1166

Date Of Birth: September 30, 1946, Los Angeles, CA

Married: Charlotte Matthews Gremillion, of Durham, NC (36 yrs), 4 children, 1 Hatsu mago

Education and Training

Undergraduate: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 1968

Professional: (MD) Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans 1972

Internship and Residency: David Grant Medical Center, Fairfield, CA, July 1972-1975

Fellowship: Infectious Diseases Wilford Hall Medical Center TX, July 1975- 1977

Professional Activities

- * Director, Rotating Residency, Kameda Medical Center, Prof in Residence.
- * Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Visiting Professor of Medicine.
- * WakeMed Faculty Physicians, 1988-2003.
- * Clinical Professor of Medicine, UNC School of Med, Chapel Hill, NC, USA
- * Director, AHEC Internal Medicine, Associate Medical Director, Clinical Research Inst.
- * Chair, Residency Director, Dept of Medicine, David Grant USAF Medical 1984-88
- * Board Certifications: ABIM IM and ID (51877) June 1975; Re-certified March 1996

Professional Societies, positions etc:

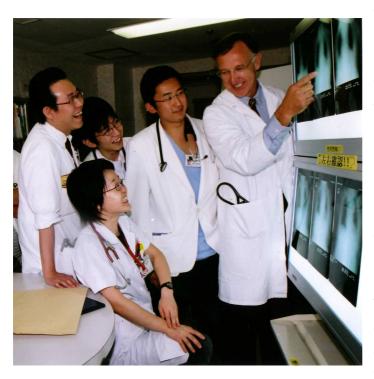
- * American Medical Association Vice Counselor, Region 6
- * Wake County Medical Society President 2002
- * Alpha Omega Alpha American College of Physicians, Fellow, March 1979
- * Infectious Diseases Society of America, Fellow 1990
- * Society of Air Force Physicians, 1972-1988. President
- * Board of Directors, Men's Health Network, www.menshealthnetwork.org

NOTE: Approximately 60 peer reviewed publications, multiple research projects, multiple teaching awards (available on request).

Instructive Clinical Cases

David H. Gremillion, MD, FACP

Dr Gremillion will discuss recent cases presented by the General Medicine



team on ward rounds at Kameda Medical Center in Japan. Kamogawa, Each case offers insights into the clinical and cultural differences between Japan and America. Cases will be presented briefly with key diagnostic audio/visuals and 1 or 2 diagnostic possibilities will be requested from audience participants ("ichimoku ryozen"). brief discussion of each will center on a clinical cultural insights offered by these cases.

Instructive Cases from the Wards of Kameda Medical Center

Not in order of discussion

	Case	Diagnosis Audience Completion	Clinical - Cultural Variation - comment and discussion	Other EBM See Citations
1	Neurological presentation in 94 YO male		Male longevity in Japan Value of early imaging.	
2	Atypical pneumonia with Rash		Local epidemiology Clinical Analogs in USA	
3	Rash in a 34 YO Japanese female		Japan vrs USA disorders in	
4	Elderly female with arthritis and unusual symmetrical rash		Traditional Chinese medicine in Japan, concealed history	
5	Cough/ CXR abnormality in older male		Japan/USAepidemiology Key clinical differences	
6	Skin finding in JR2 26 YO male		Similar house staff medical cultures - USA-Japan	

Po	Possible additional cases, time available permitting			
7		Elderly female with	Ethics of Disclosure in Japan	
		abdominal pain and	Epidemiology	
		weight loss		
8		Fever, Headache and eye	Value of Early use of high	
		findings in a 45 YO	tech imaging in Japan.	
		female		

Selected Citations –

Key words omitted where appropriate. To be filled in by audience as needed.

- 1. Contributions of mortality changes by age group and selected causes of death to the increase in Japanese life expectancy at birth from 1950 to 2000. Yoshinaga K, Une H., Eur J Epidemiol. 2005;20(1):49-57.
- **2.** Delays in the Suspicion and Treatment of _____ among Hospitalized Patients Venkatarama K. Rao, MD, PhD; Elizabeth P. Iademarco, RN, MPH; Victoria J. Fraser, MD; and Marin H. Kollef, MD. Annals of Internal Medicine. 2 March 1999 | Volume 130 Issue 5 | Pages 404-411.
- **3.** Gremillion, DH, Nishino, H. Japanese Male Longevity: Insights and Opportunities. Washington DC May 23, 2004. International Congress of Men's Health.
- 4. Cross-Cultural Medicine; JudyAnn Bigby, MD, American College of Physicians.
- 5. Evidence Based Medicine, Sackett et al. Churchill Livingstone, 2001
- **6.** Seong SY, Choi MS, Kim IS, Orientia tsutsugamushi infection: overview and immune responses. Microbes Infect. 2001 Jan;3(1):11-21. Review.
- 7. Tsutsugamushi fever pneumonitis in an American child in Japan. PONT ME, MILLER TO. Dis Chest. 1960 Sep;38:347-51.
- **8.** Diagnosis and management of pituitary abscess: a review of twenty-four cases. J Neurosurg. 2001 Aug;95(2):233-41. Review.
- **9.** Kataoka H, Koike T. Lupus mortality in Japan. Autoimmun Rev. 2004 Aug;3(6):421-2
- **10.** _____ and maggots: not appealing, might help with healing. Harv Health Lett. 2004 Nov;30(1):3
- **11.** Effectiveness of leech therapy in osteoarthritis of the knee: a randomized, controlled trial.
 - Ann Intern Med. 2003 Nov 4;139(9):724-30.
- **12.** Guarner J. The spectrum of gastric disease associated with Helicobacter pylori and other infectious gastritides. Curr Gastroenterol Rep. 2004 Dec;6(6):441-6
- **13.** Yoon SS, Coit DG, Portlock CS, Karpeh MS. The diminishing role of surgery in the treatment of gastric lymphoma. Ann Surg. 2004 Jul;240(1):28-37
- 14. Sperry K.Tattoos and tattooing. Part I: History and methodology. Am J Forensic Med Pathol. 1991 Dec;12(4):313-9.
 Sperry K.Tattoos and tattooing. Part II: Gross pathology, histopathology, medical complications, and applications. Am J Forensic Med Pathol. 1992 Mar;13(1):7-17.
- **15.** Kirkpatrick BA. History of the development of medical information Bull N Y Acad Med. 1985 Apr;61(3):230-9.
- **16.** Rahman M, Takahashi O, Goto M, Fukui T. BCG vaccination and tuberculosis in Japan. J Epidemiol. 2003 May;13(3):127-35. Review.

WWW.kameda.com WWW.kameda.or.jp Gremillion@kameda.com dgremill@med.unc.edu

Business Meeting

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Officers

Governor=President Kiyoshi Kurokawa, MD, MACP (2003-2007)

Governor-elect Undecided

Vice-presidents: Hiromi Ishibashi, MD, FACP

Fumiaki Ueno, MD, FACP

Secretary: Tsuyoshi Watanabe, MD, FACP

Treasurer: Katsuhiko Takabayashi, MD, FACP

Members:

Masaya Kino, MD, FACP Shotai Kobayashi, MD, FACP Keijiro Saku, MD, FACP Shuji Yonekura, MD, FACP

COMMITTEES

Credentials/Membership Committee

Chair: Keijiro Saku, MD, FACP Vice-chair: Shuji Yonekura, MD, FACP

Members: Kenji Maeda, MD, FACP Hirokazu Tamura, MD, FACP

Yoshinobu Asano, MD, FACP
Kouji Kajinami, MD, FACP
Satoru Tawara, MD, FACP
Toshiaki Hanafusa, MD, FACP

Local Nominations Committee

Chair: Shuji Yonekura, MD, FACP Vice-chair: Keijiro Saku, MD, FACP

Members: Hiromi Ishibashi, MD, FACP Yukio Ueno, MD, FACP

Kenji Maeda, MD, FACP Hirokazu Tamura, MD, FACP

Scientific Program Committee

Chair: Shotai Kobayashi

Members: Yasuki Kihara, MD, FACP Yukio Ueno, MD, FACP

Yuko Takeda, MD, FACP

Finance Committee

Chair: Katsuhiko Takabayashi, MD, FACP

Member: Hiromi Ishibashi, MD, FACP

Health and Public Policy Committee

Chair: Masaya Kino, MD FACP

Members: Toshio Amano, MD, FACP Hitoshi Koito, MD, FACP

Kunio Takegoshi, MD, FACP

Agenda 1 Chapter Business Report 2003-2004 (July-June)

Credentials Membership Committee

- -Fellowship Advancement: 24 Members advanced to Fellowship
- ⁻45 Members were elected.

Scientific Program Committee

- Planned to hold the 1st Scientific Meeting on April 9th, 2004.

Health and Public Policy Committee

- Attended the training program at ACP headquarters on Jan. 29-30, 2004.

Agenda 2 Financial Report 2003-2004 (July-June)

Beginning Balance (July 1, 2003)	
	157,786 yen (\$1,348.51)A
Deposits	
Governor's Office Allowance	297,012 yen (\$2,750.00)
Chapter Dues	308,686 yen (\$2,860.00)
Chapter/Regional Meeting Revenue	457,000 yen (\$4,234.14)
Interest Earned	2 yen (\$0.01)
Other (Dinner at New Orleans)	425,756 yen (\$3,800.00)
Total Deposits	
	1,488,456 yen (\$13,644.15)B
Payments	
Office Supplies	4,525 yen (\$41.92)
Postages	71,990 yen (\$666.99)
Council Meetings	180,000 yen (\$1,667.71)
Chapter/Regional Meeting Expense	469,600 yen (\$4,350.88)
Other Meetings	7,250 yen (\$66.96)
Local Travel for Chapter Activity	960 yen (\$8.89)
Other Expenses (i.e. Bank Fees)	440,676 yen (\$3,938.23)
Total Payments	
	1,175,001 yen (\$10,741.58)C
Ending Balance (June 30, 2004)	A+B-C
	471,241 yen (\$4,251.08)
Net Profit (Loss)	
	471,241 yen (\$4,251.08)

Agenda 3 Chapter Business Plan 2004-2005 (July-June)

Credentials Membership Committee

- Fellowship Advancement (39 New Fellows elected)

Elected on July 1, 2004

Hiroshi Asano (浅野浩), Eiichi Furuta (古田栄一), Mitsunobu Kawamura (川村光信), Kenji Kobayashi (小林健二), Shuji Mukae (迎修司), Mikio Nagashima (永島幹夫), Yasuhisa Wakabayashi (若林靖久), Koichiro Yuji (湯地晃一郎)

Elected on October 1, 2004

Gen Fukuda (福田元), Michi Hashimoto (橋本通), Fumihiro Ishida (石田文宏),

Akiko Ishii (石井亜紀子), Takashi Katsura (桂隆志), Masayuki Miyata (宮田昌之),

Satoshi Monno (門野聡), Hidetomo Nakamoto (中元秀友),

Kazuhiko Sakaguchi (坂口一彦), Yoshikazu Suzuki (鈴木良知),

Kazuki Takada (高田和生), Yasuharu Tokuda (徳田安春), Hiroshi Yamada (山田浩)

Elected on January 1, 2005

Hidetoshi Furuie (古家英寿), Keiko Hiyama (檜山桂子), Hideaki Kato (加藤秀章), Masayuki Kitagawa (北川昌之), Jotaro Ohno (大野城太郎),

Hirokazu Okada (岡田浩一), Yasuo Oshima (大島康雄)

Elected on April 1, 2005

Keiko Arai (新井桂子), Isao Hozumi (保住功), Masaki Imamura (今村昌幹), Takafumi Ito (伊藤孝史), Yoshikatsu Kaneko (金子佳賢), Souichi Kitaguchi (北口聡一), Shinichi Konno (金野真一), Saburo Kuwabara (桑原三郎), Junji Mihara (三原純司), Takashi Ohashi (大橋高志), Masayoshi Sone (曽根正好)

- 120 Members elected between July 2004-March 2005

Scientific Program Committee

- Planned to hold the 2nd Scientific Meeting on April 8th, 2005.

Health and Public Policy Committee

- Lecture on Patient Safety given at Fukuoka University on Sept. 30, 2004 (Organized by Dr. Keijiro Saku, Professor).
- Lecture on Patient Safety given at the Seminar organized by the FAJSIM Kinki District Chapter on January 22, 2005.

Nominations Committee

- Start the Governor-elect Election Process.

Agenda 4 Budget 2004-2005, 2005-2006 (July-June)

Finance Committee

- Chapter Dues for 2004-2005 is \$50.

The Budget of 2004-2005 is approx. 2,000,000 yen.

- Chapter Dues for 2005-2006 will be \$50.

Total Budget of 2005-2006 will be approx. 5,000,000 yen.

Japan Chapter Members

As of April 1, 2005 (excluding new members to be elected in April 2005)

Master (1) Kiyoshi Kurokawa

Fellows (160)

m 1: A	TT: 1 A 1	3.6.1.4.4.1.	/D 1:1 A :
Toshio Amano	Hironobu Ando	Makoto Aoki	Teruhiko Aoyagi
Keiko Arai	Hiroshi Asano	Yoshinobu Asano	Satoru Azuma
Hiroshi Bando	Chang-Duk Chang	Yasunobu Dazai	Kazufumi Dohmen
Tsukasa Ebe	Masayuki Endoh	Mika Fujimoto	Gen Fukuda
Hidetoshi Furuie	Eiichi Furuta	Toshiaki Hanafusa	Kazuhiro Handa
Michi Hashimoto	Toshihiko Hata	Keiko Hayano	Takakazu Higuchi
Keiko Hiyama	Masatsugu Hori	Masahiro Horiuchi	Isao Hozumi
Kanji Iga	Kiichiro Iikuni	Akihisa Imagawa	Hirokazu Imai
Yasuharu Imai	Masaki Imamura	Hiromi Ishibashi	Fumihiro Ishida
Akiko Ishii	Masahiko Ishikawa	Takao Ishimura	Jin Ishizuka
Hiroyuki Ito	Takafumi Ito	Yasuki Ito	Yasushi Ito
Tohru Izumi	Yo Kageyama	Kouji Kajinami	Yoshikatsu Kaneko
Yoshihiko Kanno	Kazuomi Kario	Hideaki Kato	Takashi Katsura
Hajime Kawamura	Mitsunobu Kawamura	Hidenori Kawanishi	Ken-ichi Kawasaki
Yasuki Kihara	Kazuhiko Kikawa	Masaya Kino	Masayuki Kitagawa
Souichi Kitaguchi	Kenji Kobayashi	Shotai Kobayashi	Hitoshi Koito
Namiko Kominami	Shin-ichi Konno	Keishi Kubo	Saburo Kuwabara
Kenji Maeda	Toshiki Mano	Yoshihisa Matsumura	Junji Mihara
Koichi Miyagawa	Fujihiko Miyasato	Masayuki Miyata	Shunichi Miyazaki
Satoshi Monno	Takeshi Morimoto	Masao Moroi	Yoshiharu Motoo
Shuji Mukae	Tohru Murayama	Mikio Nagashima	Hiroshi Nagaya
Sadao Nakajima	Hidetomo Nakamoto	Tomoki Nakamura	Jiro Nakano
Takeshi Nakano	Toshihiko Nanke	Takanobu Nii	Masanori Nishikawa
Osamu Nishizaki	Tsukasa Nozu	Kenji Oda	Tohru Ogihara
Kazuteru Ohashi	Takashi Ohashi	Sadayoshi Ohbu	Jotaro Ohno
Hirokazu Okada	Katsuo Okazaki	Fumio Omata	Koichi Onaru
Yasuo Oshima	Gregory Plotnikoff	Masahiko Saigo	Hidehiko Saito
Kazuhiko Sakaguchi	Keijiro Saku	Hidetaka Sato	Tadashi Sato
Tetsuya Sato	Ken Satoh	Takeshi Shirayama	Tatsuhiro Shoji
Ryushi Shudo	Hirohito Sone	Masayoshi Sone	Hitoshi Sugawara
Takao Sugiyama	Hiromichi Suzuki	Norihiro Suzuki	Yoshikazu Suzuki
Yoshio Suzuki	Hidetada Tachibana	Katsuhiko Takabayashi	Kazuki Takada
Yoshihisa Takano	Fukuji Takeda	Yuko Takeda	Kunio Takegoshi
Kouichi Tamano	Hirokazu Tamura	Satoru Tawara	Hiroki Teragawa
Yasuharu Tokuda	Keisuke Tomii	Hidenori Toyoda	Fumiaki Ueno
 			

Kenji Watanabe	Tsuyoshi Watanabe	Yuko Watanabe	Michiyasu Yagura
Hiroshi Yamada	Yasuhide Yamada	Kenji Yamagata	Harushige Yamakawa
Noriko Yamamoto	Yoshihisa Yamamoto	Kiyomi Yamane	Shunji Yasaki
Toru Yokoi	Shuji Yonekura	Naoyuki Yoshida	Koichiro Yuji

Honorary Fellows (8)

Takeshi Abe	Shigeaki Hinohara	Akihiro Igata	Satoshi Kimura
Yoshiyuki Niho	Etsuro Ogata	Akira Shibata	Tsuneaki Sugimoto

Members (323)

McInders (020)	1		
Yukichi Abe	Masahi Adachi	Nobuyasu Aiba	Toshiya Aizawa
Yasuhiro Akai	Hideto Akama	Hideki Akiyama	Hiroyuki Akiyama
Shinichiro Akiyama	Yasushi Akutsu	Akira Amano	Masaki Amenomori
Hideaki Anan	Soichiro Ando	Yuichi Ando	Ikuo Aoike
Noriaki Aoki	Isao Aoyama	Takahiro Arai	Hitoshi Arioka
Tetsuichi Asano	Yukihiro Bando	Naomi Chibana	Yoshihiro Daimon
Kiyoshi Doyama	Mio Ebato	Hiroshi Eguchi	Toshiaki Emori
Tatsuji Enomoto	Tetsuya Eto	Hajime Fujimoto	Shun Fujino
Seitaro Fujishima	Manabu Fujita	Yoshiro Fujita	Norio Fukami
Keiichi Fukuda	Koichi Fukuda	Masahiko Fukuda	Yasuki Fukuda
Shunichi Fukuhara	Toyomi Fukushima	Iwao Gohma	Harumi Gomi
Koro Gotoh	Masao Hagihara	Tadanori Hamano	Yoshihiro Hanaki
Yoshikuni Hara	Ichiro Harase	Takenao Hasegawa	Shinya Hashimoto
Fuminori Hayakawa	Yukiharu Hayase	Masaki Hayashi	Shin-Ichiro Hayashi
Eitatsu Henzan	Takaki Hiraga	Katsumi Hirahara	Motoharu Hirano
Nobuhito Hirawa	Ryohei Hisaki	Akihiro Hitani	Junichiro Hiyama
Toshio Honda	Hiroyuki Honma	Shingo Hori	Noriyuki Horiki
Terumi Horiki	Naokatsu Horita	Seiichiro Hoshi	Junichi Hoshino
Haruo Ichikawa	Hajime Ichiseki	Tadahiko Igarashi	Seitaro Iguchi
Shinji Ijichi	Kenichi Ikeda	Masayuki Ikeda	Kenichi Ikejima
Mutsuhiro Ikuma	Eiichi Imano	Kenji Ina	Tetsuya Inafuku
Yasuhiro Isami	Kazunobu Ishibashi	Takashi Ishida	Hiroshi Ishiguro
Kyosuke Ishikawa	Shozo Ishikawa	Fumihiko Ishimaru	Eiji Ishimura
Nobukazu Ishizaka	Shunji Ishizuka	Genshi Ito	Katsuhiko Ito
Takeshi Ito	Yoshihisa Ito	Takashi Itoh	Kazuya Iwamoto
Takaaki Iwasaki	Mitsunori Iwase	Kentaro Iwata	Masanobu Iwata
Hideo Izawa	Masahiro Junen	Akihiko Kagami	Shizuma Kaku
Hideo Kanehara	Eiji Kaneshiro	Manabu Kanno	Yasuyuki Karasawa
Yasuyuki Katayama	Hiroyuki Kato	Shigeo Kato	Masakazu Katoh
Hiroshi Kawada	Hideto Kawaguchi	Yasushi Kawaguchi	Ryuichi Kawamoto
Yoshiyuki Kawano	Noriko Kawashima	Masahito Kawata	Toru Kida

Masayuki Kikawada	Motoo Kikuchi	Tomoo Kishaba	Yutaka Kishi
Hirosuke Kobayashi	Nobuhiko Kobayashi	Yuki Kobayashi	Kiminori Koga
Yuji Koide	Ryuji Koike	Sunao Kojima	Kimiaki Komukai
Shinya Kondo	Shu Konno	Tsuyoshi Konta	Makoto Kontani
Kazuo Kukita	Hitoshi Kurabayashi	Atsushi Kuroda	Shoji Kuroda
Yutaka Kuroda	Hiromitsu Kusafuka	Yoshihiro Kusaka	Fumio Kuto
Young Chi Lee	Nobuki Maeda	Kohjiro Makibayashi	Fumio Maruyama
Hiroki Maruyama	Hitoshi Maruyama	Kozo Masuda	Akira Masui
Kazuya Matsukizono	Toshihiko Matsumoto	Masami Matsumura	Akira Matsunaga
Hitoshi Matsuo	Takashi Matsuo	Takatoshi Matsuo	Hiroshi Matsuoka
Takaya Matsushita	Junichi Minami	Masahiro Mitake	Hidefumi Miyagawa
Masaaki Miyata	Yukio Miyata	Satoru Miyatake	Takashi Miyauchi
Koji Miyazaki	Yasunari Miyazaki	Masafumi Mizooka	Akira Mizuki
Keiko Morikawa	Etsuo Morita	Toshikazu Morita	Sayuri Motomura
Naoki Muguruma	Kei Mukohara	Jun Murakami	Kenichi Muramatsu
Toshinori Murayama	Hitoshi Nakagawa	Mitsuru Nakagawa	Yasunori Nakagawa
Hiroki Nakaizumi	Hideto Nakajima	Ichirota Nakajima	Masamitsu Nakajima
Shinichi Nakamura	Tetsuya Nakamura	Makoto Nakamuta	Koichi Nakase
Daisuke Nakayama	Yoshihide Nakayama	Hiroki Ninomiya	Koichi Nishi
Shinichi Nishi	Hiroshi Nishigori	Hikaru Nishimura	Yasushi Nishimura
Yoshinori Noguchi	Hideki Nomura	Takao Noshiro	Makoto Obayashi
Toshiyuki Ogasa	Akiyoshi Ogimoto	Kazuhide Ogino	Mamiko Ohara
Fumihiko Ohmori	Mitsuru Ohshima	Yasumasa Okada	Kunihisa Okamoto
Hitoaki Okazaki	Masayuki Oki	Keiko Okuda	Yuji Okura
Koichi Ono	Shin-ichi Ono	Yosuke Ooe	Mitsuru Osada
Hiroshi Osawa	Takayuki Ota	Kiyoshi Owada	Yuhta Oyama
Thomas Robertson	Makoto Saito	Takaharu Saito	Takahito Saito
Yuji Saito	Koyu Sakai	Makoto Sakurai	Manabu Sasaguri
Chikashi Sato	Yukio Sato	Kazutomo Sawai	Hitoshi Sawaoka
Yugo Shibagaki	Tomohiko Shigemasa	Masayuki Shimizu	Ryushi Shimoyama
Eiji Shinya	Tetsuo Shioi	Masashi Shirahama	Katsuya Shiraki
Yukari Shirasugi	Masayuki Shiseki	Masahiro Sogabe	Ken-Ichi Sorachi
Hiroshi Sudo	Shinya Sugyo	Tatsuya Sunaga	Atsushi Suzuki
Kenji Suzuki	Masaru Suzuki	Junichi Taguchi	Manabu Taguchi
Eiichi Takahashi	Kaoru Takahashi	Masafumi Takahashi	Takanori Takahashi
Satoru Takamoto	Ryuichiro Takamura	Masaki Takao	Tohru Takata
Masao Takatori	Hideo Takayama	Kazuyoshi Takeda	Tetsuro Takeda
Yoshinobu Takemoto	Hirofumi Taki	Kosei Tamura	Kouichi Tamura
Noboru Tanabe	Kazutoyo Tanaka	Makoto Taniguchi	Katsumi Tasaka
Yasuo Tate	Masakazu Teragaki	Shinji Teramoto	Yuko Togane
Kengo Tomita	Hideki Toyoda	Kosho Tsukahara	Tomomi Tsuru

Takeo Tsutsumi	Yoshikazu Tsuzuki	Moriaki Uchida	Hideki Ueda
Takashi Ueda	Yoshiyuki Ueno	Hisamitsu Uno	Yoshihisa Urita
Hirofumi Uto	Hisayasu Wada	Jun Wada	Yoshio Wakatsuki
Takatoshi Wakeyama	Akira Watanabe	Azuma Watanabe	Takayasu Yamada
Koushi Yamaguchi	Hideya Yamamoto	Motohisa Yamamoto	Norihiko Yamamoto
Wari Yamamoto	Ken Yamamura	Shu-ichi Yamashita	Takahiro Yamauchi
Takeshi Yanagawa	Hidetaka Yanagi	Hidekatsu Yanai	Shunichi Yasuda
Yutaka Yatomi	Hiroyuki Yokoyama	Hiroshi Yoshida	Michiaki Yoshida
Koichiro Yoshie	Yasuhiko Yoshinaga	Hirohisa Yoshizawa	